"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer Friday; Saturday probably fair; moderate south and southwest winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,110. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1913.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SCOTT'S DIARY TELLS OF POLE DISCOVERY; SURVIVORS AT ODDS ON DELAYED SEARCH

Expedition's Bad Luck Began After Success Was Attained.

POLE PHOTOGRAPHS SAVED.

Ten Pictures of the Party Taken There and Two of Capt. Amundsen's Tent.

FOUND VALUABLE FOSSILS

Wilson and Bowers Made Important Scientific Discoveries on Buckley Island.

TWO CAIRNS WERE BUILT

One Over the Bodies and the Other to Commemorate Oates's Heroism.

SEARCH PARTY USED MULES

On Second Attempt Made Rapid Progress and Encountered Few Difficulties—Gear from India Useful.

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By Arrangement With the Central News of London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LYTTELTON, N. Z., Feb. 13.—The following is the official account of the doings of the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910, compiled by Commander Evans from Capt. Scott's personal diary and the official records of the expedition:

By Commander E. R. G. R. Evans, R.N.

Second in Command of the Scott Expedition.

On Jan. 4, 1912, Commander Evans left Capt. Scott and his four companions to continue the journey to the pole. Capt. Scott's party marched an average of twelve miles a day all the way to the pole, and they reached the pole on Jan. 17, about 156 statute miles from the spot where Commander Evans turned, in 87 degrees 35 minutes.

The first day at the pole was cloudy, with a mock sun. The second day, Jan. 18, was clearer and the sun was visible. Sights were taken, for which purpose Capt. Scott used a four-inch theodolite. Capt. Amundsen used a sextant with an artificial horizon. The fixing of the pole by the two explorers differed by only half a mile, practically locating the same spot. Scott's observations gave latitude 89 degrees 59½ minutes.

The party marched the extra half mile, taking with them their motor sledge, and there planted the Union Jack.

Near the pole they had previously picked up Norwegian dog tracks, and they followed these to the Norwegian camp, which was situated within three miles of the pole. The track of the Norwegian dogs was obliterated by drifts at intervals. The party found all the records and the gear left by Capt. Amundsen.

Sastrugi from two directions, marked at the pole, gave evidence of a slight blizzard since Amundsen erected his tent. The temperature at the pole was about 20 below zero. The surface, unlike that of the Barrier, was soft, with no crust. It was found that snow collected from any depth on melting was also unlike the Barrier snow, and gave very little water.

Took Photographs at the Pole.

Ten photographs of Capt. Scott and his party were taken at the pole. The films were recovered and developed at Cape Evans, together with two photographs of the Norwegian tent as Capt. Scott's party found it.

The return journey over the plateau was marked by a series of good marches in medium weather. The temperature averaged between 20 and 30 below zero, and the marches varied up to eighteen miles daily to the top of the Beardmore Glacier. Both the depots on the plateau, one 89 degrees south and the other under Mount Darwin, 85 degrees 7 minutes south, were secured.

Before descending the Beardmore Glacier Dr. Wilson and Lieut. Bowers visited Buckley Island and climbed to a large nunatak at the top of the glacier. Here they spent some time making a large collection of fossil-bearing sandstone and coal in quantities. The fossils should finally settle the age of the latest sedimentary deposits yet found in Victoria Land, and certainly are the best ever obtained in this quadrant.

Leaving Buckley Island and going down the glacier, they passed Mount Kinsey, a magnificent dolomite peak having an altitude of 11,000 feet and forming an admirable steering point. When they reached a small depot under Cloudmaker Mountain they made another halt for geological investigations. From the side of Cloudmaker Mountain fossils of much greater age were found in the limestone, and a total of thirty-five pounds of geological specimens were carefully packed.

These specimens were taken forward by the party to their last camp, and are now in the possession of the expedition. From Cloudmaker Mountain to the foot of Beardmore Glacier the surfaces encountered by the party consisted of the same deep snow as on the way up, and this fact, together with bad weather, severely hampered their march. The weather was abnormally thick, with snow crystals falling, the surrounding land being only occasionally visible.

The Death of Evans.

Capt. Scott dates the beginning of the failure of Petty Officer Edgar Evans from the time of reaching the pole. He was a great anxiety to them on the plateau, and in the descent of Beardmore Glacier, when the party got among very rough ice, Evans fell, injuring his head and sustaining a serious concussion. During the whole of the descent his condition delayed the party, and their surplus food gradually diminished.

On Feb. 17, while on the march, Evans's foot worked out of his ski and he was compelled to fall out to readjust it. The party moved along and, seeing he was not following, they camped and cooked a meal, anticipating that Evans would soon reach the tent. When the meal was ready, and he had not arrived, the party went back and found him in a state of collapse. He bravely tried to go forward, but had to be placed on a sledge, and died a natural death within two hours of reaching the tent. This delay, as Capt. Scott stated in his diary, greatly weakened the party and made an inroad into their surplus provisions, which was serious in view of the fact that the season was unduly advanced.

Owing to the lateness of the season and the consequent fall in temperature, the surface became sandlike, as is well known in polar climates. Ice crystals which melt under the friction caused by a sledge running over them at higher temperatures cease to do so when the thermometer falls to 30 below zero, and become cutting edges. The low temperatures complained of by Scott account for the slowness of the party's progress over the Barrier. The average distance between depots was sixty-five miles, which, not allowing for bad weather, meant that the party must average over nine miles a day.

The food and fuel stored at each depot gave a full ration at this speed for a week. The best day's march of the southern party on the Barrier was approximately nine miles, falling at later stages of the march to as low as three miles. The failure to maintain a higher speed was undoubtedly due to the failing condition of Capt. Oates, this being a constant tax on the energies of the party and rapidly weakening them at a time when they had to face persistent winds and frequent blizzards, but, despite the hopeless nature of the outlook forced on them, they never relinquished their gallant struggle, but fought on heroically to the bitter end.

The Monuments in the Snow.

As recorded in a previous dispatch, the search party found their tent on Nov. 10, 1912. It was half covered with snow, and the sledge with their gear was completely covered. The tent was well spread, with an inner tent placed on poles. The bodies having been identified, the inner tent was placed over

Continued on Page 4.

Genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausages are never sold in bulk, but are always wrapped in parchment paper, with the name printed in red ink. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

MUCH FRICTION IN SCOTT PARTY

Belief That Scott Could Have Been Saved if Expedition Last March Had Pushed On.

LEADERS ON BAD TERMS

Relations Between Dr. Atkinson, Who Headed the Search Party, and Evans Strained.

SURGEON KEEPS SILENCE

Refuses to Reply to a Question as to the Conduct of the Expedition—Victims Did Not Have Scurvy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z., Feb. 13.—Comment is made here to-day to the effect that Capt. Scott, Dr. Wilson, and Lieut. Bowers could have been saved if the rescue party had pushed south vigorously from the base in March, 1912. Its failure was apparently due to the inexperience of the acting commander, Surgeon Atkinson, who allowed the bulk of the party to remain at Cape Evans, cut off by open water from Hut Point, at the edge of the Barrier.

At the end of February two men went south 155 miles to the depot near which Scott died, but returned on March 10. On March 17 Dr. Atkinson and one companion went out eighty miles, and then returned. The southern explorers were left to their fate at the very time when the delay in their reappearance made it obvious that their need of assistance was intense.

Feeling has been aroused among the survivors of the expedition by this failure. The relations between Commander Evans, now the leader of the expedition, and Surgeon Atkinson are very strained. Asked to-day for a statement regarding the rescue party, Commnader Evans said:

"There is Dr. Atkinson. He is the man who knows. If he makes a statement, I shall have something to say after him."

Surgeon Atkinson did not reply to a formal inquiry as to the conduct of the search expedition.

That the explorers suffered from scurvy is definitely denied by members of the search party. The bodies were examined carefully, and no disease was found. Death was due to exposure and exhaustion.

Asked why the bodies were not taken to the coast by the rescue party, Commander Evans said:

"The point was considered, but Surgeon Atkinson and his companions agreed that it was better to leave the remains where the travelers had given their lives in their great mission. It would not have been difficult to carry the bodies to the coast over the flat Barrier surface. The snow cairn erected over them will probably be discoverable for many years."

Capt. Oates's death on March 17 was sought deliberately. His feet and hands were split, blackened, and bleeding, and he was unable to continue the march. On the morning of March 17 he asked his companions to proceed. They refused to leave him.

The party sat silent for a time in the tent, snow faling outside. Then Capt. Oates staggered painfully to his feet and said:

"I am just going outside. I may be some time."

Scott protested, but Oates silenced him with a gesture. He said he hoped conditions would improve soon, and crawled out through the opening. He must have walked away till he fell.

The three survivors sat silent for half an hour and then packed and moved northward again.

The tragedy of the Scott expedition began on its arrival at the pole on Jan. 17, 1912. Seaman Evans, physically the strongest member of the party, became insane under the strain of the heavy march, intense cold, and privations. He was occasionally violent, and was restrained with difficulty. He could not be persuaded to march northward or help pull the sledge. Evans's condition was an awful handicap to his companions. Travel was slow, the season was advancing, and the stores that otherwise would have been sufficient were running short.

Scott's diary, which contains no bitterness or complaint, shows that he realized he was courting death by not deserting Evans, but he and his companions agreed to stake everything on the attempt to save their comrade.

The edge of the plateau was reached dangerously late, and when the descent of the Beardmore Glacier began the strength of the party and their stores were failing. The conditions were unfavorable. The ice was cruelly rough and the sledge was pulled and carried over hummocks and crevasses, Capt.

Continued on Page 4.

New York is at the Mercy of Rural Health Boards.

Dr. Charles Frederick Bolduan's plan for the reorganization of sanitary authorities throughout the State upon a basis which would protect both the metropolis and outside counties, is told in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

ETHEL ROOSEVELT TO WED DR. R. DERBY

Col. and Mrs. Roosevelt's Second Daughter Engaged to Son of Late Dr. R. H. Derby.

A WHITE HOUSE DEBUTANTE

Bride-to-be, Like Her Father, a Devotee of Outdoor Sports and an Expert Horsewoman.

Col. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt have made known to their relatives and intimate friends the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Ethel Carow Roosevelt, to Dr. Richard Derby, a son of the late Dr. Richard H. Derby of this city. Formal announcement of the engagement is to be made within a few days.

Few young women are more widely known than Miss Roosevelt, who holds the distinction of having spent more years in the White House than any young girl before her, and who made her debut in society at a ball in the White House in December, 1908. Her coming marriage, for which the date has not been selected as yet, will be of widespread social importance.

Dr. Derby is a graduate of Harvard, Class of 1903, and is a young and successful physician in this city. His father was a well-known eye specialist, a graduate of Harvard in 1867, and whose death occurred on July 4, 1907, at his Summer place at Dark Harbor, Me. He has two brothers, James Lloyd Derby, with whom he resides at 969 Park Avenue, and Roger A. Derby, who is now at Jackson Springs, N. C.

His sister is Mrs. Samuel A. Tucker of 155 East Sixty-first Street. He is at present spending a few days at Mrs. Archibald Rogers's place at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Miss Roosevelt has been conspicuous in New York society since leaving the White House, attending many of the affairs given by the younger set, although she has spent most of her time with her parents at Sagamore Hill at Oyster Bay, L. I. Her home life has tended to the development of all that is simple, sweet, and wholesome, and in personal appearance she is very attractive looking. Like her father she is an ardent devotee of outdoor sports and exercise, being, of course, an expert horsewoman. She loves a good horse, and at times has displayed great courage and daring in mounting a steed known to be unmanageable.

She is a little more than 21, and seven years younger than her half-sister, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who made her début at the White House shortly after Col. Roosevelt became President.

Her eldest brother, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., married Miss Eleanor B. Alexander in June, 1910, and her second brother, Kermit Roosevelt, is now in Brazil in the railroad business. Archibald and Quentin Roosevelt are her younger brothers.

BARRYMORE GEMS STOLEN.

Actress Robbed of $5,000 Worth in Washington Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Mrs. Russell Griswold Colt, known to the stage as Ethel Barrymore, has been robbed here of jewelry intrinsically worth approximately $5,000. It was taken from her room at the Shoreham Hotel last Monday night. Miss Barrymore is appearing at a Washington vaudeville house this week in "The Twelve Pound ($60) Look," and the theft occurred while she was at the theatre.

The robbery was reported to Capt. Boardman, Chief of Detectives, on Tuesday, but was not made public until this afternoon. The police believe it was committed by some accomplished and experienced thief. Many paste diamonds for stage use and other jewelry of less value were not disturbed, although in plain sight on the bureau. The door of the room which Miss Barrymore occupied in the hotel was locked when she returned from the theatre on Monday night. The police believe a duplicate key was used in gaining entrance.

"I feel very badly over the theft," Miss Barrymore said to-night. "There was an association with each of the articles of jewelry taken, and it makes me sad to think of the loss of a heart-shaped antique emerald pendant my father-in-law, Col. Colt, had given to me. He picked it up in a jewelry shop in Europe. It is very old, and must have an interesting history, though I don't know its story. It was worth more to me than all the other pieces put together."

The stolen articles include the heart-shaped antique pendant Miss Barrymore referred to, consisting of a large uncut emerald set with diamonds; a diamond and pearl pin, a gold and platinum chain, a watch set with diamonds, pearls, and sapphires; a diamond cluster ring, a solitaire diamond ring, a cat's eye, an emerald ring, and a platinum-pearl necklace.

NAME "TEDDY" AS UMPIRE.

Bwana Tumba Convinces Schoolboys Tigers Don't Grow in Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 13.—Theodore Roosevelt has settled a controversy in the Franklin Public School here over the fauna of Africa, which threatened to undermine the influence and authority of Charles I. Webster, the Principal. Mr. Webster told his boys that tigers did not "grow" in Africa, but they would not believe him. The Principal magnanimously offered the boys an opportunity to select an arbiter, and with one accord they put it up to "Teddy."

Mr. Webster wrote to the African hunter, and to-day he got this reply:

"There is not and never has been a single wild tiger in all Africa, but the leopard is found there in abundance, and is often mistakenly called tiger. The lion is found in abundance in both Asia and Africa, although it is getting very rare in Asia. As late as the time of Xerxes it was still found in Southeastern Europe.

"The tiger is found through much of Asia, from Manchuria down to the Malay Peninsula, thence into India, and in places around the Caspian Sea up to the Caucasus Mountains."

Latest Shipping News.

SS Campania, (Cunard Line,) Liverpool to New York, was 1,216 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6:30 P. M.; due 16th, 10:30 A. M.

A pony glass of ANGOSTURA BITTERS before meals is a splendid tonic.—Adv.

DIAZ EXTENDS LINES, BATTERS PALACE; AMERICANS HUDDLED NEAR EMBASSY

TAFT STANDS FIRM ON CAREFUL POLICY

But Will Be Swift to Act with Congress if a Grave Emergency Arises in Mexico.

BARRETT PLAN OF MEDIATION

Pan-American Official Proposes a Commission to Investigate Mexico's Troubles and Provide a Remedy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Reports of continued fighting in the City of Mexico have not changed President Taft's view that conditions in the Mexican capital do not yet justify military intervention. In this stand the President is backed by his Cabinet. Only anarchy in the literal sense or wanton destruction of the lives of innocent Americans and other aliens will change that determination, if those close to the President are to be believed.

Nevertheless, it is thought in the best informed quarters here that if Mexico was thrown into chaos, if no real Government existed, and if foreigners were being slaughtered, the Taft Administration would not wait for Congress to urge action, but would take the initiative in calling on the warmaking power to authorize armed intervention.

President Taft and his advisers now maintain a waiting attitude. They hold that everything has been done up to this time that circumstances justified. Even if conditions should become worse, the Government's first action would be rather to send more warships to Mexican ports or to dispatch a strong force of marines and bluejackets to Mexico City to provide safe conduct for Americans and foreigners out of the country.

With regard to one phase of the question Administration officials are emphatic. They resent the suggestion that President Taft is merely preserving the status quo until Wilson succeeds him, so that the Democratic administration will have the worry and responsibility of this problem. The President, according to those qualified to speak for him, will continue to act for the remaining weeks of his term with the idea that he must meet the situation in a positive way and not temporize on the theory that it is Wilson's business and not Taft's.

Barrett's Mediation Proposal.

John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, came forward to-night with a plan for ending Mexico's troubles. This he prepared after consulting prominent Senators and Representatives, Mexicans and other Latin-Americans.

The plan which is contained in a memorandum, submitted to the President, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is offered in the hope that it "may provide an immediate solution of the present critical phase of the Mexican problem."

Mr. Barrett says in his memorandum that he has stood and still stands "emphatically and conscientiously against intervention." His proposal, he states, involves "mediation rather than intervention, international American co-operation rather than individual United States action, and a practical application of the Pan-American rather than of the Monroe Doctrine."

"In a word," continues Dr. Barrett, "the suggestion is that through the initiative of the United States Government an international commission shall be immediately named, consisting of one of the most available statesmen of the United States, such as Elihu Root or William J. Bryan; some eminent Latin-American diplomat now in Washington, representing a Government sufficiently remote from the United States and Mexico to have no prejudices and yet be kindly disposed toward both, and at the same time arouse no jealousies among the other Latin-American countries, like Señor Don Ignacio Calderon, Minister of Bolivia, or Dr. Carlos Maria de Pena, Minister of Uruguay; and some correspondingly distinguished and influential Mexican, like Señor Don Francisco de la Barra, late Provisional President of Mexico and former Ambassador to the United States, or Señor Don Joaquin D. Casus, former Ambassador to the United States, who shall investigate the whole situation in Mexico on the ground and endeavor to compose it and make recommendations to Mexico which shall readjust the situation in favor of permanent peace and stability; that the President of the United States shall immediately instruct the United States Ambassador in Mexico to present this plan to the Mexican Government and the revolutionary leaders, and urge complete cessation of hostilities, pending the action and report of the commission; and that it shall be made known to the Mexican Government and the people that they will be expected, with this moral support and interest of all America, to carry out the conclusions of such international commission.

"The selection of Mr. Root or Mr. Bryan will be satisfactory to the people of the United States and will immediately win the confidence of Mexico and Latin-America in the plan."

Predicts Latin-American Aid.

Concerning the attitude of the Latin-American Governments, Mr. Barrett says:

"If the United States Government will at once confer with the Latin-American Governments, through their diplomatic representatives here and through its Ministers at their capitals, as well as with the Government of Mexico, I have strong reason to believe that this suggestion will meet with the instant moral support and kindly attitude of the Governments and peoples of all our sister Republics, even if diplomatic delicacy shall deter some of these from official action.

"If Latin-America and Mexico fail to act on this suggestion, they will be obliged to admit that the United States has first tried to proceed on the fairest lines possible, and with every effort to convince Latin-America and Mexico of its good faith and intentions.

"Above all things it will bring for the moment immediate peace to Mexico, the actual protection of life and property of foreigners, which should in due time develop into permanent peace, stability and prosperity for the Mexican Government and people, without striking a blow at Mexico's independence, and with evidence to all America that the United States seeks no territorial aggrandizement."

In an explanatory note Mr. Barrett said that "he had reason to believe" that his suggestion would be approved by Mexico, as well as the other Latin-American Governments.

Ambassador Wilson's dispatches to-day reported that many houses, occupied by Americans, had been seized by Federal troops and the occupants driven to the streets. Homeless and exposed to the fire of both rebels and Federals, the dismayed refugees made their way, at the risk of their lives, to the American Embassy, which is open to all refugees. Ambassador Wilson is now distributing the majority among the adjoining houses by means of a committee which he has organized.

In one of his dispatches, received this morning, Ambassador Wilson expressed the belief that within twenty-four hours there would be a decisive turn of affairs in the city, but for the present conditions were just what they were two days ago.

Another dispatch told of the destruction wrought by guns in the foreign residence quarter and of the efforts of Ambassador Wilson, the German Minister, Herr von Hintz; the British Minister, F. W. Strong, and the Spanish Minister, Señor Cologan y Cologan, to get Madero and Diaz to limit the zone of fire so as to protect the foreign and non-combatant population.

This appeal failed of results and the change of position of the two forces early in the day had the effect of putting the foreign residents in greater peril of life than at any time before. Many houses that had previously escaped were hit by shells, their occupants fleeing to the outskirts of the city for safety.

Mr. Wilson protested against continuing the fighting in the heart of the city. President Madero would give the diplomats no assurances. He put all the responsibility for the situation on Diaz and expressed his purpose to subdue the insurrection, if possible. The diplomatic delegation then succeeded in reaching Gen. Diaz. He said he wanted to end the struggle with as little bloodshed as possible, but gave no promises of safety for foreigners.

Ambassador Wilson was unable to give any definite estimate of the number of the killed in the three days' fighting, or details as to Americans who had been wounded, except that one of these was Allen Bland, a printer.

Sheltering Hundreds of Homeless.

All dispatches to Wilson from the State Department urge the Ambassador to exert every influence to keep non-combatants from the streets. He reports the wounding of several American men, and says he has given refuge to 500 to 600 Americans.

The White Cross Society reports that it is caring for approximately 1,200 wounded. The Red Cross has not yet made a report. Neither organization is being respected by the Federal forces. The President of the latter has been killed. Some members of the White Cross detected by Diaz's adherents in the act of conveying ammunition were executed.

Ambassador Wilson was to-day ordered to draw on the State Department for $10,000, to be used for relief of the destitute or for getting Americans out of Mexico.

Approximately 300,000 American citizens are temporarily or permanently residing in Mexico, according to estimates made by the State Department. To more that 47,000 Americans have been granted passports to Mexico. Although the laws of Mexico do not require passports from American citizens most of these ask for certificates when they expect to remain a long time. An accurate census of Americans in Mexico has not been made, but State Department officials estimate that only one person in five or six asks for a passport.

Ships and Troops Ready.

Prepared for a further call for battleships, the Navy Department has kept Admiral Badger at Guantanamo advised of developments. The ships, with banked fires, are ready to move at once to Vera Cruz or Tampico.

The Marine Corps is prepared for immediate embarkation of its companies at the Atlantic Coast navy yards and stations. The marine force on the Panama Canal Zone also is ready to move.

Telegrams to the War Deparament from the three posts in New York State, where the regiments of the First Brigade are stationed, report that body of about 3,000 men in condition to start for Newport News within three hours after an order from the Chief of Staff.

It has been suggested to the President that it might be prudent to send the First Brigade to Vera Cruz at once, even if the troops are to be kept aboard ship indefinitely, as were the 1,000 marines on the Panther which lay in Santo Domingo harbor more than a month last Summer. But because there is some fear that such a gathering of a foreign military force in their ports, even if not landed, might inflame the Mexican public to acts of violence against Americans throughout the country, the authorities hesitate to take such an action.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The gunboat Tacoma with 100 marines sailed to-day for Central American waters. She will be in wireless touch with the Navy Department on the way down the coast in case the necessity arises for a change in her destination.

ARKANSAS RUNS AGROUND.

Battleship Gets Off Coral Reef, but Water Enters Compartments.

CAIMANERA, Cuba, Feb. 13.—The United States battleship Arkansas ran on a coral reef 400 yards west of Celba Reef at 6 o'clock this morning. Later the warship slipped off the reef and anchored.

How seriously the Arkansas was damaged has not yet been ascertained, but water entered some of her compartments. A survey of the vessel was begun at once.

RUTLAND RAILROAD TO MONTREAL. Sleepers leave Grand Central daily 7:15 P. M. Particulars 1,216 B'way. 'Phone 6310 Madison.—Adv.

Try Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam for coughs, colds or grippe. At all druggists.—Adv.

Madero Gets Reinforcements But Fails to Rush the Rebel Positions.

HEAVY FIRING ALL DAY

Fifty Reported Killed Inside the Palace—American Club Riddled by Artillery.

DIAZ DEMANDS SURRENDER

Food Supply Short, and, with Banks Closed, Thousands Are Without Funds.

WILSON ACTIVE FOR RELIEF

His Plea to Madero Prevents Cutting Off of Telephone Service That Aids Refugees.

REBELS' POSITION STRONG

Surety of Supply of Ammunition Gives Them a Big Advantage Over the Government Forces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 13.—Five days of fighting in the streets and the exchange of artillery fire finds the forces of President Francisco Madero and Gen. Felix Diaz still locked without apparent advantage on either side. All to-day the rival forces kept up a heavy cannonade, while the people were huddled in basements in misery and want.

Gen. Diaz extended his lines somewhat and advanced his guns so that he could batter the National Palace, the stronghold of the Madero forces, but he could not force a surrender.

The fire of his gunners was remarkable for its accuracy. Shells were dropped around the Federal guns in terrifying and destructive fashion.

In the interior of the palace the Government losses are said to have been large. It was reported at 4 o'clock that the dead numbered fifty, and that many more had been wounded.

This superiority of the rebel artillery is said to have spread demoralization among the forces of Madero, but the officers have been able so far to hold their men under discipline.

Madero Short of Ammunition.

President Madero to-night is said to be planning still more desperate measures to oust the Diaz forces from their position at the arsenal, Young Men's Christian Association building, and prison. He is placing batteries of five and ten guns to bear on these buildings, and is preparing to raze the buildings that lie between. It is also understood that the Government is bringing up mortars, which will be used to drop shells into the rebel strongholds.

The Maderists, however, are badly hampered by lack of ammunition. The rebels got a plentiful supply in their seizure of the arsenal, while the Government was thus deprived of what had been counted on to meet an attack. During the day the rebel fire was much stronger than that of the Federals, to whose guns ammunition was sent in small lots.

It is charged by the Diaz leaders that the Government had employed the Red Cross emblem for the transportation of supplies for the batteries.

Some of the Government officers admit that the fight seems to be going against them. Their forces have been greatly troubled by the tactics of Diaz in placing machine guns and sharpshooters. The latter have been effective in picking off the Federal gunners.

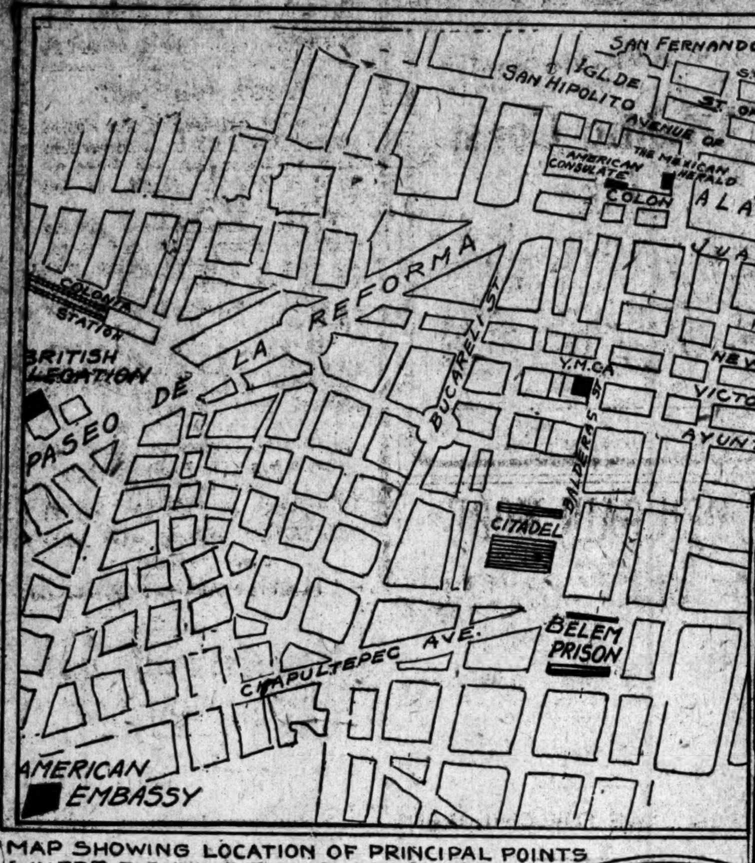
There are reports that the Government is planning to transfer the capital to Puebla. Some troops and artillery were sent there this afternoon.

Foreigners, who are huddled about the various diplomatic quarters, are anxious for the arrival of marines. They are in great distress. Many of the women have become hysterical and are hard to control in view of the danger to their husbands and other relations who are looking after their safety.

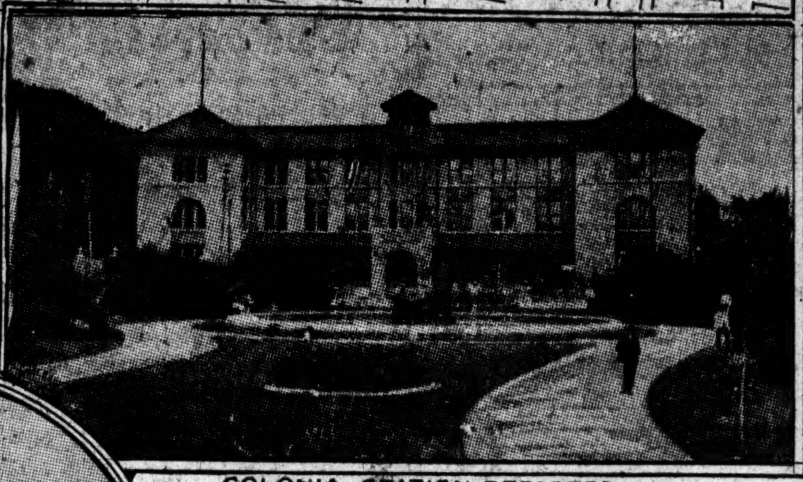
Diplomats Seem Powerless.

Further diplomatic representations to the Government are believed to be use-

Where Fight Is Waged For Control of Mexican Capital.



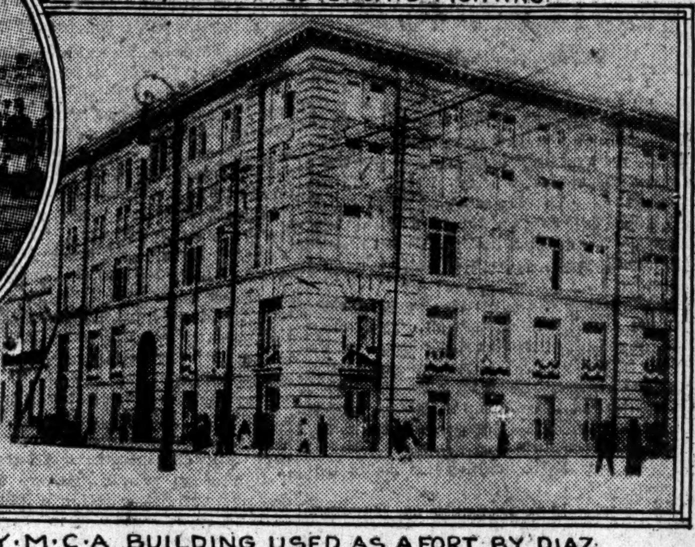
MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL POINTS WHERE FIGHTING TOOK PLACE YESTERDAY.



COLONIA STATION REPORTED WRECKED IN YESTERDAYS FIGHTING.

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

GEN. HUERTA AT HEAD OF HIS TROOPS



Y.M.C.A. BUILDING USED AS A FORT BY DIAZ

less. President Madero presents an obdurate front when approached by the representatives of foreign nations, and in some cases has refused to answer their requests and protests.

His attention has been called officially to the bombardment of the American Consulate, following the landing of several more shells there. It was pointed out in reply that the Government cannon had to fire over the Consulate, because otherwise it would be impossible for them to hit the arsenal.

The diplomatic white flag has been fired on repeatedly. The Government troops refused to recognize the Red Cross and fire on all the ambulances of that organization.

Only the White Cross, a private organization of the Maderists at the time of the Madero revolution, because the other organization was controlled by friends of Porfirio Diaz, is permitted to work without molestation. President Madero's wife is at the head of it.

A shell broke in the Hotel des Jardin also this morning, but nobody was hurt.

Poor are Near Starvation.

In the poorer districts of the city food is scarce, and the situation there is pitiful. Some of the famishing people are harassing the people on the outskirts of the city in their search for food.

The poorer classes to-day came in for their share of the terrors of the fighting, too. The Government placed cannon in the Peralvilla and Colonia de Bolsa slum districts, and the rebels returned the fire, dropping many shells among the hovels. Gen. Diaz showed his resourcefulness by attacking this battery in the rear.

While the artillery engagement was at its height this morning the American Club, on Sixteenth of September Street, a block south of the Alameda, came under a hot fire, and many shells were sent into it. Although many Americans had gathered there, none of them was wounded. The pictures of American Presidents, however, were shot up, only that of Col. Roosevelt escaping damage.

Capt. W. A. Burnside of the Fourteenth Cavalry, Military Attaché of the American Embassy, arrived here last night with his bride. He states that the shells used by both sides in the bombardment are of the most dangerous variety.

One of these shells, fired by a rebel gun, landed this morning in the midst of a troop of cavalry and killed and wounded many, including three officers.

Such reports as come in from the country indicate that it is in a state of anarchy. Uprisings and fighting are said to have occurred in many cities.

Persons who have seen President Madero to-day say that he has lost his optimism and good spirits, but shows no inclination to give in. He demanded the surrender of Diaz this morning in answer to the shels of a big siege gun which hit the palace. It is expected that fighting will continue to-night by the light of the Chapultepec searchlights. There is much difficulty in passing from one part of the city to another, due to the strict guard kept. Even diplomats are taken to the palace before being allowed to go to the cable office.

Cease firing was sounded by the Government at nightfall. Gen. Diaz reciprocated. A few desultory shots were heard at 7:30 in the vicinity of Peralville. Alfonso Miranda, the Zapatist leader, was reported foraging in that colony. The Government troops sacked several stores to-day. They said they were starving.

The Government received 2,000,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition this afternoon. It was brought by 100 men from Vera Cruz. The Colonel in command of the escort reports that there were hostile demonstrations at all stations along the line. The troops were insulted but not attacked.

Diaz lost seventy men at the mounted police barracks to-day. The place was attacked by rurales with machine guns. At the same time 100 men of the seventh battalion deserted to Diaz.

Americans Stick to Posts.

Some Americans and some servants volunteered to stay at the American Club to-night. American linotype men volunteered to get out the Mexican Herald to-morrow.

The cable operators are sticking nobly to their posts despite the fact that their families are in the danger zone. They have not left the building for four days, and have been working almost constantly. Manager Woodcock is working twenty hours dail. Messengers run the lines under a rain of bullets.

Quantities of projectiles fell in the vicinity of the American Embassy to-day, being overshots directed toward Government batteries in front of the British legation. No Americans there were injured.

DIAZ EXTENDS HIS LINES.

Shortage of Ammunition Troubles the Government Gunners.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 13.—It was reported at 5 o'clock this evening that Gen. Felix Diaz had demanded the surrender of the National Palace. All through the day the rebel batteries of heavy guns were throwing a fierce fire of shrapnel around it. Many of these dropped into the Zocala, which fronts the building, and Federal soldiers were compelled to move to cover.

Before dark the fire on both sides was intermittent, but apparently less vigorous from the Federals. The Government troops were receiving ammunition in small consignments, and it was said that they were running short.

That Diaz had prepared for the threatened overwhelming movement by the Government which Madero promised would be carried through to-day was shown by the fact that he had stationed sharpshooters on the roofs of adjoining buildings, had dispatched a force outside his lines to the west of the city, and had placed his heaviest guns in positions commanding all the approaches to his stronghold.

Gen. Huerta, commanding the Federals, had promised to rush the fortifications of the rebels, but he elected instead to employ his artillery from the various points of vantage. Only once during the early part of the day did the infantry come into action.

During the heavy shelling of the palace, Diaz apparently moved some of his forces to the southeast of the city, and shortly after 12 o'clock it was made the target of both shells and rifle-fire from that district. Coincidentally, the rebels succeeded in extending their zone of activity in other directions.

The rebel fire was intended not only to bring about the surrender of the palace but had for its purpose also the clearing of the intervening high buildings of machine guns and riflemen and of silencing the Federal battery operating in San Juan Letran Street, at a point midway between the arsenal and the palace.

This shelling wrought havoc among the buildings in that section of the city. The American Club was riddled. The interior of this building, on the second and third floors, was completely wrecked. Of forty Americans within it at the time, several had an almost miraculous escape from death. In all, seven shells tore through the walls. The first two crashed through the reading room across the greater length of the front on the second story. The others entered above the second story on the sides, which are not protected by buildings.

In addition to the shell-fire the interior as well as the exterior of the American Club was perforated in scores of places by bullets from rifles and machine guns.

The shells which entered the reading room tore their way through the window casings, demolished a heavy leather chair and exploded with terrific force. Scrapnel was hurled in all directions, cutting the furniture to ribbons, ripping up the floors and walls, and puncturing in a score of places the portraits which hung about the room.

The portrait most seriously damaged was that of President Madero. President McKinley's face is now set in a circle of holes, while the portrait of President Taft, hanging next, escaped with a single mark President-elect Wilson's features were riddled, while at the upper end of the line of portraits balls found lodgment in plenty in the picture of another Democrat, Jefferson.

To the rear of this room is a large one used for billiards and pool. There many Americans were gathered, as the manager had forbidden them to assemble in the front room, when a second series of shells crashed through the wall. These tore a way through the story above. Some of the shells entered almost on a line with the floor. All but one shell exploded. This remains buried in the third wall which it encountered.

Portions of shrapnel shell were hurled through the floor above the billard rooms among a group of Americans. Four sleeping rooms on the fourth floor were wrecked. From one the entire wall was torn away. The wrecking of this building is typical of the damage done to many others in all parts of the city.

Just around the corner from the American Club, near Porter's Hotel, R. M. Meredith was injured to-day. He was struck by shrapnel, suffering a scalp wound.

Madero Fails in His Plan.

Madero's promise that the subjugation of Diaz would be swift and terrible to-day because the Government had planned to surround him completely and then pound his positions with their heaviest guns, was in no way fulfilled. Only at times was the bombardment as heavy as the average of yesterday, and that by the rebel guns. The Federal fire generally was slow, although since it came from various directions it was persistent.

On the whole, the rebel commander's orders to his men were to conserve their fire, and little ammunition was wasted. No opportunity was lost, however, to throw shells at the troublesome batteries and his machine guns and riflemen effectually prevented the near approach of the Government troops.

His greatest energies were displayed in the line of fire toward the palace, where his big guns scarred the walls and doors of that ancient structure, and cleared the big square in front of federal reserves.

The battle lasted all day, broken only at brief intervals for the most part by federal orders to cease firing when their officers were changing position.

Government Forces Increased.

So far as numbers are concerned, the Government's strength largely increased during the night. The Federal forces were strengthened by the arrival of detachments of all arms of the service until nearly 7,000 men were massed against the rebels. Most of the troops that arrived in the night were the command of Gen. Angeles, called from Cuernavaca. The total of these is said to be 1,500, and they brought with them two pieces of heavy artillery, with much ammunition and stores.

Lieut. Col. Barron, who had conducted dashing campaigns in Michoacan and Guanajuato, brought in a small force, while Col. Caranza, another young officer, with a reputation for brilliant work, came in at the head of 200 Federal troops from Vera Cruz.

These reinforcements brought the release from the firing line of the army cadets at Chapultepec, who were the first to rally to the call of President Madero for aid They were sent to Chapultepec to act as a guard of that stronghold under the command of Gen. Beltran, formerly Principal of the school, who captured Felix Diaz at Vera Cruz after he launched his first revolution.

Blanquet and Zapata Neutral.

The rebels, on the other hand, did not increase during the night and the forces under command of Gen. Diaz were believed to number a few more than 2,500. They had obtained some food supplies and some ammunition, but that was all.

The attitude of two forces in the outskirts of the Capital remained in doubt.

Gen. Aurelio Blanquet, the Federal Commander at Toluca, had been summoned to the Capital to report to the Government, but had not reported. His absence was explained by the Maderistas by the statement that it had been considered best to leave him in the State of Mexico to check any possible advance on the part of the followers of Zapata. The Diaz forces had thought his attitude was favorable to them, but he gave them no encouragement.

The attitude of the Zapatistas also gave rise to much speculation. Although Federal garrisons had been concentrated in the city, and so had left the Zapatistas practically without opposition, these rebels seemed to have made no combined effort to come to the assistance of Felix Diaz. At first it was said they were with him, but to-day it was broadly hinted that in the last extremity Emiliano Zapata would order his numerous followers into the Capital to aid President Madero rather than to assist one bearing the name of the dictator whom he helped to overthrow two years ago.

A picturesque scene in the early morning was made by the fires on the pavements in many parts of the city, where the soldiers, under the orders of their officers, had raked together the trash and garbage thrown from the buildings and burned it. The disposition of this rubbish was a serious problem, as it was fast becoming a menace to the public health.

There was a scattering fire throughout the night, and a sharp exchange of cannon shots shortly after 1 o'clock, but this lasted only a few moments.

A number of heavy guns were brought up by the Federals before dawn, and posted in readiness for the expected action. The federal commander said he believed he would win the battle decisively in a short time, and claimed an enormous advantage in both the position and strength of his troops. He and President Madero said that they would be greatly surprised and disappointed if Gen. Diaz was not reduced to submission before nightfall.

Gen. Huerta placed in charge of the federal artillery Lieut. Col. Rubio Navarrete, who has the reputation of being the most capable artillerist in the Mexican Army. He gained fame in the campaign against Orozco, when he was under Gen. Huerta's command.

Federals Open the Battle.

There was no hurry on either side to start the engagement. At 6 o'clock movements of troops on both sides were observed, but it was two hours later before a Federal battery opened fire. Others joined in, and the rebels replied hotly with their guns stationed at the arsenal and the Y. M. C. A. Building.

It was difficult to see how the rebels could resist for long the fire poured in by the Federals but they again showed the same excellent markmanship which characterized their previous fighting, and this enabled them to offer a stern resistance. The Federal Generals explained the accuracy of the rebel artillery fire by saying that there was a scarcity of good range-finders in the possession of the Government troops, while the rebels, by capturing the arsenal, gained possession of a number of excellent instruments of that kind.

Early in the fighting it developed that Diaz had succeeded during the night in hiding sharpshooters on houses in the so-called American colony, many blocks beyond his lines. This fact was revealed by a sharp attack on a detachment of Federals advancing from Chapultepec, which caused them to take shelter behind neighboring walls. Sharpshooters on the roofs of buildings in Hamburg Street attempted to pick off the artillerymen manning the ten Federal guns located near the British Legation. They were subsequently driven from their position.

At the beginning of the firing there was a great force of Federal soldiery in the Zocalo, in front of the National Palace. When the shower of shells became heavier a Federal battery received orders to reply with vigor, and under the cover of this the Federal soldiers moved westward into cover on Independencia Street. It was explained by the Federal commander that this move was merely to place his men in a position where they would be more easily available for action at the front.

A vigorous artillery duel took place at 9:30 between a rebel battery at the arsenal and a Federal battery which had been placed in a commanding position. No great advantage appeared to have been won by either side.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock shrapnel literally rained on the walls and shutters of the cable office, and it was thought that it might have to be closed.

The first really sharp small arm engagement occurred at half past ten when the Federal forces moved into range. The infantry fighting lasted only a few minutes and was succeeded by a more intense cannonade from the rebels at the arsenal. The Federal battery stationed in front of the British Legation replied and drew much of the rebel fire.

The cannonade then lost some of its viciousness and it seemed that the rebels were conserving their fire, although they continued to throw shells toward the Palace. One Federal battery kept steadily in action at the Colonia Station on the Paseo Reforma and another on San Juan de Latren Street.

Up to noon, when the shells of the contending forces had torn their way through the heart of the city for four hours, nothing like a decisive result had been achieved either by the Federals or the rebels. It had been practically an artillery duel, although occasionally small-arm fire played a vicious part in the battle

Most of the rebel fire was directed at the Federal batteries, but one of Diaz's batteries of big guns from time to time dropped shells over the city into Zocalo in front of the National Palace, and on to that ancient building itself, the walls of which withstood the bombardment well.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the rebel batteries of heavy guns began throwing a fierce fire of shrapnel over the National Palace. At 12:30 a number of shells directed toward the palace were fired, apparently from the rifle and artillery range in the vicinity of the barracks to the southeast of the city, showing that a force of rebels were posted there also.

At 1 o'clock the rebels appeared to have advanced their positions slightly. The heavy guns from the arsenal continued shelling the centre of the city and the National Palace.

The firing, especially that of the Federals, became lighter at twenty minutes to 2 o'clock. Rebel shells, however, at that hour continued to hit buildings in the centre of the city and in the National Palace district.

Rebels Make an Advance.

The rebels made an important forward movement at 2 o'clock, advancing a battery of artillery into Independencia Street some blocks away from their former position. They began shelling the Federal battery posted at San Diego Church, adjoining the offices of The Mexican Herald.

At 2:20 P. M. the firing of both the Federals and the rebels ceased apparently all along the lines. The rebels were said to be in possession of the San Lazaro railroad station. Preparations were then being made to get a train ready at the Mexican Central station, and it was suggested that President Madero might be preparing to flee the city.

At 2:40 P. M. the rebel cannon again began a bombardment of the National Palace district, but the renewed action lasted only about a quarter of an hour, and at 3 o'clock there was a lull in the firing.

Lieut. Col. Navarrete, the commander of the Federal artillery, was slightly wounded during this exchange of shots, but remained on the firing line.

The artillery engagement was resumed at 3:15 with the rebels again throwing shells in the direction of the National Palace.

Cowed by the frightful pounding of shell to which they had been already subjected the populace to-day hid itself from sight, but it was for the most part protected by walls pitifully weak when compared with the high explosive power of the shells poured out by the guns of both the fighting forces.

The efforts made by the foreign Ministers here to secure the arrangement of a neutral zone were ineffective. It was, however, generally understood that perhaps the safest district during the fighting would be that known as the Colonia Roma, in which the United States Embassy is located.

In the American Embassy dozens of American citizens were provided for. Blankets and mattresses were spread on the floors and every chamber in the place was utilized as a sleeping apartment for some one. Other American families crowded in promiscuous confusion in rented apartments and other buildings furnished in some cases with nothing more than mattresses and a blanket or two.

Yet in spite of the fact that many of the women and children in the foreign colonies were conveyed during the night in automobiles flying white flags to places of comparative safety, a large number of foreigners were still penned up in regions not free from danger.

Thousands of Mexican families concentrated on the lower floors and in the basements of residences and other buildings trusting to the series of floors above them to protect them.

The question of food supplies throughout the capital was not solved during the day. Even the Federal soldiery experienced the discomforts of short rations, while among the rebels food was scarce.

Wilson Saves Telephones.

United States Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson prevented the issue of a general order to cut off all telephone communications this morning by protesting against it to President Madero. He pointed out that it was known that the rebels were not connected with the system and the order would cause unnecessary hardship to others.

The work of caring for the wounded has been limited by the Government to the White Cross Society, as it is charged that the Red Cross Society harbors many political enemies of the Government.

Two non-combatants were killed this morning by bursting shells in the street in front of the American Club.

Francisco de la Barra, former Provisional President, became a refugee and remained at the British Legation after he had approached President Madero yesterday on the question of compromising with the rebels, to which Madero immediately refused to listen.

One rebel reverse terminated in the wiping out of seventy rebels and the reoccupation of a position which they had taken on the previous day. That was several blocks south of the arsenal.

The rebels had wrested from the Federals the police barracks south of Belem prison. The Federals to-day from advantageous buildings swept this with machine guns, pressing the action until every one of the occupants had been killed. So little did the Federals think of this position as a strategic point that they did not hold it.

For those killed in this section there was more than a fair trade made, as about 200 men of one Government regiment deserted to the rebel ranks.

The Cuban and eBlgian legations were rendered untenable, the occupants seeking refuge elsewhere. Th French Consulat suffered a fate similar to that of the American Consulate several days ago, the Consul transferring his office to his country's legation.

The Cuban Minister to-night asked his Government for authorization to charter special trains to remove from the capital to-morrow such Cubans as wish to leave. He proposes to land them at Vera Cruz and there place them aboard a ship flying the Spanish flag, if one is in port, otherwise on American warships due tomorrow. It was said to-night that the action of the Cuban Minister may be followed by other diplomats.

The accustomed sparkle of the President's eye was not so evident late in the afternoon when he talked to the correspndnet of The Associated Press. He still protested his optimism, but there was lacking the jaunty air of confidence which has characterized him since the da yof his inauguration.

He said he had between 5,000 and 6,000 soldiers and could reduce Diaz speedily but he hated to do so because of humanitarian motives. He denied that there was sympathetic trouble except at Peubla, where he admitted a slight difficulty, but asserted that this had been settled.

AMERICAN WOMEN VICTIMS.

Mrs. Griffiths Went to Mexico Because Situation Seemed Quiet.

It was learned yesterday that it was Mrs. C. Griffiths, the mother of Percy L. Griffiths, an electrical engineer in Mexico City, and not Mr. Griffiths's wife, who was killed in Wednesday's battle in Mexico City. This information was obtained through Philip M. Dreyfuss, an electrical engineer, of 116 Nassau Street. In speaking of Mrs. Griffiths's death, Mr. Dreyfuss said:

"My sister-in-law has frequently made mention of the dangers of life for the American in Mexico City. She has written several times of the lack of protection given to foreign subjects by President Madero and has said that it was unsafe for an American woman to venture out on the streets alone during the last two years. Mr. Griffiths has also told me that ever since Diaz was exiled he has been forced to carry two large pistols in order to secure himself against attack. His letters seemed to indicate that Americans in Mexico City were living on a sort of active volcano which was liable to erupt at any moment."

Mrs. Percy Griffiths and her children, aged three and five years, came to this city a year ago owing to the trouble in Mexico, but returned about two months ago with Mrs. C. Griffiths, as they believed the situation had cleared.

TAMAULIPAS CAPITAL TAKEN.

Rebels Led by Major Trevino Said to Have Captured the City.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Feb. 13.—Reports received to-night at Matamoras, Mexico, say that Victoria, the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, has been captured by a rebel band, led by Maj. Refugio Trevino, nephew of Gen. Geronimo Trevino, Commander in Chief of the Federal troops in Northern Mexico.

The dispatch did not indicate whether resistance was offered or not.

LAREDO, Texas, Feb. 13.—Federal telegraph officials who were in communication with Victoria, Tamaulipas, to-night were told that fighting was going on there.

Communication with Mexico City brought news that fighting was progressing in that city a close range, and that bayonets were being used.

PREPARING AT GALVESTON.

Steamship Lines Warned That Their Vessels May Be Wanted.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Feb. 13.—Major Robert H. Rolfe of Fort Sam Houston was here to-day, making arrangements whereby steamships can be obtained to take troops to Vera Cruz if they are needed. He held long conferences with agents of the Mallory and Southern Pacific Lines, and gave them to understand that any of their vessels must be ready to sail for Vera Cruz on short notice, regardless of passengers or freight. He also inspected railroad facilities, to ascertain their capacity to transfer men, live stock, and equipment direct to ships.

Major Rolfe says that his troops and equipment would probably be the first moved. His forces number 1,300 men and 1,500 horses, with field equipment for light artillery.

Local army officers and coast defense men stationed here believe that if any troops are moved, the first will go through Galveston, and also think action will be taken within twenty-four hours if at all.

MADERO KILLED, HAVANA HEARS

Report of Mexican President's End Comes by Wireless.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—The report is current here that President Madero of Mexico has been killed during the fighting in the Mexican capital.

The first rumor of his death reached here by wireless.

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$40, $38, $35.....*now* **$28.75**
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AMERICANS UNABLE TO LEAVE WAR ZONE

Closing of Banks Leaves Hundreds in Mexico City Without Funds to Buy Tickets.

TRAIN SERVICE IS BLOCKED

National Railways to Abandon Attempts to Run Trains—Northern Mexicans Adopt Neutrality.

LAREDO, Texas, Feb. 13.—It was announced to-night that train service over the direct route of the National Railway to Mexico City from Laredo would be discontinued to-morrow, but that trains would be run as far south as Monterey, and there connections might be made for Tampico, and over a circuitous route into the Mexican capital. The express company operating in Mexico also announced that for the present nothing of value destined for Mexico City would be received for transportation.

Reports to the national railroad officers here ,are that rebels burned the Celonia station of that line in Mexico City, a fine structure valued at $400,000. The station was near the centre of the city, not far from the American colony, across Paseo de la Reforma.

A passenger from Mexico City on last night's train reported that at least 1,000 Americans were without funds to leave the capital even if the opportunity presented, because the banks had been closed since Saturday. A large number of Americans were at the railroad station eagerly seeking to take northbound trains, but checks were refused as payment for tickets.

Many Americans, the passenger believed, were practically marooned at the station without food, shelter, or money. He said railroad officials were doing everything they could to afford shelter to the women and children.

The whereabouts of the north-bound passenger train from Mexico City which left there Tuesday night still is unreported, and there is apprehension for the safety of its passengers.

Passengers from Saltillo said to-day that one freight train was entirely destroyed by fire and that the fate of another was in doubt.

The south-bound passenger train which left Laredo Tuesday night at 9 o'clock proceeded in safety until about 518 miles south of this city, at El Salado, where it was attacked by a band of fifty to one hundred rebels. As the train was entering the station the engineer was fired upon. He reversed the lever and backed full speed toward Saltillo, pursued by the rebels on horseback. The speed of the mounted band was not sufficient to overtake the train. The passengers were endangered by rebel gunfire.

Aboard the train was a party of fifty Welshmen en route to Necaxa, a point beyond Mexico City, to take employment with a light and power company.

To-day's passenger list from Mexico City included Bishop Hendrix of the Methodist Episcopal Church south of Kansas City. He was a passenger on the south-bound train which was attacked by rebels and returned.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 13.—A voluntary armistice between Federals and rebels prevails over much of Northern Mexico, according to reports reaching here to-day. Both sides are waiting to see how the Mexico City fight goes before declaring their partisanship. There is some fighting and raiding in Northern Mexico, but most of it seems ascribable to bandits.

Rebels and federals are seen fraternizing at numerous points. Reports also say that many federal officers openly declare they wish Diaz would win, but they are not renouncing the Madero government before it is overthrown.

The riots at Chihuahua City were caused by an attempt of rebels to liberate prisoners in the state prison, say American refugees who arrived here to-day on a belated passenger train.

They reported that a truce had been made between Gen. Antonio Rabago, the federal commander of the northern military zone, and Marcello Carraveo, a rebel general. The rebels were permitted to camp within five miles of the city and Tuesday they attempted to open the prison. Federal troops frustrated the attempt without bloodshed, but a riot followed.

It was said the Mexico City situation had occasioned the best feeling between the rebels and Government troops, but that Gen. Rabago insisted that opening the State Prison was going too far. Quiet had been restored Wednesday morning when the train left, only to encounter two burned bridges below Juarez. These were repaired, but all telegraph lines to the State capital remain cut.

The refugees reported that the Federal troops were expected to welcome the Diaz revolt in the event of Madero's defeat, and would be joined by the northern rebels. The only pro-Madero sympathy seems to exist among the volunteers, many of whom fought as insurrectos in the Madero revolution. These are in the minority. This same condition appeared to exist at Juarez and in other parts of the State.

ASSAIL AMERICAN OFFICERS.

Mexicans in Acapulco Show Hostile Feeling Toward Denver's Men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Anti-American feeling at Acapulco, Mexico, culminated in an assault upon two officers of the cruiser Denver before she departed yesterday for Acajutla, Salvadore. The victims of the assault were Surgeon Camerer and Ensign Guthrie, who were passing through the streets. Neither was injured.

Acapulco has been a storm centre of revolutionists for several weeks, and the Denver was protecting Americans there, when the assassination of President Araujo of Salvador and the gathering of war clouds over all Central America made it necessary to send the cruiser to Salvador.

Officials at the State Department will feel some concern for the safety of Americans in Acapulco, pending the arrival of cruiser South Dakota on Sunday.

WHERE SHELLS FALL IN MEXICO'S CAPITAL

Best Part of the City Is Raked by the Big Guns in the Continued Fighting.

BULLETS AT OUR EMBASSY

Y. M. C. A. Building the Key to the Situation, as It Dominates the Battle Zone.

The boundaries of the damage of buildings in Mexico City reported yesterday are marked by the National Palace on the east, and the reported destruction of the Colonia Railroad Station on the west. Between these two points stretches a mile and a half of the very best part of the capital. With the Colonia Station hit by shells, the British Legation was in immediate danger. The American Embassy was more fortunately situated, being to the south. While stray bullets fell within the embassy grounds, the position was not so far in immediate danger from the fire between the two forces.

Diaz, at the arsenal and the Y. M. C. A. Building, trained his fire in a great arc of a circle. Almost in front of him and six blocks away was the force of President Madero in the large park of the Alameda. To the east and a little to the north of him, stretching out more than a mile, was the main business section of the city, terminated by the National Palace, the seat of the Government. To the west and also a little to the north lay the railroad station, reported destroyed; the Legislative Palace, the Foreign Relations Building, the St. Francis Hotel, and the British Legation. Behind Diaz, to the southwest, was the American Embassy, in a corner of the Colonia Roma, the site of the great part of the homes of Americans and people of other foreign nations.

The Colonia Station, which Laredo dispatches reported as burned, was the finest terminal in the capital, and the most important gateway to the north. The line from the City of Mexico to Laredo, Texas, runs out of the station, offering the most direct route to the United States. Colonia Station was a large, modern terminal of steel and stone, set back a little way from the Paseo de la Reforma, and flanked by fine residences and important buildings. The British Legation in De Lerma Street is only a few blocks from it, and a little further removed from the arsenal and the centre of the attack on the revolutionists.

Y. M. C. A. Building Dominates.

Much of the success of the Diaz forces has undoubtedly been due to the splendid position held by them. The Y. M. C. A. Building is the highest structure in that section of the city, and from the top of it the commander of the revolutionists could command almost the whole range of the fighting reported yesterday. This building is only three short blocks north of his main base in the arsenal, which, while a strong defense, is not suited for an attacking fire. He would have an unbroken view north up Balderas Street, a wide, roughly paved thoroughfare, to the part with the American Consulate at the head of it. To the east and the commercial section of the city he would have a good view over the tops of the one and two story buildings, and down Victoria Street to the position of one of the federal flanking forces. To the northwest he could see the railway station, and a wide expanse of the best residence section of the city.

Dispatches from the city, while for the most part in general terms, told clearly of the death and destruction wrought by the steady fire across this part of the city.

To compare the situation to New York City would be difficult, and must necessarily fall short. But if Central Park were taken as the Alameda and the centre of the federal force, the Columbus Circle end would correspond to the position of the American Consulate. The position of Gen. Diaz in the Y. M. C. A. Building would then fall about the upper end of Times Square, at Forty-seventh Street, although in Mexico City the distance is a little less, while the lower Times Square would represent the arsenal. The fire of the federals would be directed against Times Square from the whole Fifty-ninth Street side of the park, while at the east end there would be great destruction from the shells of the revolutionists replying.

The Plaza Hotel would correspond to the National Theatre, which has been partly destroyed, and the hotels to the east correspond in position to the Post Office, the Mutual Life Building, the railway offices, and the telegraph headquarters. East of the Plaza Fifty-ninth Street would represent San Francisco Street, the main business street of the city, extending nearly as far as the bridge. One can imagine the destruction in this city if cannonading were to be started between Times Square and these other points.

The American Club, which was riddled by bullets yesterday, is near the eastern end of the Alameda, in Sixteenth of September Street. Just around the corner from it, on San Juan de Latren Street, is Porter's Hotel, which was partly destroyed the day before. Across the street from it is the Jardin Hotel, which was hit yesterday.

Guns May Turn on Our Embassy.

The American Embassy, where as many as 600 American men, women, and children were reported to have taken refuge, lies just outside the border of the zone of the combat. Bullets fell in the grounds. The Americans who have been in the greatest danger are not those of the Colonia Roma, but of the Colonia Juarez, which lies a few blocks west of the arsenal and south of the railway station, which suffered severely yesterday. Residents in this section are, as a whole, the wealthiest of the foreigners, and the district is the most desirable and sought after for homes in all the city. Shots fired at the railway station would pass directly over the Colonia Juarez, and the terror of those families is easily understood. Automobiles used in this section by the American Ambassador to rescue the women and children from the rain of bullets would be in constant danger from both sides, and would certainly have come close to the outposts of the warring factions.

The embassy itself is a large and strong building, at 24 Vera Cruz Street. If an attempt to attack the arsenal from the rear were made the building and the refugees would be in great danger. The disregard of the rules of warfare by the factions so far leaves it quite possible that such a rear attack may be made, and the embassy's fate would then be almost certain destruction.

The flight to the suburbs, which is reported to have been made by many Americans, removes them from the danger of the fighting in the city, but the outlying troops, which are reporting to be coming up to join one of the other of the two sides, might easily engage in a battle in some one of the suburbs, and cause loss of life to refugees. The way to the more important suburbs lies open and away from the fighting zone.

But it is the Mexicans themselves that have suffered far more than the foreign residents. The sections of the city to the east of the arsenal are closely built up with Mexican shops and houses. The narrow streets are usually filled at all hours of the day and night with a silent, moving throng of Mexicans, who find their living working in the city streets. The thousands of those who go about as peddlers, carriers, drivers, and small merchants make up the greater part of the non-combatants who have been killed.

In the city, which is usually very quiet the rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon have struck terror into thousands of them. The electric lights are useless, and the water in many places is cut off. Famine threatens and is certainly very near for many. In the darkness sharpshooters on housetops have been picking off stray soldiers, and the search for the dead has been a constant terror to the men of both sides.

SEND NO TROOPS TO MEXICO.

So Urges Pan-American Official, Who Says It Would Cost Us Heavily.

"If a single United States soldier is sent over the line into Mexico," said Mark O. Prentiss, Vice President of the Pan-American States Association, yesterday, "it will mean that the good-will which has been built up between this country and Mexico during the last forty years will die almost instantly. Intervention would automatically put us back, commercially, where we were just after the acquisition of Texas." Mr. Prentiss had just returned from a two years' commercial trip through Mexico, and dropped into the rooms of the Pan-American States Association, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, to add to the protests that can be heard there any day of the week among the Latin-American visitors to the city.

According to Mr. Prentiss, there are more persons to the square mile in Mexico who hate Americans than in all other countries put together. Intervention in the present crisis, he said, would raise the cry of American conquest from the Rio Grande to the Canal Zone.

"The politicians of Mexico have capitalized this fear of an American war of conquest," said Mr. Prentiss. "Not long ago reciprocity with Canada was defeated by a fear of territorial aggrandizement among the Canadians. But that fear in the North was based on an intelligent understanding of the situation. The fear in Mexico is spread by pure emotionalism. If we sent soldiers into Mexico, not only Mexico but every Latin-American country would immediately have a bitter resentment toward us. It would result in a commercial boycott. The word 'annexation' would suffice to bring all the Latin-Americans, through a mere campaign of emotionalism, under one head.

"And I am not sure that annexation in some form or other would not result from the intervention. That would not be the object, of course, but the presence of soldiers in Chihuahua would result in so much trouble that the United States would be drawn into a conflict. Americans may rest assured that if our troops do cross the border, it will not be a thirty-day excursion. It will be years before they ever withdraw."

The acquisition of Chihuahua, for instance, Mr. Prentiss pointed out, would be desirable from the point of view of American property owners in that State. He said the lowering of the United States border line would increase the value of real estate within the annexed zone at least 300 per cent.

"That is why the American owners of land and mines want intervention," continued Mr. Prentiss. "They have everything to gain and nothing to lose. The commercial interests, on the other hand, which depend on Mexican good will for a continuation of prosperity, have everything to lose by intervention. I have no doubt that intervention would be legally and morally justified, but it would be most expensive in view of the loss of all that has been gained in forty years."

Mr. Prentiss said that he would not be surprised if the Mexicans recalled Porfirio Diaz within the next few months. President Madero's strength, he said, was already hopelessly shattered.

"President Madero asked me just after he became President," said Mr. Prentiss, "what kind of a President I thought he would make. I told him frankly that I believed he was not big enough for the place, and that he would last less than two years. Madero is too vacillating. As a matter of fact, when the story of his administration is written, it will be written, not around Madero himself, but around his excellent wife. Little has been said about that woman in the public prints. She is a born diplomat and the constant counsellor of her husband. Had it not been for her, the Madero regime would have fallen long ago, I believe.

"Felix Diaz, from all I could gather in the various provinces, is not much liked among the Mexicans. The best type of man needed just now was represented in Gen. Blanco, who was killed about ten days ago. He was a soldier through and through and most nearly corresponded with the stern Gen. Diaz himself.

"It must be remembered that there are half a dozen petty revolutions in progress in different parts of Mexico. If Felix Diaz can get control of several of these fighting factions, there seems little doubt that he will overthrow Madero. I read this morning that Felix Diaz had stated that he did not want the Presidency. They all say that. Madero said that only two years ago."

POLICEMAN'S SLAYER CAUGHT

Felix Isman's Chauffeur Admits He Ran Down Fitzsimmons in Park.

Robert Rotheim, chauffeur for Felix Isman, was locked up in the Tremont Police Station yesterday afternoon, charged with killing Policeman Peter Fitzsimmons, who was run down by an automobile through the story told on Wednesday to Father Sullivan, a police chaplain, by Jacob R. Wade of 421 East Fifty-second Street.

Wade, who is a washer in the Boston Road garage, at 1323 Boston Road, the Bronx, told the priest that his conscience had troubled him until he no longer could keep the secret. He said Rotheim had driven into the garage with lamps of his car broken and covered with blood and had told him of having struck someone in Central Park, though neither Rotheim nor he knew until they read the papers next day that the man was Fitzsimmons.

Rotheim at first denied that he knew anything about the accident, but when the broken headlights were showed to him, having been discovered by detectives in a loft of the garage, he confessed. He said he had been on his way to the garage, alone in the car, when he heard his rear license tag swinging against the body of the car and realizing that it was loose got off to fix it. Then he noticed that a robe was gone from the tonneau and imagining it hight have dropped in the road he turned his car about and went slowly back looking for it. A car in which were several women passed him at high speed and a man jumped into the road. His car hit him. The other car stopped as did he and he was about to help the man on the ground when the other motorists, thinking apparently, that they had struck the man, ordered him to go on about his business and not spy on them.

The suggestion, said Rotheim, was all he needed to make him flee and he drove to the garage, where he confided in Wade who helped him clean and repair the car.

ZIEGLER FIGHTS FOR INCOME.

Surrogate to Hear Arguments on Distribution of Earnings from Father's Estate.

Surrogate Cohalan will hear arguments to-day in the controversy which has arisen over the distribution of the surplus income of the estate of William Ziegler. George W. Brandt of Chicago, half brother of William Ziegler, is fighting the efforts of young William Ziegler, son of the testator, to have this income awarded to him from June 5, 1905, to July 21, 1912.

Mayor Gaynor, William S. Champ, and Mrs. E. Matilda Ziegler, trustees under the will, have been cited to show cause why they should not give an accounting of money representing rents and income from the estate from June 5, 1905, to July 21, 1912.

The fifth and sixth clauses of William Ziegler's will provide that the executors shall "take care for, and invest the estate in safe securities, collect all rents and incomes, and pay all expenses, including those for the support and education of the son." The will then directs that the balance be kept within the corpus of the estate "until my son comes to the age of 21 years. After he comes of age he shall receive the entire net income." The will then provides for the payment of the entire estate to the son in quarterly payments, to be made respectively when he becomes 25, 30, 35, and 40 years of age.

In the case of young Ziegler's death without lawful issue before the payment of all of the corpus, the corpus, or the part which he has not received, goes to the late William Ziegler's brothers and sisters. These are Clara L. Brandt, and Emma C. Brandt, half-sisters; Arthur C. Brandt, and George W. Brandt, half-brothers, and Frances Shields, full sister.

WEARIED HIKERS PLOD ON IN THE DARK

One Exhausted Private in the Suffragette Army Brought to Princeton in an Auto.

AN OVATION FROM STUDENTS

Warmth of Their Reception Frightens Mrs. Baird to Tears—Scarecrow Delays Marchers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 13.—Cheered by hundreds of Princeton students, Gen. Rosalie Jones led her suffragette hikers into this town after dark to-night. Leaving Metuchen in the early morning, the pilgrims covered twenty-seven miles over poor roads. They were so late in getting here that it was reported they had lost their way. Mrs. Oliver Schultz, in the scout auto, went back to look for them.

It was after 7 o'clock when she found the weary Army of the Hudson straggling along the road some two miles from here. Gen. Jones, Col. Craft, and some of the others were in good form, but several marchers were in a pitiful state. They staggered along in the darkness suffering torture at every step. One woman had given out completely. She was brought into Princeton in an auto. Mrs. Mary Baird and Mrs. May Morgan were forced to drop out of line soon after departing from New Brunswick. They returned to that town and made the rest of the day's journey by train.

Held up by one of her hardier companions, the scout car came upon Miss Martha Klatschken a quarter of a mile behind Gen. Jones. She is four feet eleven inches in height, and has been named "the Little Corporal." She told Mrs. Schultz that she would not take a lift, and she and her companion staggered on in the darkness. An hour or so later Miss Klatschken arrived at the hotel. It was necessary to assist her up the stairs to her room.

This was an eventful day for the army of the Hudson and the hearty reception accorded it by the Princeton students came as a climax to the longest single day's march since the hike started. All the late afternoon the students patrolled the streets waiting for the marchers to arrive. When the van of the army came in sight, many of the students had gone to dinner.

Students Scare Mrs. Baird.

The first of the army to appear was Mrs. Mary Baird, accompanied by a very young photographer. As soon as she was seen approaching the Princeton Inn some 300 students surrounded her and gave their college yell. In their enthusiasm the young men lifted Mrs. Baird from her feet and carried her with cheers to the hotel porch. She was crying from anger and fright when she got there. Afterward some of the students called at the inn to apologize for the over-enthusiasm of their welcome.

There was more enthusiasm of a milder sort when Gen. Jones, Col. Ida Craft, and some of the others arrived. As they entered the town Bugler Wend with loud blasts announced their approach. Townfolk and students gathered quickly, and long before the hotel was reached the pilgrims were surrounded by a noisy crowd. Through a long line of students the General ascended the steps of the hotel. The college yell was repeated again and again. There were repeated cries of "Speech," "Speech," and from a rocking chair the General made a brief address.

Later Miss Elizabeth Freeman and others addressed the students, and until long after 9 o'clock the cries of the students could be heard for blocks. The hotel was put under a good-natured siege. The appearance of a pilgrim was all that was needed to set the crowd yelling.

"It has certainly been a great day," was the comment of the General as she retired, carrying two pitchers of hot water with her. Some of the tired ones did not indorse her sentiments.

Before leaving Hillside Hotel at Metuchen the General gave her command a new slogan. This was, "Banish vanity." It gave some of the young hikers food for thought.

The Hillside Hotel at Metuchen was so crowded that some of the army had to seek quarters among the townfolk. Gen. Jones and Col. Craft occupied a suite in the hotel. In the night the General awoke and complained to her aid that she was cold.

"I will fix that," said the faithful Colonel.

Outside the door on a sofa, Edward Van Wycke, the General, Dragoman of the army, was asleep. Col. Craft quietly opened her door and in the darkness mistook the sleeping Van Wyck for a pile of clothing. She deftly stripped the covering from him and retreated to her room. The General slept in comfort for the rest of the night, but in the morning Col. Craft was startled to see that the covering of her beloved commander bore this inscription:

"Criminals and the insane can't vote, neither can I, what about it?"

In the night Col. Craft had taken from the sleeping Van Wyck one of the prize signs of the army. Van Wyck did not spend a comfortable night.

Hikers Encounter Bad Roads.

Well rested after the night the army of the Hudson started at a good pace when the march was resumed this morning. The road, though, was bad, and not many miles had been traversed before the pace had slackened, and some of the marchers were far behind their leader. Not far from Metuchen the hikers passed a small frame house. In the front yard Mrs. Mary Frances Carmon, a colored woman, was hanging out the clothes.

"Where are you all going," asked the woman.

"Marching to Washington. We are suffragettes," explained Col. Craft. "We hope you are with us."

"I got enough to do looking after Rastus," replied the woman. "I don't want no vote."

A halt was made for lunch at the Hotel Klein in New Brunswick. The hikers were entertained by Miss Winifred Sullivan, Miss Sarah McPike, Mrs. S. R. Morris, Mrs. Charles Stevens, and Miss Eliza McCoy, a committee representing the Political Study Club.

From the hotel the hikers went to Rutgers College. Mrs. Oliver Schultz in the scout car went ahead to announce their approach. Soon the campus was filled with some 600 students, many of them in the uniform of the cadet corps. A noisy crowd of youths surrounded the auto. Then someone cried, "Gen. Jones is coming."

"Fall in," shouted a leader, and shouting and laughing, the students formed in single file, marching in lock-step. As the line advanced across the campus, others joined the ranks. The students chanted this cry: "Rah, Bow-Wow-Wow; Rah, Bow-Wow-Wow; Rutgers, Suffragettes, Bow-Wow-Wow; Rutgers."

It was this line that confronted the hikers as they arrived at the gate of the college grounds. The cries turned to "Speech, speech," and so closely did the boys pen in the marchers that they had to halt until some of the less enthusiastic opened a way for them. Straight across the campus marched the brown clad pilgrims with the whole college shouting and prancing about them. The General mounted the automobile and made a brief speech which the students cheered to the echo.

"We are going to Princeton," she said. There came a roar of disapproval.

"Stay with us," cried the youths.

"We must press on," said the General. "What message can I take to Princeton for you?"

"Ask them what has become of the cannon," was the reply.

This cannon was stolen from Princeton yours ago by Rutgers students. It was rescued by Princeton, and is now safe in a foundation of cement.

This message was delivered to Princeton from the steps of the hotel by Gen. Jones. The shouts that followed her remarks showed that Princeton remembered.

"We have it safe!" shouted the Princeton men with satisfaction.

Before leaving Rutgers College the General was introduced to President Demerest. She pinned a suffragette button on his coat.

An invitation was extended to Mrs. Bolt to sit at the head of the table in the dining hall. It was given with such good will that the hiker had to catch hold of a tree. The President rescued her. The Rutgers students gave the army a noisy send-off on its departure. A tall youth caught up with the line. He wanted to be introduced to Gen. Jones. When this had been done he explained that he was strongly in favor of the suffragette cause. The General pinned a button on him. As she did so he bowed his head. The General, quick to seize the opportunity, tapped the young man on the shoulder with her staff.

"Arise Sir Jim, First Knight of the Suffragettes," she said.

Mrs. Sarah Finch, who lives at Livingston Park, is not in favor of votes for women and she told the General so. Mrs. Finch is 80 years old.

"We are all home women here," she said, "and you ought to be home mending your husband's clothes."

While on the road E. S. Lemmon of the Wanderlust Club of Philadelphia stopped the army to recite this verse which he had composed at the General's request.

Hark! hark! the dogs do bark;
The suffragettes are coming to town,
Trimmed in yellow and dressed in brown,
Telling the tidings all around,
We must have votes for women.

Mr. Lemmon was elected the poet laureate of the expedition. It was when the pilgrims were weary with the hike that they met R. Von Kerbs, who told them that he was a native of Alsace Loraine and was the first sympathizer of the cause in this part of the country. He walked a mile or more, giving Col. Craft his views. At the home of Tony Spinello, near Franklin Park, he asked that a halt be called for refreshment. Spinello was summoned. He retired into the house and soon appeared with several bottles of light Italian wine. As the refreshed hikers started off Kerbs asked what he owed. "I guess ten cents will be enough," said Spinello.

Some miles from here a turn in the road disclosed the sun-bonneted figure of a woman well back from the road.

"Votes for women," shouted Col. Craft. There was no answer from the woman. Col. Craft shouted again. No response. The army halted. "I am going to convert her," said Miss Elizabeth Aldrich.

To the grave danger of her bloomers, the pilgrim climbed the fence. Her companions watched her cross the field and stand a few seconds in front of the woman. Then she turned and slowly retraced her steps.

"What luck?" asked the General.

Miss Aldrich slowly labored back over the fence.

"It was just a scarecrow," she admitted gravely.

The army lost nearly half an hour in this attempt to spread its gospel. This day marked the passing of Percy Rossmore, the eccentric Brooklyn youth, and his great white and blue banner. After a long day's march and a night spent in the railroad station at Metuchen, he yielded to the urging of some of the party and gave up his intention of planting his flag on the National Capitol.

The hikers expect to reach Trenton to-morrow.

IMMIGRATION BILL IN DOUBT.

Taft, After Conference, Undecided Whether to Approve It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Although the Constitutional limitation of ten days within which President Taft must act on the Immigration bill will expire to-morrow, there is ample reason to believe that up to the time he went to dinner to-night the President had not determined whether he would approve or veto the measure, or permit it to become a law without his signature.

In a three-hour conference to-day among the President and two friends and two opponents of the bill, Mr. Taft indicated by questions that he was uncertain what his course should be. There is more direct and positive information, however, that the President had not made up his mind.

Those with whom Mr. Taft conferred were Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; William Williams, United States Commissioner of Immigration in New York; Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, and ex-Representative William S. Bennet of New York. They visited the White House at his invitation. Mr. Gompers favored the bill. Mr. Bartholdt and Mr. Bennet asked the President to veto it. Commissioner Williams approved the administrative features of the measure, but did not express a view about the literacy clause—the point of contention between the bill's friends and foes.

After the conference Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, gave the President his views. There is a persistent and widespread belief that Mr. Nagel thinks the bill should be vetoed.

The President devoted this evening to going over many papers concerning the bill. They contained reasons why it should and why it should not be approved. It was his intention when he began this work to follow it with the preparation of what was described to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent as a memorandum, which may be another name for a veto message or a statement of reasons for approving the act or letting it become a law without his signature.

THE TIMES correspondent was informed that this memorandum would be placed before the Cabinet for consideration in its regular meeting to-morrow. Supposedly, however, the memorandum would contain a summary of the President's views on the question, and he would not determine his course until he received the Cabinet's advice.

If the bill is to be vetoed the message must be transmitted to the Senate before that body adjourns to-morrow afternoon. Otherwise, the bill would become a law, either with or without the President's approval.

TWO HURT IN AUTO WRECK.

Machine First Struck a Wagon, Then Caromed Into Trolley Post.

Persons in Jerome Avenue, near 165th Street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon saw the driver of an automobile in which was one other man try to turn out for a wagon. The rear wheels of the auto struck the wagon, pushing it to one side and knocking the horse down. The motorist seemed then to lose control of his car, which shot across the car tracks and ran head on into a trolley post.

The motorist and his companion were hurled through the windshield and fell unconscious twenty feet ahead of the car. Mounted Policeman Lahy of the High Bridge Station picked them up and called Dr. Muth, who took the men to Fordham Hospital. The skull of each was fractured, and the doctor said both men probably would die.

One of them regained consciousness long enough to say that he was Charles Salvin of 208 West Eighty-Eigeth Street, and that the driver of the car was his brother-in-law, John Hanner, of the same address. Salvin said Hanner owned the car, but the police looked up the number and found it belonged to Mortimer W. Loewi of 150 West Eighty-eighth Street, an artist.

Loewi visited the station later and made a charge against Hanner, who, he said, had taken the car without his permission. Loewi's father said that his son had bought the car recently, and had sent it to be overhauled. He employed no chauffeur, and supposed Hanner had taken the car out of the shop. The car was wrecked in the accident.

CARDINAL TO SAIL AWAY.

Mgr. Farley to Make His First Visit to Porto Rico as Church Prince.

Cardinal Farley will sail to-morrow on the New York and Porto Rico steamship Brazos for Porto Rico and will be the first Prince of the Catholic Church to visit that island. He will be accompanied by Mgr. J. F. Mooney, Mgr. Thomas J. Edwards, and Mgr. J. B. Lewis, his Secretary. After visiting Porto Rico, which is part of his diocese, the Cardinal will go to San Domingo before returning to New York. One of the suites on the promenade deck has been reserved for his accommodation.

Elva and Iola Win on Ice.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 13.—In the fourth-class ice yacht races for the challenge pennant of the South Shrewsbury Club, sailed to-day on the South Shrewsbury River, the Elva and Iola competed for honors. Four five-mile races were sailed. In the first race the Iola fouled the stakes and the Elva, when a lap and a half in the lead, and was forced to withdraw. In the second race, Capt. Aaron Edwards romped home an easy winner with the Elva in 10:05. The third and fourth races went to Capt. Hugh West's Iola, taking the first in 11:05, five seconds ahead of the Elva, and the other in 10:45. There was an accident in the third race. Theo Bennet of the Elva had his right arm bruised. All the races were full of thrills.

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WOMEN GAIN MORE WITHOUT SUFFRAGE

Miss Minnie Bronson Tells What Women Have Done in the West.

BETTER LAWS FOR CHILDREN

Says It Is a Matter of Record That Only 8 Per Cent. of American Women Want to Vote.

An anti-suffrage meeting held last night at the Berkeley Theatre in West Forty-fourth Street by the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage drew a large crowd, mostly women, who applauded enthusiastically the speakers as they assailed the arguments of the suffragists. Miss Minnie Bronson, Secretary of the association, took the suffragists to task by asking what they had accomplished in the States where they had the franchise. Referring to the report of the National Committee on Child Labor, Miss Bronson cited that committee as the authority for her statement that Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho, the first to grant woman suffrage, were surpassed by their neighboring States in the matter of child legislation. She further took Mrs. Florence Kelly, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, and a supporter of the suffrage cause, as authority for her assertion that Montana and Ohio, non-suffrage States, surpassed all other States in this kind of legislation.

Woman suffrage, according to Miss Bronson, was, after all, only a question between two kinds of women, those who believed their cause meant progress and those who believed it a dangerous experiment. Finally she denounced woman suffrage as one of the alluring deceptions of the Socialist Party, for which woman, if she yielded to it, would have to suffer just as she suffered for her meekness against the first temptation in the Garden of Eden.

"We are not opposed to woman suffrage, because, as the suffragists say, we are feeble-minded," said Miss Bronson, "nor are we the rich who wish to be protected from the evils of society. We are opposed to doubling an already too large electorate with a body that has not had any experience with the vote."

Miss Bronson said statistics would show that only 8 per cent. of the women of this country either publicly advocated or privately supported the cause of woman suffrage. She asked her hearers if they thought it was fair for the other 92 per cent. of their sex to have the vote with its responsibilities forced on them by the minority of 8 per cent.

"The suffragists argue that we don't have to vote unless we want to," said Miss Bronson, "but we will have to vote unless we wish to be represented by the type of women who espouse the cause of woman suffrage. I know this statement will be considered as a reflection on the suffragists, but I want to tell you that I attended a meeting held a few days ago in this city at which the name of Mrs. Pankhurst caused an outburst of applause lasting nearly three minutes.

"Consider the woman for whom they openly expressed their admiration, a woman who has inspired attacks on innocent shopkeepers, a woman who has inspired an assault on a Prime Minister, a woman who has inspired the firing of a theatre where hundreds of innocent lives were at stake, a woman who did all this simply because she wanted to gain her end."

Miss Bronson warned her sympathizers in the cause against woman suffrage that unless they wished to be represented by the minority they would have to fight them in the same way in which the suffragists were fighting for the vote.

Miss Lucy Price of Cleveland, who has carried on the warfare against woman suffrage all over the country, was another speaker. She told the gathering what the women were doing in Ohio without the aid of woman suffrage. She referred especially to the desirable legislation that had been enacted in that State through the influence of the Federation of Woman's Clubs, notwithstanding the fact that the suffragists frequently had asserted that organization and other bodies of women opposed to woman suffrage were aligned with the whisky interests. In this connection Miss Price recalled that Dr. Anna Howard Shaw had recently said in answer to the charge that temperance had succeeded least in woman suffrage States that the women had nothing to do with the enactment of the laws. Miss Price asked what good had come to them with the power of voting.

Miss Price drew a picture of the suffragist, declaring herself to be the equal of man in all his trades and occupations, "able to work at her trade during the day, return home at night, iron her shirtwaist, read books on economy and politics, and still have enough time to attend political meetings," and contrasted with it the picture of the factory girl, pleading that she is unable to do heavy manual work, and asking for a shorter working day.

Miss Price also said that in Colorado, where, according to Judge Ben Lindsay, juvenile delinquency was on the increase, she attributed the cause to woman suffrage. She said she did not believe children would respect their mothers when they were subjected to the same public criticism and abuse to which public characters must necessarily submit themselves.

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, presided at the meeting. Dr. James J. Walsh of Fordham University reviewed the feminine element in politics from ancient down to modern times.

WON'T RENEW PIER ORDER.

Stimson Tells Franklin City Has Not Complied with Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Hudson River pierhead question came up at the War Department again to-day when President P. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine Co. called on Secretary Stimson and urged him to renew for the period of three years the order made in 1911 by Secretary J. M. Dickinson, which permitted temporary extension of the Chelsea piers 25 feet into the stream. Secretary Stimson recently refused to take this action unless the city of New York, besides straightening the pier lines below Gansevoort Street, should appropriate money for the construction of new piers to accommodate the large steamships nearing completion.

Mr. Franklin urged the Secretary to extend the order at once, so that the subject would not have to be taken up anew by his successor. Mr. Stimson said that the conditions he had imposed had not been met by the city. Mr. Franklin said that he would take the matter up at once in New York.

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CASH REGISTER MEN ARE FOUND GUILTY

Jury, After Long Deliberation, Brings in a Verdict on Three Counts.

TWENTY-NINE DEFENDANTS

Will Appeal from Decision, Which Carries a Fine of $1,500 and Imprisonment for Three Years.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—A verdict of guilty on three counts in the indictment was returned by the jury trying the case of twenty-nine officials of the National Cash Register Company here to-night. John H. Patterson, President of the company, and twenty-eight other officials were indicted for conspiracy under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Judge Hollister spent the entire morning in his charge, and the jury retired shortly after noon.

The indictments in the Government's suit were handed down by the Federal Grand Jury in Cincinnati on Feb. 22 of last year. There were three counts alleging criminal violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The first count charged that nearly all competitors concerned had been bought out or driven out of business. It was charged that this restraint had been in operation for the last twenty years, although the specific charge was confined to the last three years. It was said to have been effected by bribing employes of competitors, and transportation, telegraph and telephone companies, and injuring the credit of competitors in libeling their machines.

The second and third counts charged the defendants with monopolizing the cash register business by the same means, including also cutting prices, and selling imitations of competitive machines made to be used as "knockers." It also was charged that the company's selling plan included the threatening of suits merely for the purpose of harassing manufacturers and purchasers and in organizing bogus corporations pretending to be competitors, as well as making application for patents on the machines and improvements invented by competitors.

Each of the three counts carries with it a maximum penalty of $5,000 fine and a sentence in a common jail of not more than twelve months, thus bringing the maximum sentence for each man up to $15,000 fine and thirty-six months in jail.

That the cases will be appealed was indicated, when the attorneys for the defense attempted to make a motion previous to the dismissal of the jury.

District Attorney McPherson, who was not in the court room when the verdict was rendered, was notified by telephone, and said that it was a great victory for the Government. No statements were issued by the attorneys for the defense other than all legal methods would be used in an effort to set aside the verdict and in the last resort to appeal the case.

The defendants were: John H. Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, President; Edward A. Deeds, Vice President; George E. Edgeter, Secretary; William F. Bippus Treasurer; William H. Mussey, William Pflum, Alfred A. Thomas, Robert Patterson, Thomas J. Watson, sales manager; Joseph E. Rogers, assistant sales manager; Alexander C. Harned, sales manager Frederick S. High, district manager, ager; Frederick S. High, district manager, of San Francisco; Arthur A. Wentz, Columbus, Ohio; George E. Morgan, Dayton. Charles T. Falmsley, Chicago; Charles A. Snyder, Elizabeth, N. J.; Walter Cool, Denver; Meyer N. Jacobs, Pittsburgh; Mont L. Lasley, Detroit; Carl B. Wilson, Los Angeles; Jonathan B. Hayward, New York; Alexander W. Sinclair, New York; John J. Range, Washington; M. G. Keith, New York; William Cummings, Brooklyn; J. C. Laird, Toronto; W. C. Howe, San Francisco; E. H. Epperson, Minneapolis; Edgar Parks, (dismissed,) New York.

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HOW SCOTT'S STORES HAD BEEN DEPLETED

Supporting Parties Returning Were Obliged to Cut Into Depot Supplies.

BUT ALL MOVED RAPIDLY

Exceeded the Minimum Daily Progress Planned — Relief Expedition Forced Back.

What caused the shortage of supplies that resulted in the death of Capt. Robert F. Scott and of those who with him had discovered the south pole, after they had forced their way back northward over the frozen wastes to within eleven miles of One Ton Camp, the food depot where over a ton of provisions had been left for the returning party of explorers? Capt. Scott himself could not explain or understand it. In the brief parting message which he wrote when the weakness of approaching death was already upon him, and which was found with his body and those of his three fellow-explorers, he said:

"The causes of this disaster are not due to faulty organization, but to misfortune in all the risks which had to be undertaken. * * * I do not think human beings ever came through such a month as we have come through, and we should have got through in spite of the weather but for the sickening of our second companion, Capt. Oates, and a shortage of fuel in our depots, for which I cannot account."

It is possible that this—to Scott—unaccountable shortage in his supplies instead of the misfortunes of which he knew—the sickness and death of Seaman Edgar Evans, the sickening of Oates, and the lasting storm before them—may have been the real cause of the disaster that faced him when, returning from his gallant and heroic quest, he found himself within eleven miles of food and safety—a distance scarcely more than one day's journey, according to his earlier calculations. Others had passed over that return route before him; There has been a question whether thereby the supplies to cover Scott's own return may not have been unduly drawn upon him before he reached the depots.

An analysis of the supply stores left to help the returning pole-seekers to make their way over the frozen wastes of the ice-cap is rendered difficult by the fact that in none of his messages that have come from the south is the amount of such provisions and fuel definitely stated in terms of pounds, or their precise nature and quality given.

Scott's Scheme of Return Supplies.

In an earlier message, written by him on Oct. 30, 1911, just before he started on the actual polar dash, Capt. Scott said of his plans for his food supply:

"By these means we hope to get thirty units of food to the foot of Beardmore Glacier, a unit being a week's provision for four men. Then, with three divisions of four men and twenty-one units of provisions, I hope to extend the advance to the required distance if the weather conditions are favorable."

Later, in a message written by him after leaving One Ton Camp on Nov. 17, 1911, he told more definitely of the supply of provisions with which he planned to cover the perilous return journey between One Ton Camp and the pole:

"We are building snow cairns at intervals of four miles to guide the homeward parties, and leaving a week's provisions at every degree of latitude to the barrier."

This would have left for the returning parties a week's provisions for every 69.4 miles, indicating that Scott figured on a necessary speed of travel of almost ten miles a day. As far as he and those with him were concerned, he accomplished his plan in that respect. There was, as he himself said in his final message, no failure on account of organization, so far as his movements were concerned. And as for the supporting parties which traveled back over that line ahead of him, they would appear to have moved faster still.

Three Earlier Supporting Parties.

There had been three earlier supporting parties that were obliged to return over part of the way from the pole to One Ton Camp. At latitude 80½ degrees two of the motor party that had helped transport the equipment of the southern party over the initial stages of the polar trip—Bay and Hooper—were sent back. This was the first party to return. How long it took them to travel over the intervening degree of latitude—69.4 miles—to One Ton Camp, and how serious the inroads their subsistence during that time may have made on the supplies left in the depots on the way, does not appear in any of the subsequent messages that have come from the antarctic.

A second party of five—Cherry, Garrard, Wright, Atkinson, and Keohane—went back with a note by Capt. Scott at latitude 85 degrees 7 minutes. How long it took these four to get back from One Ton Camp, or how much they may have depleted the supplies left for the returning pole-seekers and the last supporting party, can also not be determined from present records, inasmuch as the only mention made of this party after it left Scott is that Crean, pushing ahead of the last supporting party to get help for Lashley and the scurvy-sick Evans, found Atkinson and Dimitri at Discovery Hut on Feb. 18; and that Atkinson, Wright, Cherry, Garrard, and Keohane, after leaving Scott's party on Dec. 21, arrived at Cape Evans on Jan. 28, 1912. This, a distance of about 520 miles, would therefore have been accomplished in 38 days, or about 14 miles a day—four miles a day better than Scott's calculated minimum.

Track Marked with Snow Cairns.

When with eight men Scott pushed south on Dec. 21, 1911, from latitude 85 degrees 7 minutes, he wrote:

"By programme I arranged to push on from the 85th parallel with eight men and twelve unites of provisions, but I hoped to reserve a margin over this. As we stand we are only half a day's food short on programme and should have a good chance of getting through. Our position constitutes our upper glacier depot. Complete depots have been established on the homeward route. The track of the barrier is well marked with snow cairns."

There were then eight men in the southern party—Scott, Lieut. Evans, Wilson, Bowers, Oates, Lashley, Petty Officer Evans, and Crean. Of these, three—Lieut. Evans, Crean, and Lashley—split off from the polar party, after accompanying Scott as far south as latitude 80 degrees 43 minutes, on Jan. 7. These three formed his last supporting party. It is to their return movements and the extent to which they were obliged to cut into his fuel and provisions that great significance now attaches, and it is interesting, therefore, to compare those movements with the movements of the chief himself.

Scott's allowance of a week's provisions for each degree of latitude necessitated a minimum average progress of 9.8 miles a day. At this rate he should have made the return trip from the pole to One Ton Camp, at latitude 79½ degrees—a distance of 730 miles—in seventy-five days. As a matter of fact, despite the terrible hardships and losses suffered by his little party, he did even better; he discovered the pole on Jan. 18, 1912, and only sixty-six days later, on March 25, when he wrote his dying message, had returned to a point eleven miles south of One Ton Camp actually eight days before the limit he had allowed himself. He then had fuel for one more hot meal, and food for two days. But an unabating blizzard then lay between his weakened little party and safety.

Lieut. Evans's Slow Progress.

The party of three, which had left him at latitude 87 degrees 35 minutes, on Jan. 7, 1912, and which he called his last supporting party, on the other hand, moved less tediously. It had but 8 degrees 5 minutes to travel back to One Ton Camp, a distance of about 556 miles. The three started back on this stretch on Jan. 7. In latitude 80 degrees 43 minutes Lieut. Evans fell sick of scurvy, and thereafter, in the terrible frozen wilderness the little party so hampered made slower progress. Evans's two comrades half carried, half dragged him on, but it was Feb. 9 when finally they reached One Ton Camp, 138 miles from Discovery Hut, where help awaited them, and not until Feb. 20, with the help of Atkinson and Dimitri, reinforcements from that hut, did they reach Discovery Hut itself.

This means that the three men took thirty-two days to cover the 556 miles between the point at which they had left Scott and One Ton Camp, the point where food and fuel awaited the returning chief, but too late. In other words, over that stretch the three men of the supporting party traveled at the rate of about seventeen miles a day, instead of the ten miles a day required under the schedule planned by their leader and carried out by him. Or, looking at the matter from another standpoint, the supporting party remained only a little more than half as long as they could have remained in that frozen and barren waste, dependent upon the provisions left there jointly for them and Scott's returning polar party.

Relief Party Driven Back.

In replenishment of the supplies thus taken from the depots in that region, the relief party which later set southward was able to penetrate only to One Ton Camp, on March 3, being forced back on March 10, and later to push on only to Corner Camp, still further north, where they left one week's provisions.

It was, apparently, no idle dalliance that kept the supporting party even so long the depots left to cover theier own and the depots left to cover theier own and Scott's return to their comrades at the main base. And, according to the account later given by them, they took on that terrible return journey only what provisions they actually needed. This is the account of this phase of their experience given when the Terra Nova returned to New Zealand under Lieut. Pennell in April, 1912:

"At latitude 80 degrees 43 minutes Lieut. Evans was found to be suffering from scurvy. Owing to the party being one man short, the fourth member of the unit having been taken to support the southern party (Scott's), Evans was compelled to continue dragging the sledge. Lashley and Crean did all in their power to help their tent-mate forward. His condition, however, became more serious daily, and at One Ton Camp, 136 miles from Discovery Hut, he was unable to stand without the support of his skis. His legs were very much swollen and discolored, and other symptoms of advanced scurvy were in evidence.

"After struggling onward on skis in great pain for four days, during which they covered fifty-three miles, Evans was unable to move further. His companions, therefore, made a depot of every item of their equipment not absolutely necessary for their existence. Then, placing the sick man in a sledge, in a fur sleeping bag, they made gallant efforts to drag him to safety. For four days, helped by southerly winds, progress was possible, and the party arrived at Corner Camp on the evening of Feb. 17. Incessant snowfalls during the next twelve hours rendered the surface hopeless for traveling. Two men could barely move the sledge.

"On the 18th, Evans's condition was serious, food was running short, and drastic measures were necessary. Crean, therefore, set out to walk to Discovery Hut, thirty miles away. Lashley remained to nurse Evans, and by his extraordinary care and excellent nursing undoubtedly saved his life."

ANGER AT ASQUITH'S DELAY.

Silence as to Plans to Aid Victims' Dependents Is Resented.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 14.—Criticism is made of the Government's delay in making any definite announcement of its intention to carry out the promise by Premier Asquith that Capt. Scott's dying appeal to the nation would not fall on deaf ears.

It is suggested that the meagre contributions so far made to the various funds opened are due to the desire of the public to wait and see what the Government's plans are before contributing. None of the newspaper subscriptions up to the present shows total donations at all commensurate to the depth of the public feeling, and the first day's response to the Lord Mayor's appeal was remarkably small, the chief contributors being Mrs. George Webb Medley, who gives £1,000, ($5,000,) and Sir Charles and Lady Waldstein, who send £100. Lady Waldstein was formerly Mrs. Theodore Seligman, née Einstein of New York.

The Daily Express has an editorial article entitled "A Debt of Honor," in which it says:

"Three days have passed since Mr. Asquith made his promise, and nothing good or worthy has been done. Certain newspapers have opened funds for public subscriptions, there is the Lord Mayor's fund, and there is another fund organized by the private committee responsible for the Scott antarctic expedition, but the response is meagre and belittles the honor of the nation.

"The right course was an announcement of a generous grant instead of a vague promise, not yet fulfilled. In taking that course Mr. Asquith would have honored the Government and the nation. Instead, we have this painful official silence and these muddled private funds, which almost suggest that Capt. Scott foresaw official neglect when he wrote his impressive appeal.

"The whole situation has been grossly mismanaged, and an appearance is given of a slur on heroic memories, of national reluctance to respond to the most stirring appeal that ever dying hand penned."

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S SORROW.

She Says Her Heart Is Full of Sympathy for the Heroes' Relatives.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 14.—Queen Alexandra has addressed the following letter to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, President of the Royal Geographical Society:

Marlborough House, Feb. 12, 1913.

Dear Lord Curzon:

Queen Alexandra desires me to tell you how deeply grieved she is to hear this terrible news of the death of Capt. Scott and his party in the antarctic. Her Majesty feels that the death of these brave explorers and their intrepid leader is an incalculable loss not only to the nation but to the great society of which you are President.

It may be some slight consolation to know that their purpose has been achieved, and her Majesty is certain that their splendid, successful undertaking in the cause of science and discovery will be forever gratefully remembered by the people of this country.

Her Majesty has read the pathetic, touching message which Capt. Scott left behind him, and is confident that it will not pass unheeded.

I am to assure you of Queen Alexandra's intense feeling of sorrow at this disaster, and to say how full her heart is of sympathy for Mrs. Scott and the relatives of those who perished in the performance of their duties.

Believe me, yours sincerely,
HENRY STREATFIELD, Marshal.

'INHERITED RICHES' FRUITS OF FORGERIES

Hotel Astor Guest, Who Charged Friends with Theft, Is Himself Arrested.

GOT $10,000 ON BAD DRAFTS

Had a Hot Time in England with the Money, but Got Too Chummy with Detective Who Was on His Trail.

The self-vaunted "devilish Piccadilly-ish" youth who, under the name of Joseph Wood on Tuesday afternoon testified in the West Side Court against two fellow-guests and Piccadillians at the Hotel Astor in whose room, he said, jewelry of his valued at $2,300 had disappeared, was himself arrested yesterday on a charge of forgery. Central Office detectives say his real name is William Van Taffrey, but that he is also known variously as Wood, Scott, and Ball. The arrest exploded an attractive little bubble the youth had blown earlier in the week, when he told with much braggadocio of a fortune of $50,000 left to him, and how he had managed to spend $5,000 a week while in London.

Van Taffrey, who is only 20 years old, is a thin, shrewd-eyed youth, much given to sarcastic smiling at the vanities of the world and glorification of his own part in them. According to the police, he comes from Middletown, Nova Scotia, and formerly was paying teller there in the Royal Bank of Canada at Spring Hill. From there, they say, he went to Vancouver, where he met an older man, to whom he ascribes all the influences that led first to his spectacular rise in fortune and thereafter to his as spectacular fall. Van Taffrey has told the man's name to the police and the details of their association.

When the youth landed in Vancouver he had with him several regular drafts of the Royal Bank of Canada, one of which, at the suggestion of the older man, he filled out in the sum of $5,400 and made it payable to Harry S. Scott at the New York branch of the bank, 35 Cedar Street. The name of the cashier of the Vancouver branch was forged to the draft.

This draft was placed in a letter and sent to the New York branch on Jan. 6 of this year. On that day, according to the police, Van Taffrey, representing himself to be Harry S. Scott, telephoned to the New York branch, asking if there was any money for him there, adding that he believed there was a trifle of $4,000 or $5,000 sent there from Vancouver to be placed to his credit here. When told that there was such a draft to his credit, he said he would send a messenger to the bank for $1,700.

The bank officials insisted that he would have to appear in person, but Van Taffrey told them they had his signature in the letter from Vancouver, and could compare that with his order. The messenger thereupon obtained the $1,700. Later in the day, just to show them that everything was aboveboard, Van Taffrey appeared in person and drew $1,200 more. Two days later he went to Boston and drew $2,600, and finally, according to the police, he made another draft of $100 from Boston. By that time the bank officials had grown suspicious, and the youth journeyed to England.

He was shadowed by a Pinkerton detective, whom he picked out with a smile at Headquarters yesterday afternoon, saying that he remembered seeing the detective aboard the Mauretania and also later in a music hall in London. It was in England, according to his subsequent account, that he met Stanley W. Tanfield and Richard G. Wooten and a young woman named Violet Grant, all of whom accompanied him in a gay tour on the Continent, with a pleasant side excursion to Amsterdam for jewel purchases and to London for other things. The four then came to this country, and all stopped at the Hotel Astor in this city. There, according to Van Taffrey—who was then Joseph Wood—a diamond ring and diamond pin of the Amsterdam collection disappeared, and he caused the arrest of his two male companions.

When the two were arrested, the detectives found in a trunk in their room two magazine revolvers, and both were charged with violation of the Sullivan law. They were held for the Grand Jury by Magistrate O'Connor in the West Side Court.

Meanwhile, Detective Hallahan, who had been assigned to the case, had grown very friendly with the Canadian youth from Piccadilly, and after a conference with Assistant Superintendent Graham of the Pinkerton Agency, Hallahan's friendship increased all the more. It took the form of dinners; presently, good dinners, and very wet dinners. Under the persuasive memory of these Hallahan was able, presently, to recall the youth from Boston, whither he had for some reason nervously betaken himself, to take just one good dinner more.

It was at this, according to Hallahan, that he induced the youth to tell him how he had for some time past "made a fool of himself," in fact, how he had made a fool of himself even earlier, when he had been employed at the bank in Spring Hill, N. S. The best thing that could happen to him, confided the maudlin youth, would be to "jolly well get arrested."

So, yesterday morning, Hallahan, with Central Office Detectives Devanney and McGee and Assistant Supt. Graham of the Pinkerton Agency, closed in upon him at the Hotel Vanderbilt and jolly well arrested him on a charge of forgery. According to the police, Van Taffrey confessed not only to the forgery of the draft for $5,400, but also to another of about $5,000, and added that he was glad he had been arrested. He had had a wearying rush of experiences, lately, he said, and wanted to rest a bit and think things over, with a view to a calmer and quieter life thereafter.

EVANS TELLS STORY OF SCOTT'S DEATH

Continued from Page 1.

them, a large cairn of snow erected, and a cross placed on the top bearing the following record:

> LEFT THIS CROSS AND CAIRN
> ERECTED OVER THE
> REMAINS OF
> Capt. R. F. SCOTT, C. V. O., R. N.;
> Dr. E. A. WILSON,
> Lieut. H. R. BOWERS, R. N.,
> as a slight token to perpetuate their gallant and successful attempt to reach the pole.
>
> This they did on Jan. 17, 1912, after the Norwegians had already done so on Dec. 14, 1911.
>
> Also to commemorate their two gallant comrades, Capt. R. E. G. Oates of Inniskillen Dragoons, who walked to his death in a blizzard willingly about twenty miles south of this place to try and save his comrades beset by hardship, and Petty Officer Edgar Evans, who died at the foot of the Beardmore Glacier.
>
> The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord.

This record was signed by all the members of the search party.

Surgeon Atkinson states that no symptoms of scurvy existed.

All the records of the southern party having been collected, the whole search party proceeded twenty-three miles south to search for the body of Capt. Oates, but no trace of it was found.

Near the spot of his departure from his comrades a cross and cairn were erected and the following record was left on the cairn:

> Hereabout died
> A VERY GALLANT GENTLEMAN,
> Capt. R. E. G. OATES,
> Inniskillen Dragoons,
> who on the return from the pole in March, 1912, willingly walked to his death in a blizzard to try and save his comrades beset by hardship.

Seven mules supplied by the Indian Government were used by the search party. Their rations consisted of 11 pounds of oilcake and oats in the proportion of one of oilcake to two of oats. The speed of their march averaged better than that of the ponies of the previous year. From the start the daily marches averaged 14 miles.

The surfaces on the outward journey were exceptionally good, and the mules made good progress without sinking deeply. Deep snow was encountered on the return, and the going was much heavier. The chief difficulty in connection with the mules was that they would eat anything except their rations. The food of some consisted of rope yarn, tea leaves, men's and dog's biscuits, and tobacco ashes. The weights hauled by the mules were much heavier than by the ponies, the highest weight at one time being 760 pounds.

The gear supplied by the Indian Government showed great forethought and only had to be altered in very slight ways. The snow goggles were especially useful, and a great comfort to the animals. The harness was breast harness.

Two mules were shot on the Barrier and five returned after 350 miles of hard pulling in temperatures falling to 29 below zero. There were two dog teams of eleven dogs each. Eighteen of the twenty-two which brought down in the first year all the stores were brought safely back to the depot at Hut Point.

The care of the mules devolved upon Lashley. His constant attention kept them in good order. A detailed record was kept by him, showing the performance of each mule during the Winter and also during the traveling season. This record will be sent to the Supply Transport Department of the Indian Government, who trained the mules for the expedition.

The health of the search party throughout was excellent.

(Signed) E. R. G. R. EVANS,
Commander Royal Navy, Commanding Expedition.

Another installment of the official narrative of the Scott expedition will be published in to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES.

PROMISES THE WHOLE STORY.

But Commander Evans Asks to be Allowed to Complete His Work First.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 14.—In reply to a cablegram from the editor of The Daily Chronicle, informing him of that paper's donation of $10,000 to the Scott memorial fund and asking for further news, Commander Evans begs to be excused from "going into details which may be painful in regard to our beloved comrades' end."

"The whole history of this expedition," adds Evans, "will certainly be given to the public in due course, but please let us complete our work in quietness. We are pledged to do our utmost to bring this expedition to a successful termination. Included in that is the publication of scientific and other details as a lasting tribute to those who have not been spared. Perhaps now you can realize why my official telegram was so short. Surely its painful brevity needs no defense."

In the course of another dispatch The Daily Chronicle's Christchurch correspondent says:

"Lieut. V. L. A. Campbell, leader of the northern party, had a specially fascinating story to tell of the extraordinary life they led in spite of extreme hardships and difficulties.

"The six men lived together in a tiny space in perfect harmony. For six months they were confined in almost absolute darkness in an igloo. They succeeded, however, in making some lamps with the aid of seal blubber, so that they were able to lighten their surroundings to a small extent.

"After a time a small blubber stove was contrived, and this added a little to their comfort.

"At the beginning of their six months of confinement in the igloo the rations amounted to one biscuit a day apiece, but the supply of biscuits soon ran out, and for the greater portion of their imprisonment the daily meals consisted of an unchanging menu of seal meat.

"When I inquired how they contrived to pass what must have seemed the interminable time of six months in a snow burrow, Lieut. Campbell smilingly remarked:

"'In sleep, relieved by occasional sing-songs.

"'We had another means of distraction,' he added, 'some members of the party gave us interesting lectures on various subjects. For instance, Dr. Levick greatly enlightened us on the subject of first aid to the injured, while Priestley told us many things we did not know about geology. These little lectures, which were heart-to-heart talks in truth, helped greatly to pass the time that was not spent in slumber during the long darkness."

LEISHMAN IS SUED BY STOCK BROKERS

Our Ambassador to Germany Said to Have Lost $70,010.95 In a Month.

DEALS INVOLVED $1,346,995

Plaintiffs Seek to Attach All Leishman Bank Accounts in Pittsburgh —Business Done in Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13.—That John G. A. Leishman of Pittsburgh, American Ambassador to Germany, plunged in stock speculation to the amount of $1,346,995 within a period of thirty days, was told to-day in a court action started here by Raymond, Pynchon & Co., bankers and brokers, with offices in New York, Paris, and London.

As Leishman has not been in this country for some time the presumption is that the suit is brought against him by the London or Paris office. Well & Thorpe, attorneys, say their information is that the business was transacted in Paris.

Harry L. Raymond, George Pynchon, Charles L. Eaton, and Clarence L. Grass appear as plaintiffs. They seek to recover $70,010.95, with interest from Dec. 31, 1912. This amount, they allege, is due them, and their efforts to collect from Ambassador Leishman have been in vain.

The court issued a writ in foreign attachment. This action seeks to attach all moneys and credits held for Leishman by the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, as Trustee, and the Mellon National Bank.

Ambassador Leishman was sued in March, 1910, by O. E. Bodington, a Paris lawyer, for about $5,000. This, it was claimed, was due for arranging the settlement of the estate of Ambassador Leishman's daughter Martha, now Countess de Gontaut-Biron, prior to her marriage, and later in protecting her from the attacks of creditors of the Count, and from his relatives who, after his death, it is asserted, attempted to obtain possession of the Countess's property. Ambassador Leishman disclaimed any business connection with Bodington, and said the question pending concerned only his daughter and the lawyer. A writ of foreign attachment which Bodington brought in Pittsburgh was quashed in October of that year.

SNEEZES BY PARCEL POST.

Package of Pepper Damaged in Transit Sets Office Force Weeping.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—Pepper in the parcel post put the Burlington Post Office temporarily out of business to-day. An epidemic of sneezing and coughing swept through the office immediately after the opening of a pouch. The entire force, from Postmaster John W. Davis to the janitor, and persons in the office were affected.

Assistant Postmaster John Holland finally found the source of the trouble in an innocent-looking package addressed to a suburban resident. It had been damaged in transit, and contained freshly-ground pepper. A score of handkerchiefs fluttered a farewell as weeping clerks watched a sniffling rural carrier transfer the package to his cart.

MISS WILSON IN POLITICS.

President-Elect's Daughter Will Argue for Delaware Ten-Hour Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 13.—Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President-elect, will speak here on Saturday night in support of a bill limiting the work day for women to ten hours. The Delaware Consumers' League will bring her here. The meeting will be public.

As some manufacturing interests are opposed to the measure, the advocates asked Miss Wilson to speak in its behalf in order to counteract this influence.

Aeronautical Society Election.

At the annual meeting of the Aeronautical Society last night in the clubhouse at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, W. Irving Twombly was elected President unanimously, together with these Vice Presidents: Louis R. Adams, William J. Hammer, Hugh C. Gibson, Capt. W. I. Chambers, U. S. N., and Erlest D. Anderson. The Treasurer, Lewis R. Compton; the Secretary, Ludwell A. Alexander, and the Board of Directors were also unanimously chosen without an opposing vote. Ralph H. Upson of Akron, Ohio, lectured before the society on "Balloons and Rubberized Fabric," illustrated with lantern slides.

ONLY BUMPED HEAD IN THREE-STORY FALL

Chauffeur, Trying to Save Cars at 69th Street Fire, Drops Out of Window.

FATHER IVIE IN A COLLISION

Department Chaplain Thrown from Wagon—Fire Did $100,000 Damage to Independent Owners' Garage.

The back-firing of an automobile on the fourth floor of the Independent Owners' Garage Company's plant in West End Avenue, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets, yesterday afternoon caused one of the most serious fires the upper west side has had in several months. It burned the three upper floors and caused the roof to collapse. The damage to the building is estimated at $50,000, but the total loss will exceed $100,000, owing to the destruction of more than fifty touring cars.

The building is the property of the White Auto Company and occupies the greater part of the block on the west side of the avenue, extending from 205 to 213 West End Avenue. William F. Nicoll, manager of the garage, was superintending the storing of a car on the fourth floor. He had backed the automobile from the elevator into a runway when the carburetor back-fired and the car was enveloped in flames. Nicoll seized a hand grenade and tried to extinguish the fire, but was driven back after being burned about the face and hands.

More than a score of chauffeurs tried to help the firemen save the automobiles on the upper floors of the building. One of them, William Shrebe of 307 West 111th Street, fell out of a window on the sixth floor and landed on the roof of an adjoining wing of the garage three stories below. He was picked up unconscious, but had escaped serious injury, and was able to go home after the doctors sewed up his scalp.

Another exciting incident occurred at Eighty-fourth Street and Central Park West, when a runaway horse attached to an express wagon ran into the light department rig in which Fire Chaplain Father Ivie was going to the fire. Father Ivie was thrown out, but went on to the fire in another wagon.

MUCH FRICTION IN SCOTT PARTY

Continued from Page 1.

Oates working heroically with frostbitten feet and hands.

The sledge, carrying Evans, was overturned on an ice slope near the foot of the glacier. The insane man suffered a concussion of the brain. He was taken forward further, but when he was not carried he lagged behind. On Feb. 17 he died, leaving Scott, Wilson, Oates, and Bowers weak and shaken and a month late.

The rest of the tragedy is told in Scott's message. His reference to the unaccountable shortage of fuel in the depots has not been explained. The supporting parties deny that they used fuel unduly on the return marches.

The search party found the bodies of Scott and his comrades in sleeping bags in the tent. A little tea and sugar were left, but no fuel.

USED DIARY AS PILLOW.

Positions in Which Bodies of Scott and His Comrades Were Found.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 14.—A telegram to The Daily Mail from Christchurch, N. Z., says:

"The full details of Capt. Scott's return journey from the pole, when published, will, I understand, reveal a still more glorious page in human history than the brief official narrative.

"Every ounce of food was used by the party long before death came to Scott, Wilson, and Bowers. Only a small quantity of tea was found with the bodies.

"The relief party found the bodies in the tent in the following positions: Scott was sitting with his back to the tent pole. Between his head and the pole he had placed his diary, apparently in order that its broader surface might provide easier support than the pole. Wilson and Bowers were lying in their sleeping bags.

"It is possible that an expedition will go to the antarctic next Summer to recover the bodies of Scott, Wilson, and Bowers.

"The memorial cross erected on Observation Hill is constructed of jarrah wood, which will last for ages. The cross is painted white. The carved lettering on it, painted black, is as follows:

> IN MEMORIAM.
> Capt. Robert Falcon Scott, R. N.
> Dr. Edward Adrian Wilson.
> Lieut., Henry Robertson Bowers.
> Who died on their return from the South Pole in March, 1912.
> "To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

"The members of the expedition indicate the possibility that disappointment at Capt. Amundsen having reached the pole before them took the stiffening out of Capt. Scott's party for the return journey.

"While traveling down the Breadmore Glacier they found the ice terribly rough. Many obstructions ten to twelve feet in height had to be climbed. As a result, the explorers were badly bruised and strained. Here Seaman Evans struck his head, causing death from concussion of the brain.

"Commander Evans denies that the Scott party died from scurvy. Their death, he states, was due to exposure and weakness. Asked whether there was any likelihood that the bodies could have been brought back by his party, Commander Evans said:

"'The best people to judge of that question are those who served with Scott and his gallant comrades. They were his constant companions for over two years. Had we, ourselves, been in the same place as Scott and those who perished, we could only have wished that our bodies should remain at rest where we had given our best efforts in the cause we believed in so earnestly.'

"The members of Lieut. Campbell's northern party are in magnificent health considering the terrible privations they were forced to undergo. In the cave in a snowdrift, where they lived a primitive existence for six and a half months, the party had regular physical drill. Their only literature was Dickens's "David Copperfield." A chapter of it was read aloud every day.

"It is doubtful if any of the diaries belonging to the dead explorers will be published before the publication of the book narrating the history of the expedition.

"Dr. Atkinson, who organized the search party which found the bodies, refuses to give any information beyond that contained in the official narrative."

In an editorial note in reference to an apparent discrepancy between Commander Evans's dispatch and its own dispatch, The Daily Mail says:

"It is the custom in erecting a memorial cairn to place in the centre, in a bottle or box, documents showing what it commemorates. This record was apparently placed inside the cairn, while the inscription telegraphed by our Christchurch correspondent was cut or painted on the cross."

The new details of the antarctic tragedy that have been received confirm the deduction made from the first dispatches that Scott, Wilson, and Bowers might have saved themselves had they been willing to abandon their weaker brethren. As The Daily Mail editorially says:

"Further details of that last gallant march of Capt. Scott and his devoted little band complete the epic of sacrifice and death, and invest it, if it were possible, with additional splendor.

"It was apparently at the pole itself that Petty Officer Evans was disabled by illness. For 500 miles his comrades assisted him homeward at a time when every moment's delay increased the already terrible risks which confronted them.

"The southern party nobly stood by their sick companions. It is a fitting pendant to Capt. Oates's sacrifice in laying down his life by giving to a fellow-comrade—a deed of chivalry that will for all time be enshrined with Sir Philip Sidney's cup of water for the dying soldier.

"England, as it thinks of those far-off graves to-day, of that land of the silent white death, may give to the last message, 'Well done, well done, good and faithful servants!'—England, has covered her name with glory at the price of their lives."

Gigantic Unlimited Sale

Every Overcoat in Our Four Stores

At One-Quarter to One-Half Savings

An *All-Embracing* Clearance—The Choice of the House

The Largest *Actual* Reductions in Town

It is our rule that not a single garment shall ever be carried over from season to season. Each season's opening must show only the latest, newest styles. So this rule, combined with the backward season, forces very great reductions to insure immediate absolute clearance. And so all our

OVERCOATS

Original Prices $15.50 to $60 Are Now Priced $10 to $27.50

N. B.—Great Coats by the famous John Barran & Sons of England are included; also many medium-weight Coats, warm enough for now and light enough and of sufficiently late style for comfortable, tasteful wear this Spring and Fall.

Smith Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.—NEW YORK—5TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS
FULTON ST., AT FLATBUSH AV.—BROOKLYN—BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

WALSH IN BED TELLS GRAND JURY OF GRAFT

Whitman's Case Against Sweeney Completed by Examination in Captain's Home.

BIG CROWD WAITS OUTSIDE

To Take Up Inspector's Indictment To-day — Whitman After Police Surgeons—New Trail Opened.

Propped up in bed, with his head sunk in pillows, and his hands clutching the quilts that covered him, Police Captain Thomas W. Walsh retold the story yesterday of his five years' grafting in the Forty-third Precinct. Seventeen members of the Extraordinary Grand Jury, District Attorney Whitman, Assistant District Attorneys Groehl and Clark, and a stenographer were crowded together in the bedroom where the disgraced policeman has been lying for several weeks, torn by fears of exposure and the less terrible fear of death. When his examination was over the Captain rallied and appeared to be stronger than for a fortnight. He had relieved his mind of the load, and he said fervently, as the jurors walked out of the room, "Thank God, it's over!"

To Mr. Whitman the story the jurors heard was an old one. It had come to him in bits, and he had pieced it together until there were no loose ends. So he was able to hasten the examination. In twenty minutes it was over, and the case against Inspector Sweeney was clinched. This morning the Grand Jury will meet again. Policeman John Hartigan, Thomas J. Dorian, one of the managers of the Hotel Avenel, and the two Sipps, father and son, will be heard. Then will come the indictment proceedings against Sweeney. There is small chance that this supreme step against the Inspector will be delayed, although the indictment may not be handed down until next week.

It was said by students of criminal law that never before in the history of this county had a Grand Jury examined a witness while he was lying ill in bed. It created a precedent. When Justice Goff reached his chambers in the morning he did not let the time lag. Word was sent to Mr. Whitman and the two men met and discussed the situation for a few minutes. Then an order was issued by the Justice that seventeen of the Grand Jurors, including Foreman Thomas C. Wood, should proceed to the home of Capt. Walsh, and there examine him, to the end that justice might not be defeated by his sudden death.

Crowd in Front of House.

The jurors were quickly chosen, and with the four officials they journeyed via the Subway to the Captain's home at 1,958 Madison Avenue. A motley gathering of curious persons followed them to the Subway, and there were more curious persons waiting to greet them when they emerged at the 125th Street Station. By the time the house was reached there was quite a procession, and 500 men and women clustered in front of the house and patiently waited there until the examination was over.

The jurors proceeded to the third floor and were ushered into a reception room. Dr. James E. Kelley, the physician of Justice Goff, and Dr. William H. Upton, who has been attending the captain, made a careful examination of the patient and reported that he was strong enough to stand the strain providing that it was short and light. Then Mr. Whitman went into the room and talked briefly with the captain for the purpose of getting his mind in line for the questions. Then the door was opened and the rest of the party softly entered the sick chamber. The visitors crowded it to the walls. The door was closed. Capt. Walsh had been made as comfortable as possible and he lay with his head raised so that he could see those who were in the room.

Foreman Wood stepped forward to administer the oath and said cheerfully:

"There is nothing to be afraid of, captain."

The sick man looked at him and in a quavering voice replied:

"I am not afraid."

Then began the questions. The jurors let Mr Whitman do most of the talking. Every effort was made to spare the Captain and the big points of the case only were touched upon and only these far enough to make an instrument strong enough to indict Sweeney. The examination was divided into three parts. The first part dealt with the collecting of graft money by Fox, its receipt by the Captain and the transfer of the Inspector's share on April 5, 1911. Other ends touched the division of the graft made with Capts. Hussey and Thompson. The Captain explained that all the money Sweeney got came from the graft collected through his efforts, while Hussey and Thompson were accused with getting some of the money collected by the Captain, besides that wrung from the various resorts for police protection by other collectors than Fox.

The System of Graft.

This part of the testimony was by far the most important because it touched the system of graft. Mr. Whitman wanted to know who the men were that did some of the independent work for Hussey and Thompson, and the Captain mentioned the names of several go-betweens. He also told about some disorderly resort keepers who were greatly dissatisfied with the treatment they received, and who would probably tell a story like the tale related by Sipp before the Curran Committee. Mr. Whitman did not care to go very far into the matter, for he had already gathered this information from the Captain and had investigated it sufficiently to put him in close connection with the men referred to.

The jurors were very much interested in this phase of the case, and displayed a disposition to push the inquiries, but Mr. Whitman evaded the matter. He was afraid of having the trails crossed.

The second part of the examination related to the money raised to bribe Sipp to keep out of the State. In this part the names of several lawyers were mentioned besides that of Edward J. Newell, who acted for Sipp while the latter was a prisoner at Atlantic City on the charge the police had made against him. The other lawyers have already discussed the case with Mr. Whitman and expressed themselves ready to do all they could to aid the prosecution against persons guilty of wrongdoing.

The third part of the examination dealt with the fund raised to induce Fox to leave the country, or failing in this, to stand trial and take whatever punishment might be meted out to him.

Throughout the entire examination the lines kept touching each other, and the more they came together the more closely were the toils wound. The centre of the coil was Inspector Sweeney, who was so securely enmeshed, it was said, that there was not a single loophole left for his escape. The name of Sergt. Peter Duffy, a nephew of Sweeney and the latter's confidential man for twenty years, was mentioned as one of the important go-betweens. Information already obtained by Mr. Whitman in reference to Duffy was said yesterday to open up an entirely new graft trail. Duffy is said to be worth $50,000.

Walsh Is Told He Is Immune.

In twenty minutes the examination of Capt. Walsh was over and the record against Sweeney was complete. The jurors began moving toward the door of the little room. As they passed out each one of them had a friendly nod and smile for the sick man. The Captain returned each one of the silent tokens of encouragement. As Mr. Whitman drew near to the bedside he leaned over and whispered to the Captain. For the first time, Walsh learned that he had been indicted. Mr. Whitman whispered also the meaning of his examination before the jurors. The Captain was made to understand that he was immune from punishment because of his testimony, and he nodded vigorously and huskily said that he was thankful.

The moment the jurors had withdrawn Drs. Kelly and Upton went into the chamber and carefully examined the patient. Mr. Whitman waited to hear their report. He was pleased to learn that the Captain had not suffered at all, and, in fact, seemed more cheerful and stronger than when it was still impending.

At the close of the day, after the return of the detectives who were sent out to examine into some of the new names the Captain furnished as those of go-betweens, this statement was made by a high authority:

"It appears that Capt. Walsh collected for Sweeney in one precinct besides the one under his command. Nearly all the money collected from this alien section was turned over to Sweeney. Some of the resort keepers grumbled loudly over this additional tribute. They declared that they were compelled to pay in three different ways, and that the Inspector had no right to levy the third tax upon them. Word of these grumbling was carried to the Inspector, and he replied that they must pay or close. It was the arbitrary order of a tyrant who knew he had the whip hand and who was crazy over a fat pocketbook.

Learned Collectors' Names.

"Other collectors than Fox were employed by the Inspector, and in the natural course of events Capt. Walsh learned who these other collectors were. He gave their names to Mr. Whitman, and their work has been carefully noted by men employed expressly for this purpose. Some of the disgruntled resort keepers have been communicated with, and it has been learned that they are willing to tell the story of the oppression under which they have suffered. These stories will cover a much larger district than the precinct which Capt. Walsh commanded and the one in which he levied blackmail for the Inspector. A new trail has been opened, and Mr. Whitman intends to follow it to the end."

It was said, after the jurors had left the home of Capt. Walsh, that it was now too late for Sweeney or any other equally big policeman to get immunity by confessing. The best any one of them could hope for was clemency. A lightened punishment, but no freedom.

In the afternoon Mr. Whitman sent subpoenaes to Police Surgeons Marvin R. Palmer of 536 East 111th Street and Charles J. Dillon of 161 West Seventy-seventh Street, to appear before the Grand Jury to-day and explain why they visited Capt. Walsh on Tuesday. Mr. Palmer is the chief surgeon, but the district surgeon whose duty it would have been to call upon Capt. Walsh if he had been reported sick, is Daniel Donovan of 46 East 126th Street. Yet the Captain had not been reported sick. He was away on suspension, and so no police surgeon had any right to visit him.

Newburger Defends Surgeons.

Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger said yesterday that the surgeons were within their rights. He also said that he did not believe they had said anything to worry or agitate the Captain. But Mr. Whitman will force the surgeons to tell to-day how it happened that they made the call and just what its purpose was. Mr. Newburger said:

"It wasn't necessary for the surgeons to wait for orders to visit the Captain. He was sick and they only did what was right. I can find no record of any special order directing them to make the call or referring to the matter in any way."

Mr. Newburger was asked if he had made any progress in the investigation he was making into police graft. He replied that he procured some facts that he thought would be of service to Mr. Whitman, and had sent them to him. Up to the time Mr. Whitman's office had closed last night they had not arrived.

Charles Dubelier and David Maier were indicted yesterday for attempted bribery in connection with trying to induce Charles Muller to discredit the testimony of Mrs. Mary Goode. They are now free on $7,500 bail each. To-day they will be required to furnish new bonds or be locked up. Mr. Whitman would like to know who it was that bailed these two men. He believes they are part of the system that blackmailed disorderly resorts on the west side, from Sixty-fifth to 110th Street. Policeman John J. Skelly, whom Mrs. Goode charged with making arrangements for the payment of protection money, and the two alleged collectors, Manny Maas and Sol Wolf, are said to be other parts of the system.

Edward J. Newell, one time lawyer for Sipp, sent word to Justice Goff yesterday that he was too ill to plead to the indictments against him for bribery and suborning a witness. The Justice was sceptical.

"This is a strange proceeding," he said, "What caused this sudden attack? Mr. Newell was in court yesterday."

W. M. K. Olcott, Newell's counsel, explained that his client was suffering from acute neuralgia of the heart and that he was very, very ill. A postponement was granted.

FOUND PICKPOCKETS' "TRUST."

Judge Swann Tells Curran Inquiry of His Crime Studies.

Judge Edward Swann of the Court of General Sessions, the only witness who was examined yesterday afternoon by the Aldermanic Investigating Committee, testified that since the abolition of the special detective squads at Police Headquarters, formerly assigned to pickpocket, bomb, extortion, kidnapping cases, and the like, there had been a notable decrease of such cases on the dockets of the court, though it was his opinion that the outrages of this nature were still perpetrated with great frequency. Judge Swann suggested that a centralization of the Detective Bureau would make it a more efficient body.

Judge Swann said that he had spent much time in studying criminals, especially that class of criminals who had specialized their operations, with the object of learning their methods and motives.

"Have you undertaken to detect that sort of criminals?" asked Emory R. Buckner, counsel for the committee.

"Yes, I have taken them up to my office, and have had talks with them," replied Judge Swann.

"In your study have you found that they violate the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law?" queried Mr. Buckner.

"I have not studied the problem from that viewpoint," replied Judge Swann, smiling.

Pickpocket Easily Finds Bondsman.

He said that recently he had examined in his court a young pickpocket whose confessions revealed the existence of a well-organized pickpockets' "trust." This particular young man, he said, was arrested in the Subway Station at Times Square, where he had several times previously been arrested for the same offense. When arrested the prisoner called up two numbers, not in the telephone directory, and at once obtained a bondsman. Later it developed that he operated at places to which he was instructed to go, and also had a certain place to carry his loot. Speaking of the pickpockets' "trust," Judge Swann asserted that it had its own detectives, and that it conducted a regular business office.

Judge Swann explained that he wished to withhold the name of the prisoner, whereupon Mr. Buckner asked him who were the men who constituted the pickpockets' "trust."

"Their name is legion," answered Judge Swann.

In view of the infrequency with which this kind of cases had come into his court recently, Judge Swann asserted that he had begun to believe that the pickpockets had been partially suppressed.

In answer to a question, he replied very significantly, however, that it was only recently that he had learned that the pickpocket squad at Police Headquarters had been abolished. He said that the squad had done splendid work.

Likewise, since the members of the Italian squad, which Judge Swann preferred to call the "squad for the suppression of blackmail, extortion, bomb-throwing, and kidnapping," had been distributed throughout the different precincts, he found that cases of this nature were less frequently brought into his court.

As a result of the scattering of the detectives, Judge Swann said, officers would frequently find the man they wanted in court. On the other hand, the court frequently tried hardened criminals as first offenders simply because the arresting officer was ignorant of their record and had no way of obtaining it from Headquarters. Judge Swann mentioned the cases of a number of criminals who had been tried as first offenders. Among them was that of Isidore Campisi, charged with blackmail, bomb-throwing, and extortion. After his conviction Campisi's attorney obtained straw bail. Campisi and bondsman then fled, he said, and were both in Sicily at present.

"First Offender" in Court Twenty-three Times.

Judge Swann next told of a number of criminals he had sent to the City Reformatory as first offenders because the arresting officer did not have their previous records. One of these men was later found to have been in the courts twenty-three times. Judge Swann explained that he had understood from all the officers and policemen that they could not take a prisoner to Headquarters until he was convicted.

In this connection he proposed that each man held by a Magistrate for a crime involving moral turpitude should be taken from the district prison to the city prison via Headquarters, where his record, if he had any, could be established.

Judge Swann was asked by Mr. Buckner if he had heard that 8,401 pictures that formerly were in the Rogues' Gallery had been burned up during 1912. He replied that he had, and when asked for his opinion as to their disposal said:

"I should think that the society of crooks would send an engraved letter of thanks to the Police Department."

The removal of pictures from the Rogues' Gallery, he thought, should be in the hands of some judicial officer. He also thought that photographs should be kept of persons to whom the State grants licenses. Judge Swann said that a Superintendent of a taxicab company had recently asked for a permit to carry a revolver, explaining that his company had employed 1,000 chauffeurs, among whom were many dangerous men. A record of drivers of taxicabs was especially desirable, Judge Swann thought, because the taxicab had become such a great accessory to dangerous crimes.

"Would you say that the Police Department of the City of New York is efficient or inefficient?" asked Mr. Buckner.

"Well, it has some excellent material," responded Judge Swann.

Judge Norman Dike of the Kings County Court will appear before the committee this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FOYE TRIED AT HEADQUARTERS.

Newburger Reserves Decision—Lieutenants' Dinner on Feb. 22.

Deputy Commissioner Newburger disposed of six cases against accused policemen in the trial room in Headquarters yesterday. One of the defendants was Charles E. Foye, who was recently indicted on the charge of perjury for alleged false statements made against Chairman Curran of the Curran Committee. The charge against Foye was failing to report for roll call on Jan. 22. Foye explained that he expected to be indicted and had been searching for bail. Decision was reserved.

Acting under orders from Commissioner Waldo, Chief Inspector Schmittberger began an investigation into accusations against policemen for brutality toward the garment workers who were on strike. Representatives from the various labor unions and fifty of the strikers testified. Charges will be prepared against the policemen specifically named, and they will be placed on trial.

The seventh annual dinner of the Police Lieutenants' Benevolent Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Washington's Birthday. Covers will be laid for 2,000. Among the guests expected are Gov. Sulzer, Commissioner Waldo, Controller Prendergast, all of the Borough Presidents, Gen. Bliss, and Gen. Hamilton.

A NEW HANS SACHS.

Buers Makes His First Appearance Here in "Die Miestersinger."

At the performance of "Die Meistersinger" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening there was the interest of a new interpreter of Hans Sachs, who will have a good deal to do with the leading baritone parts in the German operas for the rest of the season. This was Willy Buers, a singer recently arrived in New York to take his place in the company. Mr. Buers seemed to be suffering somewhat from nervousness at his first appearance before a New York audience, and it was said that he had his share of discomfort from the New York climate since his arrival, a few days ago, and was not in his best condition vocally.

His voice is not a powerful one, as it was revealed last evening, but it has excellent quality, and it is employed with skill and discretion and with a knowledge of what the singing of this music demands in the use of legato and artistic phrasing. His impersonation was intelligent and sympathetic; perhaps not conceived with as much humor and geniality as have been imparted to the role by some of the interpreters of it known and admired here in the past, but yet vital and interesting in many of its details, as well as in the broader outlines of the portrait. Mr. Buers was cordially received, and his performance encouraged the belief that he will prove a valuable addition to the company.

Carl Braun, who made his first appearance here last week as King Marke in "Tristan," was the Pogner. His singing again made a more favorable impression than his acting. The other characters were taken by singers who have taken them before. Mr. Jörn was the Walther von Stalzing, and gave a creditable though not a wholly inspiring performance. Mme. Gadski's Eva is the part in which she has been longest known to this public, as it is the one in which she made her first appearance here; and its beautiful qualities have long been admired. The performance was carried through with more spirit than finish, especially so far as the orchestra was concerned.

Mrs. E. N. Breiting Gives a Dinner.

Mrs. Edward N, Breiting gave a dinner last evening in honor of Miss Anne Morgan and Mrs. Paul Morton in the Louise XVI. banquet room at the St. Regis. The tabe was decorated with pink orchids and lilies of the valley. Following the dinner there was singing and an illustrated lecture by Andre de Fouguieres on the château of Versailles and its vicinity. The other guests include Miss Lota Robinson, Henry Sands, Sidney Ripley, Miss Elsie de Wolf, Delancey Costa, Capt. Hall of London, and Moncure Robinson. A few additional guests came in afterward for the entertainment.

Louis Persinger, Violinist, Plays.

Louis Persinger, an American violinist, who has already been heard here this season, gave a concert in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. His programme included a sonata of Handel's, Mozart's E flat concerto, César Franck's sonata, and numbers by Desplanes-Nachez, Muffat-press, Gretry-Franko, Pugnani-Kreisler, Schubert-Wilhelmj, and Wienwlawski-Thibaud. This was obviously arranged music. There was also a Hebrew air and dance by Efrem Zimbalist. It does not seem necessary at this time to add to the published impressions of Mr. Persinger's playing.

Charles E. Johnson, Painter, Dead.

Charles Edward Johnson, the English landscape painter, died on Wednesday at his home, Carrington Lodge, Richmond, Surrey, England. He was educated at the Royal Academy Schools, and was a member of the Royal Institute of Water Colors and the Royal Institute of the Society of Oil Painters. Among his pictures are "Glencoe," "A Corner of Old England," "Ben Nevis in Winter," "The Wye and the Severn," "Gurth the Swineherd," "Fingal's Cave," and "The Timber Wagon."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The following is the forecast as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for Friday and Saturday for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Unsettled, probably rain or snow in east portion Friday. Saturday fair; moderate to brisk northeast winds.

South Carolina—Unsettled and somewhat warmer, probably rain Friday. Saturday fair; brisk northeast winds.

Georgia—Unsettled in north, rain in south portion Friday; rising temperature. Saturday fair; brisk north winds.

Florida—Local rains Friday; colder in the Peninsula. Saturday fair; moderate to brisk variable winds, mostly north.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; rising temperature; moderate north winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair and somewhat warmer Friday. Saturday fair; light, variable winds.

Western Texas, Utah, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—Generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Oklahoma—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Arkansas and Missouri—Fair Friday; warmer in eastern portions. Saturday fair.

Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana—Fair and warmer Friday. Saturday fair.

Ohio, Lower Michigan, and Wisconsin—Fair and warmer Friday. Saturday fair; brisk southwest winds.

Illinois—Fair and warmer Friday. Saturday fair; moderate southwest and west winds.

Upper Michigan—Cloudy Friday; warmer in extreme eastern portion. Saturday fair.

Minnesota—Generally fair Friday and Saturday.

KNAPP AS MEDIATOR, OFFER TO FIREMEN

But Railroads' Proposal to Employes Fails to Gain an Encouraging Response.

$500,000 IN STRIKE FUND

More Conferences Set for To-day—Railroads Appeal to Public—Strike Order Printed.

From 10 o'clock yesterday morning until nearly midnight, the executive committee of forty men empowered to call a strike of the firemen of Eastern railroads remained in secret session in the Broadway Central Hotel.

For a period almost as protracted, the Conference Committee of railroad managers remained in session in the Grand Central Terminal.

Between the committees Judge Martin A. Knapp of the United States Commerce Court acted as a frequent message bearer. He met with the railroad managers from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock, and carried a message from them to the representatives of the firemen. After remaining in session with the firemen's committee until 5 o'clock, Judge Knapp took a message back to the managers. He returned to the firemen for an evening session that lasted until 11 o'clock, and then returned again to the managers, who this time came to his rooms in the Hotel Manhattan to confer with him.

The only definite announcement coming out of this all-day series of conferences was that more of them would occur today, beginning with a conference at 10 A. M. between Judge Knapp and the firemen.

It was learned, however, that direct mediation had been attempted by Judge Knapp, and that a proposal was submitted from the managers for a settlement of the differences with the firemen by a process of direct discussion through Judge Knapp, without the aid of arbitrators.

The terms of the offer from the managers kept the firemen busy throughout the afternoon and evening, and their answer to it was not hopeful or satisfactory.

Knapp Seems Optimistic.

Judge Knapp seemed more hopeful when the series of conferences closed last night than he had been at any time since his arrival here from Washington upon a summons from the firemen's committee. He warned every one connected with the proceedings not to talk for publication, saying that premature publicity of the exact nature of his activities would be likely to terminate his usefulness.

The firemen throughout the afternoon and evening seemed extremely apprehensive as to the possible presence of spies. Guests of the Broadway Central Hotel who passed in the hallway outside the conference room caused excited telephone messages to the desk asking for the presence of the private detective outside the door.

Even during the hour's recess declared for dinner between 6 and 7 o'clock the firemen feared to discuss any phase of the day's proceedings for fear eavesdroppers were around and about them. On reassembling they told excited stories about spies they had discovered leaning over their shoulders while they were whispering to one another in the hotel lobby or going to and from the dining room.

Newspapers reporters were carefully banished from the vicinity of the conference room at the express orders of Judge Knapp and were assigned to a room in a distant portion of the hotel.

While the reporters were assembled in the room assigned to them, Judge Knapp was escorted from the conference room by a side entrance and was sent on his way late in the afternoon to the railroad managers with the firemen's first message of a conciliatory nature. Upon his return he was met by a squad of committeemen and escorted to the conference room.

"Are you making any progress with these protracted conferences?" Judge Knapp was asked.

Conferences All Day To-day.

"They are hopeful," he replied, "for the reason that as long as the conferences continue any order to strike will be held in abeyance. I cannot, of course, give out the nature of the propositions under consideration until the conferences come to an end. I expect they will continue throughout to-morrow."

Upon this optimistic view of Judge Knapp the comment of several of the firemen was that the status of conditions was not changing in the slightest, and they were "just plowing over old ground and marking time."

Besides the separate committee meetings representatives of both the firemen and the managers industriously attempted to shape affairs so that in case a strike order was issued the responsibility for it would rest on the other side of the controversy.

The railroad managers seized upon the threats of the firemen's leaders that a strike might be called to-morrow or Sunday, and issued an appeal to the public asking the people to stand with the railroads on the grounds that upon the people must fall the cost of any increase in wages, as well as inconvenience from a strike.

The firemen, on the other hand, prepared circulars, copies of which will be sent to all firemen for distribution among their neighbors and friends. It is an appeal to the people to stand by the firemen because they have exhausted every resource to obtain a peaceful settlement.

The distribution of this circular and an order for a general strike, which was printed with it, have been withheld pending the result of Judge Knapp's efforts as a mediator.

In its appeal to the people the railroad managers' committee sets forth this view of the situation:

> The companies want the public to understand their position. The roads have offered the men an increase of 5 per cent. in wages and this offer has been rejected.
>
> The offer of the firemen to arbitrate under the Erdman act would not protect the interests of the public, the railroads, or the employes, and could not be accepted. The firemen's committee makes it clear that the real purpose of the strike vote and the threat to strike is to force the railroads, if possible, to agree to arbitration in such form. The plea of the firemen that they desire only that form of arbitration arranged by the Federal law is specious.
>
> It is arbitration by a commission sufficiently large to look at the controversy from all its view points, and appointed by some disinterested body or committee of citizens that the railroads are insisting upon.
>
> The railroads maintain that the interests of the public are paramount as it is obvious that the public must pay the bill. The firemen maintain that the interests of 30,000 firemen are as important as those of the public. The railroads are acting on the principle that the public's interests are paramount to their own interests or the interests of the firemen. The 30,000 firemen are acting on the principle that their own interests are paramount.
>
> If the firemen intend to take the responsibility of calling a strike, as the papers say they now intend to do on Sunday, the managers feel that the public, as the greatest sufferer from the stoppage of traffic, must understand why the firemen want to subject them to great suffering. The responsibility for the strike will be upon the shoulders of the firemen.

To strengthen their position with the public the firemen have issued a provisional call for a mass meeting to be held in Jersey City Sunday afternoon. At this meeting, unless the necessity to hold it disappears through the work of Judge Knapp, it is expected that Mr. Carter and other leaders of the firemen will make a final appeal to public sentiment to force arbitration under the plan proposed by the men.

A sub-committee on finance of the Firemen's Executive Committee reported that the firemen now had on hand to apply to strike purposes more than $500,000. The last strike of firemen, it was reported, cost their organization $400,000, so that it is regarded that the finances will be sufficient to withstand a long seige without appeals to other unions.

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JOHANNES H. JURRES
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CONGRESS TO CHECK HOTELS

Penalty Suggested for Overcharging Inauguration Visitors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The quadrennial harvest of inauguration rates reaped by Washington hotels and restaurants was threatened to-day by a joint resolution introduced in the House by Representative Johnson of Kentucky, Chairman of the House District Commitee. The resolution recites that citizens desirous of attending the ceremony "have generally complained that they have been required to enter into unreasonable contracts at exorbitant prices." It provides that the rates in "hotels, lodging houses, boarding houses, cafés, restaurants and similar places of entertainment" shall be the regular rates charged in the year prior to Feb. 25, 1913. A penalty of $100 for violation is fixed. The defendant is made responsible for the maintenance of the complainant in Washington during the litigation, if the complainant proves his case.

The inaugural parade promises to be the longest that ever has passed down Pennsylvania Avenue. Requests for places in line for 50,000 men have been received. The civic part of the parade will include 20,000. In the next three weeks it may be doubled. Ohio has outdone all other States in representation. The Legislature will come to Washington in a body.

There will be almost 25,000 soldiers and sailors from the regular and State services in line. At least twenty Governors are expected to march.

Wonderland's "Half Fish, Half Man."

William Morris announced yesterday a new "leading man" for his attraction of Wonderland at the old New York Theatre. They call him Trchechus Senegalensis, known outside of Wonderland and the scientific textbooks as the African manatee. This creature is supposed by the natives of the east coast of Africa and William Morris's press agent to be half fish and half man. It weighs 600 pounds and is eight feet long, while scientists boast that its anatomy is 60 per cent. human mate. The specimen is to be exhibited immersed in alcohol.

Irish Players Act "Maurice Harte."

The Irish Players presented last night for the first time in New York, "Maurice Harte," a play in two acts, by T. C. Murray. The latter is the author of "Birthright," one of the plays in the company's répertoire already given. Fred O'Donovan appeared in the title rôle of the play. The others in the cast were Sara Allgood, Eileen O'Doherty, Sydney J. Morgan, Arthur Sinclair, J. A. O'Rourke, and U. Wright. This offering was preceded by William Butler Yeats's "Kathleen-ni-Houlihan," and followed by Lady Gregory's one-act play, "The Rising of the Moon."

Arnold-Buffum Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 13.—The engagement has been announced by Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Arnold of Providence of their daughter, Miss Constance Arnold, to William P. Buffum, Jr., of Newport. Mr. Buffum will be graduated from Harvard Medical School next June, when he begins his duties as interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Buffum of Newport. No date has been set for the marriage. Mr. Buffum is a brother of Mrs. Charles Carter Wallbridge of Philadelphia.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Cyril Scott will be seen in the leading role of "Value Received," a new play by Augustin McHugh, author of "Officer 666," which William A. Brady now has under rehearsal at the Plahouse.

George Broadhurst's "Bought and Paid For" opens March 3 at the New Theatre, London, under William A. Brady's direction. In the cast will be seen Allan Aynesworth, Alexandra Carlisle, Alice Crawford, Worldworth Gold, and Frank Craven.

Cherry Kearton will exhibit at the Playhouse on Feb. 17 and 18, motion pictures of wild life and big game of the jungles of Borneo, India, and Africa.

The cast of the Stage Society's presentation of Arnold Bennett's "The Honeymoon" will include Laura Hope Crews, Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, G. W. Anson, Howard Estabrook, William Fagan, Ernest Lawford, Frank Reicher, Albert Reid, and Richard Sterling.

George C. Tyler has engaged George Fawcett for Ernest Poole's play of New York life called "A Man's Friends." He is to have the role of Whalen, political boss of the city.

William Hammerstein announces that he has arranged with Blanche Walsh and Lulu Glaser for their appearance on the same bill at the Victoria during the latter part of March.

A professional matinee of "Romance" will be given at Maxine Elliott's Theatre next Thursday afternoon.

Al Jolson and other members of "The Honeymoon Express" company went on board the Arcadian at midnight last night to say good-by to Frank Chance and Hal Chase of the New York Americans, who left for Bermuda.

Wilton Lackaye, appearing in "Fine Feathers" at the Astor, has been invited to speak at next Sunday evening's meeting of the Pleiades Club on matters pertaining to the stage.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Retraction

Made by Editor of the White Plains Argus as partial basis for withdrawal of suit.

In the issue of the White Plains ARGUS of May 12, 1911, as well as in the other issues of this paper, we stated that Edward Hatch, Jr., Chairman of the Water Pollution Committee of the Merchants' Association of New York, was interested in sewage disposal plants, and that such interest was the basis of his activities in opposing the Bronx Valley Sewer. Those articles were not intended to mean that Mr. Hatch was financially interested in such plants, nor were they intended to mean that moneys expended by Mr. Hatch in this connection were improperly obtained by him from the corporation of Lord & Taylor. We were in error in making statements and insinuations from which such inference might be drawn, and we therefore take this occasion of making a public retraction of the same.

On the contrary, we believe that Mr. Hatch's activities in the direction indicated were sincere and honest from every viewpoint, and he is to be congratulated on the fact that his efforts as Chairman of the Committee, and the efforts of the Committee itself, have proved successful in his contentions.

JOHN T. REHILL,
as Managing Editor.

POLITICAL CHAIR FOR VASSAR.

Trustees Accept an Offer to Endow It with $75,000.

Vassar College is to have a chair of Political Science. This decision was reached yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Trustees at the Hotel Belmont. Dr. James M. Taylor, President of the institution, came down from Poughkeepsie to preside at the meeting.

The establishment of a Chair of Political Science had long been contemplated, all that was required was the necessary endowment, and an offer of $75,000 was made to the college authorities recently. It was accepted at yesterday's meeting.

Agitation for the new department was started a few years ago when Vassar graduates began to take active interest in the suffragist movement. Among the well-known graduates who have recently furthered the course of woman suffrage are Miss Inez Milholland. Miss Milholland is from this city, and it is said that her influence was used to raise the $75,000 endowment fund.

Vassar now has a teaching force of 110. The enrollment last year was 1,042. The total value of the institution's property, including the endowments, is in excess of $4,000,000.

WIFE AND COMPANION JAILED.

Mrs. Lowenstein Says Her Husband Had Refused to Support Her.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Mrs. B. F. Lowenstein and Howard Drinkhouse, both from Philadelphia, who were arrested about a week ago in a suite in Huntington Avenue, were found guilty by Chief Justice Bolster in court, to-day. Drinkhouse was sentenced to the House of Correction for one year, and Mrs. Lowenstein was sentenced to the Chatham Reformatory indefinitely. Both appealed and furnished cash bail. Mr. Lowenstein, who followed the pair from Philadelphia, was the chief witness.

The woman said that her husband knew that Drinkhouse was a great friend of hers, but that Lowenstein refused to support her and her two children, and that it was Drinkhouse who came to her rescue.

Enlist Men Here for Transports.

Four hundred engineers, firemen, stokers, oilers, water tenders, and others were enlisted in New York yesterday to operate the four army transports which are now at Norfolk, awaiting orders to proceed to Mexico. The were hired by Lieut. Col. M. Gray Zalinsky, Depot Quartermaster of the Department of the East. The men will leave New York this afternoon by the Old Dominion Liner Monroe.

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Many Warm Suits
And Winter Overcoats

In This Splendid Collection of
GIMBEL Clothing, Now Priced at

$15

SUITS in conservative or new soft-roll lapel styles, that will clothe men well for business or general wear; including plenty in plain blue and black. Also Noffolk Jacket Suits, in smart styles and handsome fancy fabrics, for outdoor wear.

OVERCOATS that include stout-hearted Ulsters and Storm Coats that will defy the most blustering day, as well as the always favorite Chesterfields in three-quarter length. Splendid materials, including chinchillas and plaid backs, as well as plain black.

All somewhat surprised that they should bear so low a price as $15; for their usual station in our stock is much higher. But it's fine news for men who want to replenish their wardrobes.

All Our Fur and Fur-lined
Overcoats at Half Price

We guarantee them all for the genuineness of the fur, and the excellence of their making and lining; in spite of the fact that the new prices are but half the original prices, as marked on the tickets.

Men's $7 to $9 Trousers at $4.75

High grade, pure worsted Trousers, expertly tailored and from our own stock; for business, semi-dress and formal wear.
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Men's Welbred TRADE GB MARK Shoes

Here in New Oxford Styles

Sixteen of the season's new styles in Oxford Shoes are ready in the famous "Welbred" line that has made so many firm friends since we introduced it.

All the favorite leathers are here, including tan Russia and gun-metal calfskin and patent coltskin; also Welbred Lace and Button Shoes in French calf and Moscow Russia calf. $6 to $10 a pair.

Styles have that distinction of line, which is the product of the finest handwork; the $10 Shoes being entirely bench-made. Broad, low heels, and thoroughly comfortable lasts are features.

There are also "Welbred" Golf Shoes of soft, tan calfskin, the soles studded with steel cone nails, that many golfers say are the best shoes they have ever played in. $8 a pair. Second Floor

Particularly Good SILK
SHIRTS Today at $3.50, for Men

Every man who knows anything about Silk Shirts will spot the excellence of these, at their price, at first sight.

First, in the lustrous heavy quality of the silk—*tub* silk, woven to withstand the laundry. Next, in the unusual variety and beauty of the patterns, which are various combinations and spacings of stripes, in blue, black, tan and lavender, on white grounds.

It's extravagant NOT to buy these Shirts, in comparison with the kinds usually offered at $3.50, or thereabouts. That is, if you realize the comfort of Silk Shirts, and intend to get any at all.

Plain negligee, French cuffs, sizes 14 to 17, $3.50 each. $5 quality, if you ever saw it.

Men's FOUR-IN-HANDS at 65c

Lots of economy tied up with these Scarfs, for there isn't one in the collection that you can buy regularly for less than $2; and there are plenty among them that are worth more. All sorts of rich patterns and colorings, and all good. Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
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THE TIMES'S WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

TOM O'ROURKE CALLS ROOSEVELT TO AID

Fight Promoter Cites Colonel and Pugilists as Witnesses in Libel Suit.

SUES BOXING, LONDON PAPER

Plaintiff Says He Could Not Obtain Damages for Libel Here—Expounds Horton Law.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Justice Pickford's court here to-day resembled somewhat a scene at a big boxing tournament. The benches were crowded with well-known members of the fighting and sporting fraternity, who came to witness the proceedings in Tom O'Rourke's libel case.

O'Rourke was bringing suit for heavy damages against the proprietors of Boxing, a sporting paper published in London. Certain articles appeared in this publication alleging that O'Rourke had made fraudulent arrangements in contests in New York, San Francisco, and other American cities in order to bring about prearranged results and so win considerable sums of money.

O'Rourke's leading counsel, Mr. McCall, K. C., in his opening said that O'Rourke had for a number of years been joint proprietor with Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of the Lenox Athletic Club in New York, where a large number of boxing contests took place. Boxing had a New York correspondent, R. H. Benton, who wrote articles over the signature of "d'Artagnan."

O'Rourke was the only witness called to-day. He was on the stand for several hours, and show a bold front to the opposing counsel. Under a searching cross-examination O'Rourke emphatically denied the allegations of Boxing. He said there was no truth whatever in the allegation that he entered into an arrangement with the referee at the Walcott-Lavigne fight in San Francisco, whereby Walcott was to lose the match, and then betted on the result.

"There is no National Sporting Club in San Francisco, as stated," said O'Rourke. "Anyhow, I lost £900 ($4,500,) on that fight by backing Walcott." He denied making an arrangement with Tom Sharkey in his fight with Corbett at the Lenox Club in New York, and said he had no bets at all on that match.

Mr. Powell, K. C., the opposing counsel, subjected O'Rourke to a severe cross-examination. He admitted obtaining an order of the court for the examination as witnesses of Walcott, Lavigne, "Kid" McCoy, George Considine, Terry McGovern, and Patrick Daly.

"And did you ask," counsel inquired, "for the examination of Theodore Roosevelt?"

"I did," replied O'Rourke.

"Are all these witnesses here? Is Theodore Roosevelt here?" thundered counsel.

"No, Sir," said O'Rourke from the witness stand, "but I have affidavits from all the people you name."

"Is Theodore Roosevelt here?" repeated counsel.

"I said 'No,'" replied the witness, "but I have his letter, though."

Counsel forgot to ask for the production it.

"Now," continued Mr. Powell, "isn't it a fact that the American newspapers for years said you did not run straight and act fairly?"

"No, you're wrong," replied O'Rourke.

"Well, we'll see," said counsel. "Do you know THE NEW YORK TIMES?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Is that an influential newspaper?"

"It is a reputable and honorable newspaper, as far as I know," answered O'Rourke.

"Is it an influential paper with a very large circulation?"

"Yes, Sir."

Counsel proceeded to read quotations from THE TIMES and other American newspapers giving accounts of fights in which there had been charges of foul play. In all of these the plaintiff had been prominent either as manager or principal.

O'Rourke smiled as counsel read these extracts, bringing back recollections of his big battles.

"Why didn't you bring actions against THE NEW YORK TIMES and these other papers?" counsel asked.

"It would have done no good," said the witness.

"Why?" queried counsel.

"Well, up to three years ago it was impossible to get redress against the papers. You could never tell who was back of them."

"Wasn't it because you thought you would not get damages?"

"I knew I should not. Any lawyer I went to would have told me I was foolish."

O'Rourke added that he thrashed a man who wrote articles for The Boston Sunday Post under the name of "Rob Roy." "I haven't met Rob Roy since," said O'Rourke with a smile. He was, however, bringing an action against The New York World in respect to certain allegations regarding the plaintiff's treatment of George Dixon.

Mr. Justice Pickford here interposed. "You say you could not bring libel actions against American papers? I shall want some other authority than that."

O'Rourke answered: "Up to three years ago no names were put on newspapers. Then the Legislature compelled them to put on the names of three gentlemen who should be answerable for what appeared in them. That is done now. I don't say you could not have entered action before this, but you could not have collected the dollars." (Laughter in court.)

Reference was being made by counsel to the New York law in relation to the length of boxing contests, and the Horton law was mentioned. Mr. Justice Pickford asked: "What is the Horton law?"

O'Rourke then explained the law as follows: "Before the Horton law was passed there was never anything allowed in New York City but four-round contests, approved by the Superintendent of Police. When I came to New York I asked Senator Sullivan if he could pass a law for bouts of long duration, and the Horton law was passed eventually."

His lordship thanked the witness, and counsel was proceeding to deal with other points when O'Rourke asked the court: "Can I put a question?"

Mr. Justice Pickford, amid laughter, replied: "No, I'm afraid he wants to question you."

Mr. Powell decided not to call any evidence for the defense. Addressing the court, he likened O'Rourke's alleged libel to a spot of ink on a tarred pavement. If the jury must give damages, he suggested that the smallest coin of the realm was large enough for O'Rourke to carry away to America and wear on his watch-chain as a memento of the occasion. At this point the hearing was adjourned until Friday.

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Trade Mark. Don't accept any substitute.
A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N.Y.

HAIL PRINCESS AND FIANCE.

Berlin Crowds Cheer Victoria and Ernst on State Entry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Between the speeches he has been so busily making during the past week the Kaiser found time to arrange a picturesque state entry into Berlin to-day for his only daughter, the Princess Victoria Luise, and her fiancé, Prince Ernst of Cumberland.

The royal lovers, accompanied by the Kaiserin, arrived from Karlsruhe at 8:30 this morning. Many thousands assembled in front of the Potsdamer Station, where by command of the Kaiser four squadrons of the Red Hussars, the regiment to which Prince Ernst has just been assigned, were drawn up with the Guards for escort duty.

The Kaiser's face was wreathed with smiles as he assisted the Kaiserin and his daughter to alight from the train. He handed the Kaiserin a bouquet of red and his daughter one of yellow carnations. The Princess, who was followed by her fiancé, who is of a tall, slender figure and has a black, closely cut moustache, looked very happy. She blushed when Dr. Wermuth, the Oberbürgermeister, presented a bouquet of orchids and addressed to the Prince words of cordial welcome to Berlin. Prince Ernst wore the uniform of the Bavarian heavy dragoons.

The Kaiser, Kaiserin, Princess, and Prince entered a four-horse carriage with outriders and proceeded to the royal castle, escorted by the hussars. Large crowds waiting in the Tiergarten and Unter den Linden gave the party a hearty welcome.

The newspapers are pointing out that 13 seems to be Princess Luise's lucky number. She was born on Sept. 13, betrothed in 1913, and made her state entry into Berlin on Feb. 13.

REVIVES OIL MONOPOLY BILL.

German Parliament Committee Reverses Action Hostile to Measure.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The German Government's petroleum monopoly bill was revived to-day by a committee of the Imperial Parliament, which reversed its action of Jan. 30, when it killed the first and vital paragraph of the measure containing the clause:

"The importation and the preparation of mineral oils for burning in lamps, as well as the wholesale trade in these oils, belong exclusively to the Imperial German Government, so far as regards the interior of Germany."

Only the Clericals and Poles persisted in their opposition to the measure. The change of opinion of the other parties was due largely to the explanations given by the American independent producers regarding the supplies available in the United States. The representatives of the Government to-day gave further information on this subject, and the first and second paragraphs of the bill were then adopted.

MAXSE NOT IN CLOCK TOWER.

House of Commons Will Not Imprison Recalcitrant Editor—Yet.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The House of Commons to-day failed to send L. J. Maxse, editor of The National Review, to the Clock Tower for his refusal to tell the committee investigating the Government wireless agreement the names of the persons who had given him the reports on which he had based allegations of improper conduct against some of the Cabinet Ministers. It evaded giving a definite decision on the issue raised by agreeing to "do nothing at present."

Premier Asquith pleaded as an excuse the lateness of the session, but it is said in some quarters that the ridicule which is apprehended in the event of the House attempting coercive action was probably the deciding factor.

DIVORCES ADAM A. CROSS.

Wife Accuses Him in Reno of Desertion and Gets Decree.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Etta Cross last week in court here filed charges of desertion against her husband, Adam A. Cross of New York, and late to-day a decree of divorce was granted to her. She did not ask for alimony as a settlement was made before she came here. The marriage occurred in New York City in May, 1901.

Four years later, according to Mrs. Cross's testimony, Cross left her, and notwithstanding her repeated requests he would not return. Cross, it was said, was a retired Inspector of the New York Police Department. The summons was served on him at his home, but he made no contest. He was represented by a local attorney.

SAY F. R. SHACKLETON ROBBED SON OF DUKE

Former Dublin Herald Accused of Misappropriating $200,000 Fortune of Lord Ronald Gower.

INDICTED WITH ACCOUNTANT

Woman Whom Shackleton Induced to Invest Her Whole $60,000 in Scheme to Buy Maxim's Is Penniless.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—An amazing story of the financial dealing of F. R. Shackleton, formerly the Dublin Herald, was told by the prosecuting counsel to-day in the Bow Street Court, where the defendant was committed to trial on two charges of misappropriation of funds.

In the dock with Shackleton appeared Thomas Garlick, an accountant, against whom the charge of conspiracy was preferred.

Shackleton and Garlick together, so it is alleged, conspired to rob Lord Ronald Gower of $200,000, Frank Hird of $30,000, and Miss Browne of $60,000.

The counsel for the prosecution stated that Shackleton met Lord Ronald Gower in 1905 and by 1907 had become his confidential friend. Lord Ronald being unacquainted with money matters, put the management of his fortune, amounting to about $300,000, in Shackleton's hands, without reserve. At Shackleton's suggestion Lord Ronald gave a power of attorney to Garlick, who was represented as an accountant and a trustworthy man.

In December, 1907, by virtue of the power of attorney Garlick disposed of $250,000 worth of Lord Ronald's stock, which he sold for $230,000. All that Lord Ronald ever got for the stock were two entries in a book, placing in his name some 40,000 £1 shares in the International Finance Development Company, Limited.

From time to time Lord Ronald received sums of money, said to represent dividens on his holdings in the concern, but as far as the books of the company show, no dividends were ever earned, and nothing appeared on the minutes of the board meetings or elsewhere to show what had become of Lord Ronald's $200,000.

One of the ventures of the International Finance Development Company was to float a company to take over the business of Maxim's in Paris.

Miss Browne's name was used in this connection. She was a Devonshire woman of great respectability. She had £15,000 ($75,000) worth of shares in Lloyd's in bank, but on Shackleton's representation that she was liable to be called upon at any time to pay the unpaid capital on these shares, as they were depreciating in value, she sold them and handed over the proceeds to Garlick.

Miss Browne was mentioned in the financial papers in connection with Maxim's. In consequence, she had a conversation with Shackleton, whom she told that a woman like her should not be associated with a company of the character of Maxim's. Thereupon he told her that it was all a mistake.

Miss Browne once had considerable means, but she is now reduced almost to penury.

Frank Hird, the third person mentioned in the case, is the adopted son of Lord Ronald Gower.

Lord Ronald Gower is the son of the second Duke of Sutherland, who died in 1861, and an uncle of the present Duke, the fourth of the line. He is 67 years old.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Lord Haddo, son and heir of the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was publicly absolved to-day from any association with the disappearance of the crown jewels from Dublin Castle in the Summer of 1907.

Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, reiterated in the House of Commons to-day the statement that nothing had been discovered to explain the mystery of the theft or to justify the arrest and prosecution of any one. He went on:

"The story that any one is being shielded is a lie, and I am sorry it has been lately revived in connection with the name of Lord Haddo. The introduction of his name is a particularly cruel outrage, for he was not in Ireland for months before or after the robbery. He had no connection with the Office of Arms and was only in that office once in his life."

LANGLEY MEDAL FOR EIFFEL.

Smithsonian Regents Also Confer Honor on Glenn H. Curtiss.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Gustave Eiffel, the French engineer who built the Eiffel Tower in Paris, is to be honored in this country by the Smithsonian Institution, whose regents at a meeting to-day voted to confer on him a Langley medal "for his researches relating to the resistance of the air in connection with aviation."

Another Langley medal was awarded to Glenn H. Curtiss for his development of the hydroaeroplane. It is planned to present the medals on Langley Day, May 6, at the annual meeting here of the Aero Club of Washington. Judge George Gray of Delaware was reappointed a citizen regent of the institution for another six years.

SHEPARDS OFF ON AUTO TOUR

After Several Quiet Days in London, They Leave for the Provinces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Finlay J. Shepard left London rather unexpectedly this morning on an automobile tour. They spent their time in London in very quiet fashion, avoiding all publicity, doing no entertaining and receiving none but the most intimate friends. During the daytime they visited shops and went sightseeing, including the poorest parts of the city. On Tuesday they went to His Majesty's Theatre and saw "Drake," on Wednesday they heard "Rosenkavalier" at Covent Garden.

LEPINE IS TO RETIRE.

Famous Paris Prefect of Police Broke Up "Motor Bandits'" Gang.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—One of the most prominent men in France will soon disappear from public life. The Matin announces that Louis Lepine, Prefect of Police, intends to take a well-earned rest, and will retire on March 23.

M. Lepine was appointed Prefect in 1893, and left the Prefecture in 1897 to become Governor General of Tangier. He returned to his old office two years later, and has held it ever since.

Whereas, many Paris Prefects of Police have been inefficient, M. Lepine has filled his difficult office with great distinction and has bene a terror to evildoers. While he was Secretary-General of the Prefecture he directed the police campaign against the threatening pretensions of Gen. Boulanger, the man on horseback, and later in his career suppressed the "Apaches"—gangs of roughs which for a time terrorized Paris, and took a leading part in the capture of the "motor bandits," whose organization was thoroughly broken up last year. Last August he founded a municipal school for the training of detectives. One of his famous orders was that the police should puncture with their swords the tires of automobiles whose chauffeurs sought to escape after having injured pedestrians.

NIECE OF MACAULAY DEAD.

Mrs. Fell Dies in Manchester Workhouse Hospital, Aged 85.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Mrs. Fell, the favorite niece of Lord Macaulay, the historian, died in the Workhouse Hospital at Manchester to-day, aged 85.

Mrs. Fell, who was the widow of a clergyman, received an allowance from relatives, but when she became ill and two nurses were needed to attend her, she was taken to the hospital.

WED IN PENN MEETING HOUSE

W. B. Whitney and Mrs. Williams Are Married at Jordans, Bucks.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The first wedding since 1827 at the historic meeting house at Jordans, in Buckinghamshire, where William Penn, his wife, and five of his children are buried, took place on Wednesday.

The bride was Mrs. Edith Williams, daughter of Alfred Kemp Brown of London, and the bridegroom Willis Bevan Whitney, eldest son of Dr. Willis Norton Whitney of Baltimore.

EMBASSY STAFF MUST MOVE.

Paris Landlord to Raze Building Occupied by American Offices.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The landlord of the house in which the American Embassy offices are situated, in the Avenue Kléber, has given notice that the place must be vacated on April 15, as he intends to transform the house into a hotel.

The question of finding a suitable location for the embassy offices has become a serious one, since, owing to the overcrowding of Paris, it is almost impossible to obtain proper quarters for the purpose.

The embassy offices are, of course, separate from the residence of the Ambassador, which is in the Rue François Premier.

POWERS REBUFF TURKEY.

Refuse to Reopen Peace Parley—Adrianople Sorties Repulsed.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—It is understood that the Ambassadors in London have agreed that the Porte's note does not form a basis for the reopening of the peace negotiations. The Porte will be notified to this effect.

SOFIA, Feb. 13.—Two attempted sorties by the beleagured Turkish garrison of Adrianople, on Monday and Tuesday of this week, were repulsed by the Bulgarians, who inflicted a loss of more than 1,000 killed and wounded upon the Turks, according to the official report issued by the Bulgarian War Office to-day.

AUTO SKIDS INTO DITCH.

Driver Hurt Fatally, but Supposed Public Service Officials Escape.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—One man was probably fatally hurt and four others narrowly escaped death when a big touring car skidded into the ditch and turned turtle along the Mount Holly Road near Burlington this evening. Friends of the injured man, who was rushed to the Emergency Hospital at Burlington, said he was James Wilson of Trenton, but the police later expressed the belief that this name was fictitious. The other occupants of the auto made very effort to screen their identity.

The touring car, which was badly wrecked, bore the name of the Public Service Corporation, and is said to have contained prominent officials of that company from Newark. Other autoists say the car passed them just before the accident speeding at not less than fifty miles an hour.

BUY NOBBIES NEXT TIME

Without question, the most famous, most effective and most widely used non-skid tires ever offered to motorists. Safe and durable. Made in clincher quick detachable and genuine Dunlop styles.

United States Tires are good tires

BOUNDARY BOARD ASSAILED IN HOUSE

American Members of Joint Commission Called Lame Ducks, Extravagant, and Useless.

ROW OVER APPROPRIATION

Cannon, Mann, and Fitzgerald Defend Tawney and Colleagues After Attack by Foreign Affairs Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Uncomplimentary remarks were made in the House of Representatives to-day about the American members of the Canadian-American International Joint Commission, of which ex-Congressman James A. Tawney of Minnesota is Chairman. The commission was characterized as a refuge for political lame ducks, charged with extravagance, and pictured as useless. The assaults upon the commission and its work came from Congressman Flood of Virginia, as Chairman, and Representatives Garner of Texas, and Townsend of New Jersey, as members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Ex-Speaker Cannon, James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, and Representative John J. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee rallied to the support of the American members of the commission, and condemned, without mincing words, those who had criticized it as a "grab."

The debate became so heated that an adjournment was moved through the fear of some members that the exchange of bitter personalities on the floor might lead to blows.

The members of the International Joint Commission, in addition to Mr. Tawney, are ex-Senator George Turner, of Washington, and former Republican National Committeeman Frank S. Streeter, of Vermont. Its Secretary, L. White Busbey, was Private Secretary to Mr. Cannon when the latter was Speaker. The House Appropriations Committee has been handling appropriations for the commission, and contemplated granting it an additional provision of $75,000 in the Sundry Civil bill. The House Foreign Affairs Committee, challenging the right of the Appropriations Committee, of which Mr. Tawney was formerly Chairman, to make these appropriations, assumed jurisdiction on the plea that everything involving international boundary questions should be considered by the Foreign Relations Committee. Accordingly, the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which was taken up for consideration in the House to-day, was reported with a paragraph allowing the International Joint Commission to use only its unexpended balance of $80,000, and refused to grant the extra $75,000 asked.

Mr. Fitzgerald challenged the right of the Foreign Affairs Committee to do this. Representatives Flood and Garner said the commission had done nothing; that its quarters were "luxurious," and that the appropriations were extravagant. This drew the fire of ex-Speaker Cannon, who denied these accusations.

"Mr. Tawney never swerved from his path of duty," shouted Mr. Fitzgerald. "The defeat of Tawney for re-election was due to the denunciation of him by Theodore Roosevelt at the Conservation Congress at Minneapolis, because Mr. Tawney had refused to make appropriations that Theodore Roosevelt wanted. It is unjust to the members of this commission to characterize them as grabbers."

Mr. Townsend retorted that the "alliance" between Mr. Fitzgerald, Democrat, and Mr. Mann, Republican, "has resolved itself into a very entertaining spectacle."

Mr. Mann remarked that Mr. Townsend "was very much interested in having a Government engineer assistant in reference to the New York Harbor lines."

"Without pay," replied Mr. Townsend.

"With pay as passed by the House," Mr. Mann insisted.

The House adjourned without action on the pending proposal to cut down the appropriations for the commission to the unexpended balance of $80,000.

Saved in Building

The Hoggson Single Contract Method of Building possesses advantages not to be computed by the adding machine.

In the "What-I-Saved" column, owners who build by this method put down worry, strife, wasted time and dissatisfaction.

A book, describing the Hoggson Single Contract Method of Building, on request.

Owner
Architecture — Hoggson Brothers — Engineering
Construction — Decoration
Equipment — Furnishing

HOGGSON BROTHERS
7 EAST 44th ST., NEW YORK CITY
BOSTON NEW HAVEN CHICAGO

Small in Quantity—Big in Quali y
Just Eighty-Four Hundred
Good Shirts for Men
$1.15
5000 Made to Sell at $2.00
3400 Made to Sell at $1.50

And when we say "made to sell at" a price we mean just this—"the sort of shirts that every store sells at" a price. The valuations of $2 and $1.50 do not mean the prices high-priced shops charge, but the charges of any good, fair-priced store. In other words, were we a new house and making special introductory prices to show you the sort of $2 and $1.50 shirts we proposed selling, these are the sorts of shirts we would offer.

And this means that these are extra good $2 and $1.50 shirts.

As Is Usual in Our Sales Your Gain Far Exceeds Our Profit.

Smith Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 5TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
FULTON ST., AT FLATBUSH AV.—BROOKLYN — BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV

FOUNDED 1827 — Arnold, Constable & Co. — FOUNDED 1827

Surplus Stocks at
Further Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Suits, Coats, &c.

TAILOR SUITS of various models and materials. Formerly $30.00 to $65.00	19.50, 24.50, 29.50
COATS—For street, motor or travel, of fine homespuns and mixtures. Formerly $35.00 to $42.50	20.00, 24.50, 28.50
DRESSES OF CHARMEUSE and other materials, attractive models. Formerly $28.50 to $42.50	18.50, 29.50

Knit Underwear

Medium and Winter Weights for Women and Misses

UNION SUITS—Medium weight wool; low neck, or silk and wool long sleeves. Regularly $2.25 each	1.50
UNION SUITS—Medium or heavy weight merino; high neck; long sleeves; regular and extra sizes. Reg. $1.50 and $1.75 each	1.00
UNION SUITS—Soft finish Sea Island cotton; medium weight; low neck; sleeveless; regular and extra sizes. Regularly $1.00 and $1.25 each	78c
VESTS AND TIGHTS OR DRAWERS—Medium weight merino; long sleeve vests. Regularly $1.50 each	85c
VESTS AND TIGHTS—Mercerized or silk and cotton mixed; medium weight; long sleeve vests, and full-length tights. Regularly $1.00 each	50c
VESTS—Soft finish cotton; medium or heavy weight; long sleeves. Regularly 50c and 65c each	35c
PURE SILK VESTS—Medium or heavy weight; Swiss ribbed; high neck; short or long sleeves; hand finished necks. Regularly $2.50 to $3.00 each	1.25
PURE SILK VESTS—Medium weight; low neck; sleeveless. Regularly 95c each	65c

High Grade Furs

CARACUL COATS—52 inches—Regular prices $87.50, $95.00, $100.00, $600.00;	47.50, 55.00 to 325.00
FRENCH SEAL COATS—52 inches—Regular price $115.00;	65.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS—52 inches—Regular prices $200.00 to $500.00;	125.00, 155.00 to 325.00
NATURAL PONY COATS—Regular prices $95.00, $125.00;	65.00, 75.00
BROWN SQUIRREL COAT—Regular price $225.00;	135.00
MOLESKIN COATS—Regular prices $375.00, $450.00;	270.00, 295.00
JAPANESE MINK COAT—Regular price $300.00;	195.00
INDIA CALFSKIN COATS—Regular prices $75.00, $95.00;	38.00, 65.00
NATURAL SEAL COAT—Regular price $150.00;	75.00
HUDSON BAY SABLE SETS—Regular prices $550.00, $500.00;	325.00, 315.00
SABLE AND ERMINE SET—Regular price $1,050.00;	650.00
FISHER SET—Regular price $410.00;	310.00
CROSS FOX SET—Regular price $160.00;	110.00
RACCOON SCARFS—Regular prices $21.00, $22.50;	12.50, 15.00
RACCOON MUFFS—Regular prices $30.00, $35.00;	19.00, 25.00
CARACUL SCARFS—Regular prices $10.00, $12.00;	6.00, 8.00
CARACUL MUFFS—Regular price $12.00;	7.00

Broadway & 19th Street

FOUNDED 1827 — Arnold, Constable & Co. — FOUNDED 1827

Special Sale To-Day (Friday) and Saturday

Men's High Grade Shirts

PURE SILK SHIRTS—New and exclusive Spring patterns, all bright thread silk with satin or corded stripes; good weight and serviceable tub silks; equal to the best custom work; sizes 14 to 18. Value $6.50 each	4.00
PURE SILK SHIRTS—All bright and lustrous Silks with satin stripes on white and tinted grounds; made according to our perfect fitting custom stock patterns; sizes 14 to 18. Value $5.00 each	3.00
PURE SILK SHIRTS—Genuine imported Habutai Silk and an assortment of various good grades of American tub silks; all excellent patterns and designed for the coming season; sizes 13½ to 18. Value $4.00 each	2.60
PURE SILK SHIRTS—Best American sheer silks; neatest stripes on white grounds; sizes 14 to 15 only. New this season. Value $3.50 each	2.10
NEW SPRING NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—A very special lot from new Russian corded madras of unusually fine designs. Colored and light grounds; all woven colorings; all sizes. Value $2.50 each	1.75
NEW SPRING NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—From superior grade Scotch and domestic woven madras; plain front coat models with cuffs attached; sizes 14 to 18. Value $2.00 each	1.35

Dress Shirts

PURE SILK TUXEDO—Very finely tucked bosoms. Value $5.00 each	3.60
FINE TUCKED TUXEDO—P. K. cuffs, lawn bosoms, Soisette bodies. Value $3.50 each	2.00
IMPORTED P. K. BOSOMS—Fancy weaves with pleats. Value $3.50 each	2.00
PLAIN BOSOMS—Pure linen and P. K. bosoms. Value $3.00 each	2.00

Broadway & 19th Street

We Give Surety Stamps Free with All Purchases, and Redeem Them in Merchandise

If you do not get WHAT you want WHEN you want it, the WAY you want it, or HOW you want it—we'll thank you to tell us about it.

In New York's Shopping Center

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22nd Street

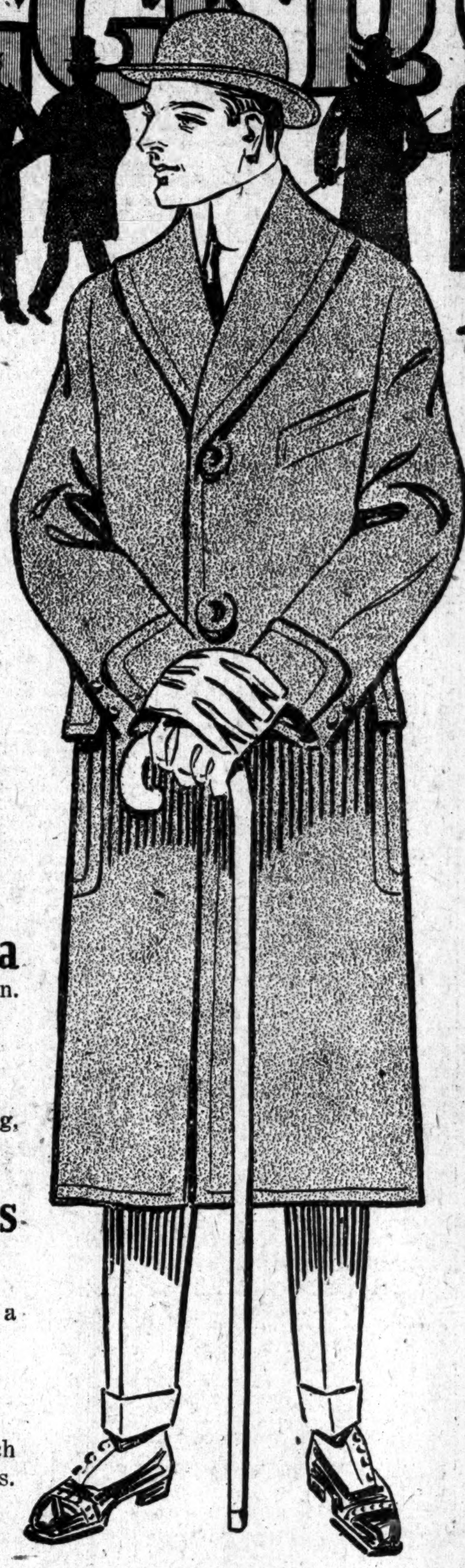
Double Surety Stamps

Free with forenoon purchases, single stamps after noon.

Having Just Relieved Two High Class New York Manufacturing Clothiers of the Balance of Their Winter Stocks

O'Neill's Big Store for Dad and the Boys Holds This Tremendous Friday and Saturday Sale of

2000 SWAGGER OVERCOATS



Handsome, New $18, $20, $25, & $30 Overcoats at

$12.50

Overcoats of fine Tartan Back Chinchilla

The most popular high grade overcoat of the season. Navy blue, brown and tan. Belted or plain. These are $25.00 and $30.00 coats.

"English Guard" Overcoats

Of swagger, bold, fancy materials, the heavy, shaggy Shetland goods. Big looking, dressy and frost defying. Made to sell at $20.00 to $30.00.

Astrakan Trimmed Dress Overcoats with Quilted Lining

With distinctive yet conservative lines. Many particular men prefer this coat to a fur-lined garment. $25.00 value, often priced higher.

Plaid Back Irish Frieze Overcoats

Distinctly young men's coats, not over big, but roomy and swinging with style. Patch pockets and English cuffs. Bright, smart, fancy patterns. $18.00 to $25.00 values.

All in the Sale at $12.50

All Custom Style $18, $20, $25 & $30 Overcoats at

$12.50

Shawl Collar Overcoats—

You know how well the best dressed men like them. Dark plain color, rough or smooth mixtures and clever fancy effects. The best $18.00 to $25.00 overcoats you ever saw.

Dress Overcoats of Famous St. George Kerseys—

Models that reproduce the exact lines of the finest coats produced by exclusive tailors. Black and navy with velvet collars. $18.00 to $30.00 are the fair regular prices.

Young Men's Fancy Overcoats—

Ideal for general utility, practical for business, traveling, etc., yet with style that meets the requirements of dressy occasions. Light or dark effects, conservative styles, and some with little extra snappy touches at the pockets, sleeves, etc. Values $18.00 to $25.00.

Regulation Style Overcoats for All Men—

Smart, well fitted, but with a distinguishing unobtrusiveness that is in excellent "form." Plain greys, blues and blacks, with self or velvet collars. Values $18.00 to $25.00.

All in the Sale at $12.50

Evening Dress Suits, $12.50

Values $18.00 to $25.00

Full Evening Dress and Tuxedo Suits in this season's latest models, made of all wool Black Vicuna, gros-grain silk facing and Venetian lining; the styles are reproduced by skilled tailors from the newest productions of exclusive custom tailors; all sizes, 34 to 42; stouts up to 46.

Men's Norfolk Suits at $12.50

Value $18.00 to $25.00

In the newest effects in Fancy Cheviots and Cassimeres, in Gray, Brown, Blue; also pencil stripes. Suits are in two and three piece styles. Coats are of the yoke and box plait models; sizes 34 to 40.

Don't Need to Pay Cash

For those who want to take advantage of these extraordinary values *now* and pay at a more convenient time we extend the privileges of O'Neill's Club Plan. Buy now and arrange to

Pay at Intervals

Men's Famous "Gabardine" Raincoats

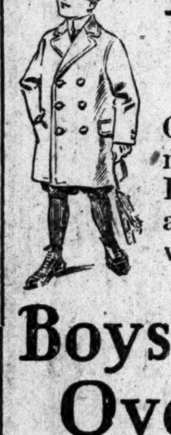
The well-known English Gabardine Rubberized cloth is much more than rain proof, and more than a mere raincoat. It has the style lines that make it appropriate as a general utility coat. It is made with military collar, buttoning to the chin, all seams are absolutely impervious, shoulder lined with satin. Several shades of tan; also dark blue. $18.00 to $25.00 values. On sale at.. $12.50

Business Suits at $12.50

Values $18.00 to $25.00.

The latest fancy effects in worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres; also navy blue serge; cut in the new English and conservative two or three-button models; vests are high cut; in blue, brown, tan and gray mixtures, plain colors and pencil stripes and plaids. Size 34 to 42. Stouts up to 46.

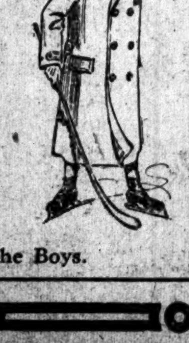
Boys' Chinchilla Reefers, $3.45



Regular Values up to $7.00

All wool Chinchilla Reefers and Overcoats in navy blue and gray, made up in the newest models of Polo, Jack Tar and Russian Style, all wool, Flannel lined, full cut and well tailored. Sizes 3 to 9 years.

Boys' $6.50 School Overcoats, $3.45



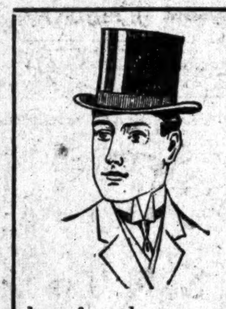
Cut in the newest convertible collar, double breasted, belted back style. Very roomy and full length Coats; are made up of Fancy Cheviots and Cassimeres in gray and brown shades. Sizes 10 to 17 years.

Boys' $2.50 Suits, $1.79

In plain blue and fancy mixed effects, in cheviots and cassimeres; made up in full cut double-breasted style, trimmed and tailored for service; sizes 7 to 16 years.

O'Neill's Big Store for Dad and the Boys.

Men's $5.00 & $6.00 Silk Hats $3.95

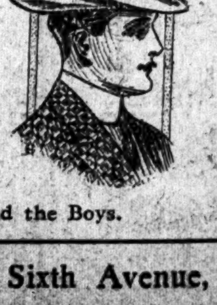


The New Spring Boulevard Shape

The Boulevard is the newest flat set brim and straight crown style that is accepted as the correct spring hat for the younger men and those who go in for the fashions. It is worn with just a little backward tilt which gives a distinction to the entire figure. This quality is made to sell at $5.00 to $6.00; special for this two-day sale, $3.95.

The more conservative style with a slight roll brim and a little more shape to the crown is also on sale in the same good quality at the same special price, $3.95.

Extra $2.00 Waterproof Soft Hats 95c



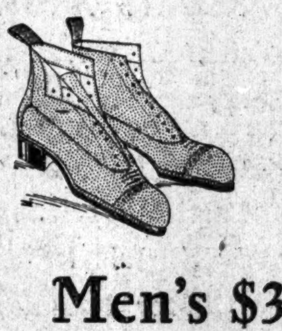
Nifty, fancy effects, mixtures and plain colors. Smart and dressy and at the same time sturdy enough to stand the racket of hard, every day wear. A splendid hat for stormy weather. All sizes.

O'Neill's Big Store for Dad and the Boys.

Men's Fine Shoes Special at, pair $2.60

In this special lot are several hundred pairs of new Spring styles in shoes for men—made on the fashionable and comfortable English last, and with the low, broad heel. There are all the wanted models in button and lace; also some with the Blucher cut. All sizes in Tan, Black, and Patent Leather.

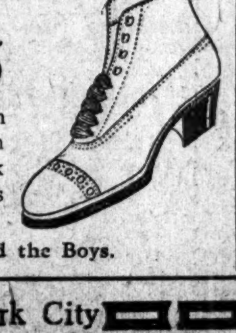
Men's $6 English Last Shoes, $3.85



The embodiment of smartness as men recognize it today. Made on the English last with broad, low heels, rather long tapering toes, and blind eyelets which lace close together.

Patent Leather Button, Black Wax Calf, and Gun Calf Lace, Tan Russia Calf Lace.

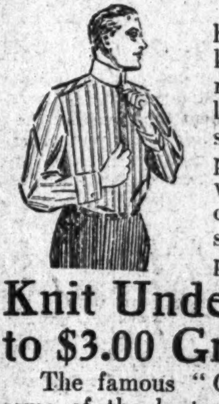
Men's $3.50 Shoes at $1.95



These well-made shoes will give both service and comfort. We have them in all sizes in Gun Metal Calf and Black Armour Kid. Every pair in the lot is perfect—no seconds.

O'Neill's Store for Dad and the Boys.

Men's New $5 and $6 Silk Shirts, $3.45



Fine New Silks, also Silk and Linen

Made on custom-fitting lines, high-grade silks, not the light flimsy kind but firm and lustrous with sharp, new patterns, faultlessly tailored, light and dark grounds in neat stripes, also plain colors, plaited or plain negligee bosoms, coat models with double turn-back cuffs. Included in this lot are some very fine silk and linen mixtures in new patterns. All sizes.

Knit Underwear $1.00 to $3.00 Grades at . . 59c

The famous "Cooper" and other leading makes, some of the best underwear manufactured; including Derby Ribbed Balbriggan and Wool Shirts and Drawers.

Men's Silk Socks Special at . . . 19c

Black silk, gauze weight, everlasting finish, double heels and toes.

O'Neill's Big Store for Dad and the Boys.

O'Neill-Adams Co., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22nd Street, New York City

PRODUCE MEN FIGHT INSPECTION BILL

Commission Merchants Say the Delay in the Sale of Goods Will Cost Farmers Millions.

DENY GETTING A LOBBY FUND

$3,000 Obtained to Finance Cost of Hiring Clerks and Paying for Circulars to Defeat the Measure.

Commission and produce merchants of this city have started a campaign to defeat the Roosevelt-Cole bill, introduced in the State Senate, to license and bond them. The New York branch of the National League of Commission Merchants, of which Ex-State Senator E. M. Travis of Brooklyn is a member, is leading the attack on the bill.

"The bill provides that all farm products must be examined by the State Inspector," said Mr. Travis yesterday, "and then a certificate of grade or condition must be issued by the Inspector before the produce can be sold. This part of the bill will be seen to be absurd when it is considered that fully 90 per cent. of perishable farm products will show some decay or fail to equal in quality the stencil on the package or letter of advice.

"In the busy season 400,000 packages are often handled in a single day in New York City alone. Therefore, the State must provide a sufficient force to handle this number of packages or the farmers will lose heavily. As a minimum under the Roosevelt bill, 70,000 packages a day would have to be examined. Allowing five minutes for each package examined, it will be seen that in the aggregate some 6,000 hours of labor will be required to complete a single day's inspection. Of these goods two-thirds must be inspected between 1 and 6 o'clock in the morning, or they cannot be sold on that day. The next day, goods examined and found partially bad, and which now can be disposed of legitimately to the smaller trade of the city and vicinity, would be worthless under the bill. Because of late trains, boats and other causes the entire inspection would have to be made on some days between 4 and 6 o'clock in the morning, or the produce would be unfit for sale. To make this inspection properly and thoroughly we have figured that, because of the scattering arrivals and the distances between receiving points, some 2,200 Inspectors would be required. These would cost the City of New York, at a yearly salary of $1,500 each, some $3,500,000. The entire charge to the State, including salaries for Inspectors and clerical work, would be some $8,000,000 annually for perishable products alone. To this would be added the cost of Inspectors for butter, eggs, poultry, cut flowers, and meat, which would doubtless come to several millions more.

"Aside from this expense, such an inspection as those outlined in the bill would cause the loss of millions of dollars annually to the farmers. It would mean that prompt selling would be prevented, with consequent deterioration of the produce and low prices.

Using strawberries to illustrate how the bill would work to the detriment of farmers if passed, Mr. Travis continued:

"Suppose it is Saturday in June, with the supply of berries short. The weather would doubtless be hot, with a heavy demand for the fruit. The Hudson River boats are late, and shipments arrive at 6 o'clock in the morning instead of 3. Perfect berries will be selling at 20 cents a quart, perhaps. The commission man has one lot of berries worth 20 cents, but one crate of the ten was badly handled and showed decay, and was worth 5 cents. They cannot be sold. Set them one side until the Inspector comes along. When he gets on the job, takes the berries out of the crates, estimates the percentage of decay, and writes out the certificate, the good trade is gone, and the peddler takes the lot at 10 cents a quart. The commission man would have sold the nine crates at 20 cents, and one crate at 5 cents a quart. The loss to the farmer is $27.20 on that one lot.

"The bill requires a bond from all houses against insolvency. This would necessitate that a bonding company, or other private parties, guarantee the payment of financial losses up to the amount of the bond. In every case the value of the bond would be $10,000. The cost of this from a recognized bonding company would be from $100 to $200 a year. In most cases the bond would require a bill of sale or chattel mortgage. There are more than 100,000 companies in the State handling produce on commission, which, at the rate of $100, would mean the turning over to bonding companies of $10,000,000 a year. Of this amount some $9,750,000 would be clear profit to them. This $10,000,000 would be paid by the farmer, as the merchants handling their produce would advance their commissions to cover all costs of bonding themselves. On the bill of sale and chattel mortgage basis 90,000 firms throughout the State would have more than a billion dollars tied up, which they would be unable to use. It would mean giving up business in the case of many small but reputable firms, and would practically prohibit young men from engaging in business on their own account.

"The license feature alone, with its accompanying conditions, inspection of books, forms of accounting, and names of buyers, would seriously hamper the use of our markets by various exchanges and associations. The California Fruit Exchanges, the Pacific Vegetable Association, the Texas Onion Growers' Union, the Western Cantaloupe Association, the Colorado Cantaloupe Association, and other exchanges who now send their own representatives into our markets to transact their business in their own way and would be compelled to take out a license and put up a bond for each one of these representatives. The goods handled are seldom competitive, coming at different seasons and being of a different nature. Our customers have a desire for these goods, and they should come to them without unnecessary restrictions.

"Again, the license feature, with its accompanying penalty for a merchant's possible error of judgment in quoting the market, is, from a merchant's standpoint, utterly impossible."

This bulletin was issued yesterday by the publicity committee of the association relative to the charge that it was trying to obtain a lobby fund to defeat the bill:

> The New York Fruit and Produce Association and National Leaggue of Commission Merchants, (New York Branch,) through the Publicity Committee, is placing before the people the real facts affecting the sale of farm products on commission.
>
> Publicity of one week has aroused public interest. Legislators and constituents are learning the true facts. Farmer, seller, and consumer are awakening to the vicious character of the Commission Merchants bill of Senator Roosevelt. Its introducer, positive of victory some two weeks ago, now is on the defensive; its supporters apologizing; its sponsor volunteering to modify, but declining specifications. Assurance is given, however, of the elimination of the $10,000,000 tribute annually to the bonding companies and the locking up of over a billion dollars of commercial capital. The bill contains a dozen dangerous features, of which this is the least.
>
> Some demagogues and mud-slinging accelerators, awakening to the realization that their occupation of some years is to end if the methods of actual selling of farm produce are understood by the people, and knowing that dirty insinuations won't stand the searchlight of publicity, are ruunning to their holes of iniquity, crying, "A fund!"
>
> The members of these organizations, at a public meeting, (attended by a spy of these demagogues and known to be there,) were asked to subscribe toward the expense of the Publicity Committee. About $3,000 was subscribed. No other organization has been asked or has contributed. This money is being spent for printing, postage, and clerk hire, and, when spent, the itemized statement of expenditures will be open to the inspection of the press and Legislature.

"As can be seen from the bulletin, the charges are utterly false and uncalled for," Mr. Travis said.

$5,000 TO REPAIR WINDOWS.

Bedford Church Shares in $200,000 Estate of Mrs. A. G. Dale.

The will of Annie Kellogg Dale, wife of Alfred G. Dale of 54 West Fortieth Street, makes specific bequests totaling over $200,000. Mrs. Dale died on Dec. 22, and the will was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogates' Court.

St. Thomas Church receives $10,000, to be used for the fresh air fund, and St. Mathew's Church in Bedford, N. Y., gets $5,000, to be used to keep the windows in repair. These are the only bequests to charity.

The income of $50,000 is left to her husband, Alfred G. Dale. The children of Eugene Hodenpyl, M. D., deceased, receive $25,000 in equal shares, and the children of Henriette Kellogg Hollister get the same amount. Rev. Lucius Olmsted Baird of Ottawa, Ill., and Mary Swan receive $20,000 each. There are sixteen bequests of $5,000 each, including among the beneficiaries, Mary Ann, Kate, Minerva D., George T., Arthur A., and Archibald Kellogg, nephews and nieces of her deceased husband, Ansel L. Kellogg; Grace L. Stevens, Clarence W. Scott, Earl and Edith Scott, her own nephews and nieces; the Rev. Lea Luquer, Thatcher T. Payne Luquer, Eloise Luquer, Carl T. Weibezahn, Ellen Moseby Rice, and Julia R. Sherman.

The sum of $25,000 is left for division among any nephews and nieces of her late husband, who are not mentioned in the will, and the residue goes to the next of kin of her late husband.

LEFT $10,000 TO MUSEUM.

Metropolitan Remembered by J. M. Lohse, Whose Hobby Was Wooden Figures.

The appraisal of the estate of John M. Lohse, a grocer, who died Nov. 9, 1911, was filed yesterday in the Deputy State Appraiser's office. The net estate amounts to $238 769.04, and of this $48,000 is left to charitable and educational institutions, the bequests being $10,000 to both the Presbyterian Hospital and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, $8,000 to the Mount Vernon Hospital, $15,000 to the German Hospital, and $5,000 to the Fritz Reuter Home, at Union Hill, N. J.

The testimony taken at the time of the appraisal showed that Lohse possessed no works of art of more than a nominal value. His hobby was said to have been the carving of wooden figures, and the house was full of these. There were no stipulations in his will as to how the money left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art was to be used.

RESTAURANTS MUST PAY.

Appellate Division Holds Them Responsible for Diners' Coats.

With Presiding Justice Seabury dissenting, Justices Bijur and Guy of the Appellate Division affirmed yesterday the verdict of a Municipal Court Justice awarding $47 to Reginald Wentworth against Leon G. Riggs for the loss of an overcoat which was hung in the open room of the defendant's restaurant at 43 West Thirty-third Street while the plaintiff was dining there. Wentworth said that he did not notice the signs "Not responsible for hats, coats, or umbrellas" till after his coat had been taken.

Justice Bijur decided that the coat hooks on the walls of the dining room were so many invitations to hang coats there, and, therefore, that articles so placed were as much in the custody of the restaurant keeper as if placed in a specially provided coatroom.

SKATING SIGN IS UP.

Swan and Conservatory Lakes in Central Park Are Safe.

For the first time this year the red ball was up yesterday in Central Park for skaters. The big lake was still unsafe, as was the Harlem Mere, but the Swan Lake, at Fifty-ninth Street, and the Conservatory Lake, at Seventy-second Street, were available.

Tests early yesterday on Swan Lake proved the ice was five inches thick, and Park Commissioner Stover ordered the skating flag raised for all skaters. This is usually reserved for fancy skating. No skating, however, will be permitted at night, orders being to clear the lake of skaters at 5:30 each evening.

HANDLING RAISES PRICES OF PRODUCE

It Goes Through Eight Receivers from Jersey City to the Retail Store.

DIRECT DELIVERY POSSIBLE

Dealer Tells Mayor's Commission Cars Should Come to Refrigerating Plants in This City.

Henry Dunkak of Zimmer & Dunkak, butter and egg dealers, said at the hearing of the Mayor's Market Commission yesterday that eggs were handled eight times from the hour of their arrival in New York City until they were put on sale in the retail markets. This cumbrous system of delivery, he said, was not only expensive in itself, but resulted in a breakage of from 8 to 10 per cent. of eggs, causing the price of eggs in this city to be several cents a dozen higher than it should be.

Mr. Dunkak said that, after being shipped in refrigerator cars to the New Jersey piers, the eggs remained there in the open from one to three days before crossing the river and being trucked to a storage house. In warm weather, he said, the eggs suffered considerable injury from this exposure to the open air. Butter, he said, was also taken out of regrigerator cars and allowed to remain from five to eight hours on the piers. In warm weather the quality of the butter suffered considerably, he said.

Mr. Dunkak said that a great saving of expense could be effected, if refrigerator cars, containing butter, eggs, meat, poultry vegetables, fruit and other perishable products, could be run into refrigeration plants and there unloaded.

Frank A. Horne, President of the Merchants Refrigeration Company, was also enthusiastic in favor of the project of running refrigerator cars into this city and unloading them in cold storage so that intermediate handling could be avoided and perishable products placed on the market without being taken out of refrigeraiton till they were sold to the retailer. He agreed with Mr. Dunkak that the price of all kinds of produce in this city was greatly increased by reason of inadequate facilities for handling them. It was said that one truck, which could formerly make eight or nine trips a day, was unable at present to make more than four or five trips on account of the congestion of traffic at the piers.

According to Mr. Horne, the expense of keeping food in cold storage was not in itself heavy. As a rule, he said, the owner of the produce was advanced a sum equal to 75 per cent. of the value of what he placed in cold storage. This is loaned at 6 per cent. per annum for the time which the produce remains in storage. The time different articles of food is in refrigeration, according to Mr. Horne, varies from an average of nine-tenths of a month in the case of pork to four and four-tenths in the case of butter and four and four-tenths in the case of mutton.

Mr. Horne gave the Commission a table to show the cost of cold storage. According to this table cold storage increased the cost of butter 7 1-5 per cent., poultry 8 9-10 per cent., eggs 8 per cent. and cheese 7 3-10 per cent. These figures represented the maximum cost, Mr. Horne explained, as he made the table on the basis of six months of cold storage.

Borough President Miller of the Bronx, Chairman of the Commission, asked Mr. Horne if he had ever known of any attempts to corner the market for products in refrigeration and to produce an artificial rise in price. Mr. Horne said that in twenty-five yeas of experience he had never met with such an attempt, and that he believed such a corner an impossibility on account of the number of cold storage plants in all parts of the country.

Another witness, George Drissler, a wholesale meat dealer in the Wallabout Market in Brooklyn, testified to the rise in meat prices caused by inadequate pier facilities, saying that the cost of handling meat could be materially reduced by building new piers in Brooklyn and by keeping open the piers now in existence.

EVANS CARRIED INTO COURT.

Second Trial of His Damage Claim Begun Before Justice Newburger.

Trial of the suit of John H. Evans of the firm of Evans & Gardner, experts on bankers' protective devices, to recover $25,000 damages from John White, a truckman, for injuries sustained by being knocked down at 101st Street on March 15, 1912, by the pole of one of the defendants' trucks, was begun yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Newburger. As Mr. Evans's thigh was fractured at the time of the accident, and he has since been unable to walk, he was carried into the court room by his chauffeur and footman

The case came up before Justice Gavegan about a month ago, and as the defendant's lawyer was engaged in another part of the court house, an inquest was taken and an award made of $13,500 to Mr. Evans. On the ground that it was a legal excuse of John V. Bovler, counsel for the defense, that he was engaged in another part of the court, and his client was therefore unprotected, the Appellate Division reversed the lower court's decision and ordered a new trial.

SUFFRAGE CAKE FOR DR. SHAW

The One to be Served on Her Birthday Will Bear Only Nine Candles.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Suffrage Association, is to have a cake to celebrate her bithday on Saturday. The celebration, which will also commenorate the birth of Susan B. Anthony, which occurred on the same day, will be held at the Hotel Astor. The reception will last from 3 until 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

The cake, which is to be a large one, will have only nine candles to mark the only years of Dr. Shaw's life which she considers count, those in which nine States of the Union went for the equal franchise. "Votes for Women" will be inscribed on the cake, and also "Victory, 1915," the great object for which the State Suffrage Association as well as the suffragettes of the country at large are working. Miss Harriet May Mills, President of the organization, will preside at the meeting, and Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Chapman-Catt, President of the International Suffrage Alliance, will speak. Mrs. Ida Husted Carpenter will unveil a bust to Miss Anthony. The addresses will begin promptly at 3:30 o'clock.

CARDINAL BLESSES HOSPITAL.

New Building of St. John's Orphanage in the Bronx Dedicated.

St. John's Hospital, the new department of the Roman Catholic Orphanage at Sedgwick Avenue and Kingsbridge Road, the Bronx, was dedicated by Cardinal Farley yesterday afternoon. The new hospital is well equipped and has accommodations for the care of thirty children in addition to eight sisters of charity.

At the dedicatory services yesterday the Cardinal was assisted by Mgrs. Edwards, Mooney and McClusky After the hospital had been blessed, there were short services in the chapel of the main building. The new hospital was designed by William H. Gompert. It is four stories high, and has play rooms in all the wards as well as on the roof for convalescent children. The building is of brick with terra cotta and granite trimmings.

A dinner in honor of Cardinal Farley was served at the orphanage last night. Among those who attended were John Whalen, John Fox, John Jerome Kelly, Benjamin R. Lummis and Schuyler N. Warren.

TO RETIRE STREET CLEANERS

Mayor and Commissioner Edwards Will Attend "Pension Day" Exercises.

Commissioner Edwards and other officials of the Street Cleaning Department will observe "Pension Day" with exercises beginning at 11:30 o'clock this morning at Stable "A," Seventeenth Street and Avenue C. The Commissioner, Mayor Gaynor and others will make speeches. The Commissioner will officially retire 218 long service and disabled men of the department on 60 per cent. pay. The oldest of these is William Travis, a section station keeper, who is 86 years old, and has served the city for thirty-six years. William Robbins, the General Superintendent, will also retire. He has been thirty-one years in the department, having started as a dump inspector in 1881.

KNOCKOUT DROPS KILL HIM.

Thomas McCorrey, on Eve of Sailing, Robbed of $600.

Word was received in Hempstead yesterday of the death in Jersey City of Thomas McCorrey, who had been employed there by Dr. Robert Launt for more than thirteen years. McCorrey was 42 years old and unmarried. He left Hempstead on Thursday of last week intending to sail for Ireland the following morning to visit relatives he had not seen for twenty years. He had $600 with him.

When he reached the home of a relative in Jersey City on Friday night he was dazed and penniless and was unable to tell what had happened to him. He died on Saturday morning. It is supposed that knockout drops were given to him and that he was robbed.

FREIGHT TRAIN A MILE LONG.

Five Engines Took It Over Lackawanna Cut-Off as a Test.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—In making a test of the length of a train it was possible to haul over the Lackawanna cut-off to-day, the Lackawanna Railroad sent 132 loaded coal cars from Slateford Junction to Port Morris. The train was more than a mile long and made average freight time, with three locomotives pulling and two pushing it.

The immense pull of the engines at the head of the line was too much for some of the couplings near the front. They broke and caused long delays.

MUST LIVE THREE MONTHS.

Newark Woman Subject to Longevity Clause in Husband's Wil.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Barbara Rupprecht of 884 South Fifteenth Street must live until April 30 to inherit the estate of her husband, Julius Rupprecht, who died Jan. 31, according to the conditions of his will, which was probated to-day and which reads:

"If I or my wife, Barbara, should die or be killed during a trip we are about to take, or on any trip we may take in the future, or if my wife should die within a period of three months from my death, then I give, devise, and bequeath all my estate in whatever it may consist, or whereeever it may be situated, to my brother, J. William Rupprecht."

COMMERCE CHAMBER HITS FREE TOLLS LAW

Almost Unanimous for Panama Canal Bill Repealing Concession to Coastwise Ships.

TREATY PLAIN, CHOATE SAYS

John Hay and Lord Pauncefote Truthful Men and No Doubt About What They Agreed To.

After another spirited debate, in the course of which Charles L. Bernheimer, J. F. Cowperthwaite, William H. Douglas, G. W. Smith, Joseph H. Choate, Lewis Nixon, Jacob H. Schiff, and Welding Ring spoke, the Chamber of Commerce voted almost unanimously yesterday to support Senator Root's bill to amend the Panama Canal law by striking out the provision providing free passage for American coastwise trade. The Chamber's stand is opposed to that taken by President Taft.

Former Ambassador Choate, who had an active part in negotiating the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in 1901, said that both Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, if they were alive to-day, would hold the clause exempting American coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls was in direct violation of the treaty.

"No newspaper, no President, no public authority whatever that I have heard of," said he, "has ventured to take the plain words of the treaty, and the plain words of that clause of the Canal bill, and say that the two mean the same thing.

"I venture to say that in the whole course of the negotiation of this treaty no suggestion was made that there should be any exemption of anybody. How could there be in face of the words they agreed upon? Lord Pauncefote and John Hay were singularly honest and truthful men. They knew the meaning of the English language, and when they said that they carried out the cardinal principles of their whole diplomacy.

"It has been said that we have nothing to do with the question of arbitration. I say we have everything to do on this occasion with the subject of arbitration. What country has been champion leader in the cause of arbitration since it was first agitated, forty or fifty years ago? Why, the United States, of course. We have insisted first, last, and always, not only by the voice of the people as represented by the press, but by joint resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives, by declarations of every President, from John Quincy Adams down, that arbitration is the only mode in which there can be a settlement of international disputes without resort to war.

"I do not know whether England has any disposition to resort to war. I do not believe that, under any circumstances, could you provoke either England or America to go to war with each other.

"We made a treaty in 1908 which is still existing. It was made by Mr. Root as Secretary of State. The treaty was that when a difference arises between the two countries that is incapable of settlement by diplomatic means it shall be referred by arbitration to the court at The Hague always, provided that the independence or the vital interests of either nation was not involved.

"Nobody can pretend that the vital interests or the independence, or the honor of the United States is involved in this question. What is involved? Why, a few paltry hundred thousands of dollars a year. That is all. If the trade goes on increasing as the last speaker has said, it may amount to a few millions a year, but what is that to a nation that is spending over a billion dollars every year, and is likely, so far as I can see, to spend two or three billions more before it gets through?"

Mr. Choate was answered at length by Lewis Nixon, who has championed the cause of the coastwise shipping throughout all the discussion. Of the 340 members of the Chamber attending the session, however, only seven opposed the resolution favoring the Root bill.

KEPT HIS MARRIAGE SECRET.

Went Home Every Night to the Residence of Wealthy Relative.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 13.—The death of Mrs. George Clark to-day revealed many details of the life of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Gale, who were recently married. Mrs. Clark was rich, and fearing that he might be cut off in her will, Gale called off his marriage to Miss Ethel Sprague last December.

Unknown to their friends, however, and while Mrs. Clark was lying at the point of death, Gale and Miss Sprague slipped away and were married at Stratford on Jan. 11. Gale went to his home in the evening, and after bidding Mrs. Clark good-night, went to his room, as Mrs. Clark supposed, but he really left the house and spent the night at the home of his wife and mother-in-law.

Gale was forced to rise early and visit the Clark home again about the time he would be usually getting up. In this way he kept from Mrs. Clark the fact that he had defied her wish. Mrs. Clark's will was not opened this evening, but she is thought to have left to Gale the bulk of her fortune. She is survived by three brothers and a cousin, Mrs. Sherman Roberts of New York City.

BULLETS FLY IN HOTEL.

Police Have Battle on Roof with Beltmaker's Assailant.

Harry Kalhouse, a beltmaker of 25 Rush Street, Williamsburg, was shot and seriously injured yesterday in the reading room of the Metropolitan Hotel, at the foot of Grand Street, Williamsburg, by Stanley Butcher, a clerk, of 288 Kent Avenue. Butcher was held without bail by Magistrate Nash in the Manhattan Avenue police court.

The two men were talking when others in the room saw Butcher suddenly draw a gun from his pocket, and, after waving it in front of Kalhouse, fired five shots, three of them taking effect and the other two whizzing among the half-dozen other men. Butcher then dropped his revolver and ran out to the street. Detective Kennedy and Policeman McGrane of the Bedford Avenue Station gave chase and saw him turn into a tenement at 280 Wythe Avenue. They tracked him to the roof, but then lost sight of him.

They searched along the roofs when Butcher suddenly jumped from behind a chimney and attempted to drag McGrane to the edge of the roof. Kennedy and the bluecoat struggled with their prisoner, but Butcher, who is a powerfully built man, was dragging them both toward the edge when McGrane drew his nightstick and finally beat him into submission.

Kalhouse is unable to talk and Butcher refuses to say anything, so the police are unable to find the cause of the shooting. Peter Manelli, the clerk in the hotel, said that the men had seemed friendly until the quarrel arose.

OFFERS NO EVIDENCE FOR DETECTIVE WHITE

Counsel Assumes Prosecution's Witnesses Will Free Him in "Big Jack" Zelig Case.

STEINERT ON TRIAL TO-DAY

The Two Prisoners Charged with Perjury in Accusing Zelig of Having a Revolver.

Without putting in any defense whatever, George Gordon Battle, counsel for Detective James C. White, on trial before Justice Goff, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, for perjury, growing out of the arrest of the late "Big Jack" Zelig, summed up his case yesterday by saying that he believed the testimony of the prosecution's own witnesses proved that his client was innocent.

The indictment against White charges that on May 12 last he and Detective Charles C. Steinert, also indicted, arrested Zelig, and subsequently testified that he carried a revolver, though later developments showed that this revolver had been intentionally placed in Zelig's pocket by White. In order to prove this, Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss called a number of witnesses, who testified that they did not notice Zelig in the International Café, at 76 Second Avenue, until the detectives had hold of him and Zelig said "It's lucky for you that you got it first, or I would have plugged you."

After saying this, they said, Zelig asked the patrons of the café to search him. It was also testified that at the time of his arrest he was sitting with "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg and "Whitey" Lewis, both convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler.

The witnesses called were Detective Bernard Crotano, Joseph Siegel, proprietor of the café; Mrs. Jennie Morris, a patron; Nathan Gerstenfeld, Louis Gold, an actor and patron, and Harris Weinberg, another patron.

All of these witnesses said they did not see a revolver in Zelig's possession. Weinberg said he hadn't signed an affidavit to that effect, because he couldn't write, and added that he did not see what the affidavit contained, because he had just had an operation on his ear, which affected his eyesight as well as hearing. The rest of the testimony was of a purely technical character. Mrs. Jack Zelig broke down and cried when she saw her husband's coat. The trial will be continued to-day.

"Big Jack" Zelig was murdered last October by "Red Phil" Davidson, now in Sing Sing for twenty years for the crime. Steinert will be placed on trial to-day.

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In the LEATHER GOODS DEPARTMENT will be found a variety of articles for the Motorist's use, including LUNCHEON HAMPERS in wicker and leather; Motor Pouches in cloth and leather; SILK AIR PILLOWS in leather cases; leather-covered Whisk Brooms; Cloth and Hat Brushes in leather cases; Fitted Bags, Suit Cases and Dressing Cases, etc.

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NEW REFORM RULES ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Governors Move to Stop Reckless Trading and to Protect Customers' Securities.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE NEXT

It Will Have Power to Examine Into the Doings of Members — No General Rule on Margins.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange adopted yesterday several more new rules intended to meet criticisms that have been leveled at its operations or those of its members. They were directed particularly against brokers carrying accounts without adequate margins, the improper hypothecation of customers' securities, and reckless dealing.

The special committee which recommended the changes declared it impracticable to define the improper hypothecation of securities or the amount of margin that should be sufficient, and did not attempt to define reckless or unbusinesslike trading. It did, however, report in favor of an amendment to the constitution providing for a Committee on Business Conduct to keep watch on the methods of brokers and the relations of members with their customers.

This provision, which was referred to the Committee on Constitution, as required by the constitution, will be acted on later, and in all probability adopted. It is considered the most important part of the reforms adopted yesterday and an effective agency for carrying out the others. The Law Committee now has general powers of examining the members' books and taking them to task for irregular transactions, but the new committee is expected to keep in closer touch with operations while in progress, and to nip in the bud anything that is improper.

To Stop Reckless Trading.

In its report the special committee, which was appointed on Dec. 19, 1912, said:

> In its deliberations the special committee has given great consideration to the recommendations of the Hughes Committee It has taken into account certain suggestions made by the counsel of the Congressional committee, of which Mr. Pujo is Chairman, and has examined the questions submitted to it for its consideration and the possible solution of those questions from every point of view.
>
> One of the chief objects of the Exchange is to promote and inculcate just and equitable principles of trade and business, and any member who in his dealings with his customers has shown himself guilty of fraud or fraudulent practices, or any other conduct contrary to just and equitable principles of trade, is subject under our rules to suspension or expulsion.
>
> In the opinion of this committee, a member of the Exchange who exposes himself to the risk of insolvency by transacting business for customers without requiring from them sufficient margin to render him reasonably secure, or who carries a speculative account for a fellow-member without requiring margin, is guilty of conduct that is liable to bring discredit upon the Exchange and is contrary to its interest and welfare.
>
> Your committee believes that the Exchange should by proper resolutions make known both to its own members and to the public its position upon the improper use by brokers of securities belonging to their customers and upon the carrying of speculative accounts by members of the Exchange without requiring sufficient margin.
>
> Reckless or unbusinesslike dealing by a member of the Exchange is contrary of the interest and welfare of the Exchange, and, therefore, constitutes conduct for which a member may properly be disciplined, even though the reckless or unbusinesslike conduct does not result in insolvency.
>
> The constitution of the Exchange now provides that where the insolvency of a member is found to have been caused by reckless or unbusinesslike dealing he may be declared ineligible for reinstatement; your committee, however, deems it advisable to make the position of the Exchange on this matter clear, by the adoption of a resolution expressly declaring that reckless or unbusinesslike dealing, whether resulting in insolvency or not, is contrary to just and equitable principles of trade

Use of Customers' Securities.

> Your committee has given much thought to the question whether it is practicable for the Exchange to adopt a rule expressly defining the circumstances under which, and the extent to which, a broker may properly use the securities of his customer, and declaring that any use of the customer's securities under any other circumstances or to any greater extent should be deemed to be fraud or a fraudulent act. Your committee has come to the conclusion that any such rule is impracticable. Where there is no special agreement between the customer and the broker, the law determines what rights the broker has to borrow money upon the customer's securities. Any special agreement, whether express or implied from a course of dealing between the parties, may diminish or enlarge such rights. In the opinion of your committee the adoption of any hard and fast rule might in many cases unduly limit the rights of the broker. On the other hand, such a rule might appear to confer upon the broker, under certain circumstances, more extensive rights than the law allows to him and, consequently, might appear, to countenance a violation of the law on the part of the members of the Exchange.
>
> In view of these considerations your committee has deemed it proper to recommend the resolution which is herewith submitted, believing that the question whether the use made by a broker of his customer's securities is a proper or improper use can be decided by the Governing Committee in any particular case according to the special circumstances of that case.
>
> Your committee has given much consideration to the question whether it is possible to define "the sufficient margin" which a broker ought to require from his customers. The Hughes Committee, in its report, suggested that the Exchange use its influence and, if necessary, its power to prevent its members from soliciting and generally accepting business on a less margin than 20 per cent. The Hughes Committee said, however, that "the amount of margin which a broker requires from a speculative buyer of stocks depends in each case on the credit of the buyer, and the amount of credit which one person may extend to another is a dangerous subject on which to legislate."

No General Rule as to Margin.

> Your committee is of the opinion that any rule fixing the percentage of margin to be required would be both unwise and impracticable. In the opinion of your committee the question as to what is and what is not a sufficient margin must be decided in each case according to the particular circumstances of that case. The form of resolution proposed by your committee leaves the matter to be determined in each case by the Governing Committee.
>
> Your committee believes that the constitution of the Exchange should make provision for a standing committee having jurisdiction over questions concerning the business conduct of members of the Exchange with reference to their customers' accounts, and your committee has therefore recommended an amendment of the constitution of the Exchange providing for such committee. The duties of this special committee will include the duty of inquiring into cases where a member of the Exchange appears to have made improper use of his customers' securities; where there is reason to believe that a member of the Exchange is taking and carrying speculative accounts for customers without requiring sufficient margin; where there is reason to believe that any member of the Exchange is conducting his business in a reckless or unbusinesslike manner.
>
> There is at present no committee specially charged with these duties and, in the opinion of your committee, the creation of such a committee and the active discharge by it of the duties committed to it will tend greatly to promote the welfare of the Exchange and will do very much to prevent occurrences that bring discredit upon it.
>
> Certain of the matters which were submitted to your committee for its consideration are not covered by the present report. Your committee has given much thought to these matters, and still has them under advisement. It will, at a later time, make a further report concerning them.

Board Acts Promptly.

The resolutions recommended, which were adopted by the Governors and took immediate effect, were as follows:

> That the acceptance and carrying of an account for a customer, either a member or a non-member, without proper and adequate margin may constitute an act detrimental to the interest and welfare of the Exchange, and the offending member may be proceeded against under Section 8 of Article XVII. of the constitution. [Suspension for one year.]
>
> That the improper use of a customer's securities by a member or his firm is an act not in accordance with just and equitable principles of trade, and the offending member shall be subject to the penalties provided in Section 6 of Article XVII. of the constitution. [Suspension or expulsion.]
>
> That reckless or unbusinesslike dealing is contrary to just and equitable principles of trade, and the offending member shall be subject to the penalties provided in Section 6 of Article XVII. of the constitution in every case in which the offense does not come within the provisions of Section 5 of Article XVI. thereof. [Making members expelled ineligible for reinstatement.]

The powers of the Committee on Business Conduct, to consist of five members, were defined as follows:

> It shall be the duty of this committee to consider matters relating to the business conduct of members with respect to customers' accounts.
>
> It shall also be the duty of this committee to keep in touch with the course of prices of the securities listed on the Exchange, with the view of determining when improper transactions are being resorted to.
>
> It shall have power to examine into the dealings of any members, with respect to the above subjects, and report its findings to the Governing Committee.

After the meeting of the Governors it was said that there had been no formal discussion of Gov. Sulzer's latest proposals for reforming the Stock Exchange.

William T. Floyd and William B. Potts were elected by the Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday to fill vacancies on the Governing Committee until the next regular election. Four members of the Exchange had been named for the two vacancies by a Nominating Committee, the two who were defeated being Charles P. Holzderber and Philip M. Lydig. The name of J. H. McCullough was also put forward at the meeting.

Mr. Holzderber is regarded as the leader of the so-called "progressive" element in the Exchange. This characterization has no reference to recent and pending reforms in the relations of the Exchange with the public, but dates back to a couple of years ago, at which time Mr. Holzderber and others brought forward proposals for making the election of officers and Governors of the Exchange more open and providing for an easy method of independent nominations. His principal suggestions along this line already have been adopted by the Governing Committee.

JEWELER'S SAFE BLOWN OPEN

Cracksmen Thought to Have Obtained $15,000 with Electric Drill.

When Gaetano De Luca, who has a jewelry and banking business at 75 Thompson Street, opened his store shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning, he found that burglars had broken in some time in the night and blown open his safe. De Luca was reticent regarding the amount of money stolen when he reported the robbery to the police, but neighbors say he was accustomed to keep about $5,000 worth of jewelry, and perhaps twice as much cash in the safe.

Because a woman living upstairs in the tenement house heard a sound like hammering between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, detectives from the McDougal Street station decided that the burglars had broken into the place about that time and that the sound was the noise made by the drill used to bore holes in the safe around the lock. A bulb had been removed from the chandelier, and this led the police to believe the thieves used an electric drill. Gloves lay on the floor, and evidently the thieves had used these to avoid leaving incriminating finger prints. Inspector Faurot, head of the Finger Print Bureau, examined the safe, but could find no finger prints.

The burglars entered the store through a rear window, from which they wrenched three iron bars. It is supposed they reached the back yard through the tenement hall.

LEFT MONEY TO MUSEUM.

Hammond Trust for Benefit of Metropolitan Art Exhibits.

The will of the late James Bartlett Hammond, the inventor of the Hammond typewriter, leaving his estate to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and providing for the continuation of his fight against the typewriter trust, was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Hammond, as reported in THE TIMES of Feb 2, left his stock in the typewriter company in trust for the longest period possible under the Statute of Limitations. The trust is for the benefit of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which receives residue outright.

No estimate of the value of the estate is made in the petition, other than the formal "more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty." The petition does, however, disclose the names of the heirs-at-law. There are two brothers, three sisters, and nephews and nieces. The brothers are Thomas F. Hammond of 119 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga., and Charles S. Hammond of 315 West Fifty-eight Street; the sisters are Harriet W. Phipps of Provincetown, Mass.; Jennie Hammond of Hyde Park, Mass., and Mary Elizabeth Hardy of 215 West Twelfth Street, Dallas, Texas. The other heirs-at-law are Marion Raynes of North Pelham, N. Y., niece, and three nephews, John C., and William A. Raynes of Hyde Park, Mass., and Joseph F. Raynes of Farmington, Mass.

SOCIALIST WINS A POINT.

Man Who Caused Hanford's Resignation Fights for Citizenship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—A new hearing for Leonard Olsson of Seattle, who lost his citizenship through a decision by former Judge Cornelius Hanford, was ordered to-day by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in conformity with an agreement made by counsel for Olsson and the Government. Olsson's citizenship papers were canceled by Judge Hanford on the ground that he had obtained them through fraud when he swore he was attached to the Constitution of the United States when, in point of fact, as a Socialist, he held opposite views. The Socialist Party took up the case at Washington and a Congressional inquiry into Judge Hanford's conduct of his office was ordered. The judge resigned while the inquiry was in progress. At the hearings Olsson testified that he had never said he was not attached to the Constitution, but only that he was not "devotedly" attached.

$15,000 FOR A FALL IN HOTEL.

Miss Mulholland's High Heel Shoes, Jury Finds, Did Not Cause It.

A pair of high-heeled shoes were placed in evidence yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Dugro's jury to prove that Miss Mary Mulholland was not criminally negligent in wearing them when she fell down the steps of the Hotel Astor four years ago and sustained injuries for which she is seeking $10,000 damages.

The attorney for the defendant held that Miss Mulholland was tripped by her high heels, and the plaintiff contended that the stairs were slippery and unprotected by a bannister. As a result of the accident Miss Mulholland was in the hospital for three months. The jury awarded her $15,000.

CAPITOL RIOT CALL FOR MINE STRIKERS

West Virginia Legislature Continues Work as Mob Takes Possession of State House.

INVADERS HURT BY POLICE

"Mother" Jones Seized as Homicide Accessory — Soldiers Take 69 Men — More Troops Out.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 13.—Important developments marked the coal strike situation to-day. In the coal fields under martial law, twenty-five miles from here, the militia were using stringent measures to stamp out violence. It became necessary to sound a riot call here to curb a demonstration started in the State Building.

The Legislature, troubled by charges of bribery, was in session when it was learned that miners and their sympathizers were marching here to take the Capitol. At first the report was questioned, but when miners and others invaded the State Building, supposedly to demand that Gov. Glasscock recall the troops, a riot call was turned in. Albert Guill, Chief of Police, with the entire police force at his heels, rushed to the State House. The halls were cleared quickly, several persons suffering slight injuries.

Throughout the disturbance the Legislature continued its deliberations, although the commotion was audible to the Senate and House.

The State Building and the home of Gov. Glasscock were guarded to-night. Threats against the life of the Executive led to that action.

"Mother" Jones, known widely in labor circles; C. H. Boswell, editor of a Socialist paper, and Frank Bartley and Paul J. Paulson, said to be connected with the International Organization of Miners, were arrested to-night. They were charged with conspiracy and with being accessories before the fact in the death of Fred Bobbett, one of the victims o fthe recent riot near Mucklow. All were taken to Paint Creek Junction for trial before the Military Commission.

An important development to-day was a raid by the militia on Holley Grove, Paint Creek, and the arrest of sixty-nine men. The prisoners were rushed to Paint Creek Junction for trial before the military authorities. They were charged with participation in recent rioting. Holley Grove has been the centre of trouble since the beginning of the mine strike last April. The action of the militia caught the men of that town by surprise, and there was little time for violent resistance.

The Military Commission, which convened to-day, has upward of 150 cases to consider.

Although wire service from the trouble zone partly was established to-day, few details of the fierce riots several days ago have been received. The militia has taken possession of the wires.

Scouting details sent into the mountains with a view to ascertaining definite figures of casualties are not ready to report. Whether more than sixteen persons, as first reported, were killed, has not been learned. W. O. Bobbett, a mine superintendent, whose brother was a victim of the riots, said to-day that from his reports at least twenty-six persons were killed. Mr. Bobbett added that of this number twenty-four were miners and two mine guards.

Four additional companies of militia were ordered to the strike district to-night by Gov. Glasscock. Six companies already were in the field.

The Legislature to-day provided for payment of expenses incurred in the administration of martial law in Kanawha County. The Senate concurred in a House bill appropriating over $244,000. Under West Virginia law, no money can be paid out of the State Treasury except by legislative appropriation. Two proclamations of martial law were issued when the Legislature was not in session. Gov. Glasscock was compelled to borrow money. The present military movement is the third in less than a year.

FAVORS A FREIGHT SUBWAY.

Commissioner Tomkins Suggests One for Eleventh Avenue.

Dock Commissioner Tomkins submitted to the Board of Estimate yesterday plans additional to those he sent to the board last September for freight terminal improvement along the North River. The Commissioner is now in favor of a subway under Eleventh Avenue, between the New York Central's Sixtieth and Thirtieth Street terminals, as recommended by the Terminal Committee's report in 1910. Said the Commissioner regarding the establishment of steamship piers north of Forty-second Street:

> One effect of steamship location here, involving the excavation of a large part of the foreshore, will be to destroy the use of the locality for future railroad terminal expansion. Consequently there no longer remains the same reason for adhering to a plan which would conserve the district for railroad terminal use. It follows that the objections which formerly existed against permitting the Central's exclusive control of railroad facilities between its Thirtieth Street Terminal and its Sixtieth Street Terminal no longer exists and the reasons which formerly obtained for the marginal elevated road as against the subway no longer have the same force. Below the Thirtieth Street Terminal a public elevated freight way, with contemplated use by all the roads, is a prerequisite to any comprehensive plan for west side terminal organization.

President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, Chairman of the Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate, said he would have his report ready for next Thursday. This is the report the Board of Estimate is expected to adopt.

Leaves $5,000 for Aged Women.

The will of Banyer Ludlow was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogates' Court. Ludlow, who died on Jan. 25, left an estate which is valued at more than $10,000 for the realty and about $1,000 for the personalty. Among the bequests is one of $5,000 to the Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women. Lydia C. Ludlow, the widow, gets the income of the residue. It is provided that after Mrs. Ludlow's death, Cornelia Le Roy Gaines, a daughter, of Warrentown, Fauquier County, Va., shall receive $5,000 a year, and that after the death of the daughter the net income is to be divided among three grandsons, Arthur Ludlow Clark, Gerardus Banyer Clark, and Thurston Booth Clark, who will receive the principal upon coming of age.

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Saves a Tar Tank
"A tar tank that was in use by workmen on the Central tracks boiled over in the lower yard yesterday and caught fire. * * * The blaze was extinguished by two PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS."—From the Little Falls, (N. Y.) Journal and Courier.
Brass and Nickel Plated Pyrene Fire Extinguishers are the only one-quart fire extinguishers included in the list of Approved Fire Appliances issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.
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Grand Central Terminal
as seen by current writers in the great newspapers and periodicals

Architectural Beauty
New York Times.
I was surprised when I went into the Grand Central Terminal the other day, when looking up I saw only stone vaulted ceilings, with joints here and there, it is true, but with simple lines, giving the effect of a great thing easily achieved. Here it seemed one saw a great edifice resting on nothing, as it were. One was not conscious that it was an effort to uphold that immense mass. This I would call the 'art of nude.' It is a tremendous thing for your art when you accomplish great efforts with nothing but simple lines. If you begin to study effects with garlands and decorations, and subordinate your design to them, you don't get far. If you aim for good lines only, and get them, as has been done in the Terminal, then you may add all the decoration you wish without spoiling your building.
—Achille Duchene in New York Times.

A New Civic Center
MUNSEY'S
We now come to the most original and, in many respects, the most distinctive phase of the whole Grand Central terminal idea. It consists of the reclamation of the city blocks formerly devoted to unsightly railroad yards, and the architectural group plan by which a whole new civic center is to be evolved. It is perhaps the largest, and it promises to be the most successful, combination of the esthetic and the practical in city building yet planned in America. No similar enterprise was ever undertaken on so gigantic a scale, or in the face of such conditions as have beset its builders. When you come to sum up the Grand Central terminal as an accomplishment, you find that it is much more than a railway-station. It will be a new city center; a vast theatre for big events; another triumph of constructive American achievement.
—Isaac Marcosson in Munsey's Magazine.

Heart of New York
SCRIBNER'S
Few of us ever thought, after we have blessed the convenience or imprecated the inconvenience of a station's location, of what had to be considered in deciding where it should be put. The choosing of a site for a terminal is a harder task than the choosing of a site for any other kind of structure.
The new terminal will occupy the site of the old. There is no need of change. In the midst of the hotel district, verging on the theater and shopping district, but a step from Fifth Avenue, only a few blocks from Broadway, accessible from all parts of the city by subway and surface lines, the Grand Central Terminal, for both suburban and through traffic, is one of the best located terminals in the world.
While the old site will be used, striking indeed will be the transformation. Nowhere else are the wonders workable by railway electrification so exhibited.
—Samuel O. Dunn in Scribner's Magazine.

Engineering Victory
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
Briefly stated, the engineering problem was to remove the old train shed and terminal building; to excavate the whole forty-six and a half acres to an average depth of 45 feet; to erect in the excavated area, the massive columns and floor beams for carrying the express level tracks (a construction involving over sixty thousand tons of steel); to erect above this the viaduct and cross streets, restoring the original thoroughfares for use by the city; to tear down and remove the old train shed with its extensive terminal building for office and general station uses; to erect the present magnificent structure, in which are housed the principal offices of the company and the various concourses, waiting rooms, etc., of the terminal; to lay down the thirty-two miles of track in the yard and station; *and to do all of this without interfering with the regular operation of the trains running into and out of the station.* This plan has been followed out with great success.
—J. B. Walker in Scientific American.

Comfort, Cleanliness
Electrical World
It is estimated that the terminal will accommodate 70,000 outbound passengers per hour and a considerably larger number of incoming passengers, with a maximum of 200 incoming and outgoing trains per hour on two levels of tracks. The whole station can take care of 30,000 people simultaneously without subjecting them to uncomfortable crowding. The plans for handling baggage, mail and express are on an equally extended scale. In designing the new terminal careful consideration has been given to the actual car and train requirements and their probable future increase, and the necessary facilities for unloading mail, express and baggage, together with adjuncts for cleaning, stocking, and preparation for equipment for the return journey. Underneath the lower level of tracks three transverse and two longitudinal subways are provided for transfer of mail, baggage and express, and for building and yard piping and ducts for electric feeders.
—Electrical World.

Future Needs
The Outlook
The passenger traffic into New York from the north and east for another fifty or a hundred years must be discounted —not an easy matter, when in the case of a single famous trunk-line railway it has been found that the passenger travel has doubled each ten years for the past three decades. When the statisticians put down their pencils, the engineers whistled. To fashion a station for the traffic of 1960, even for that of 1935, meant such a passenger station as no railway head, no engineer, no architect, had ever before dreamed of building. Here, then, is size, economy, efficiency, beauty—the result in steel and stone and concrete of years of hard thinking by competent engineers and architects. All together have gone toward making the first of the passenger terminals of a new sort, the structure which, when taken from every point of view, can easily be called the greatest railway station in the world.
—Edward Hungerford in The Outlook.

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When the automobile business started we were told that we would have to give commissions — that every store gave commissions to chauffeurs— that even those stores that never allowed commissions before found it necessary to give 10% to chauffeurs.

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Motoring Coats *Fur Robes*
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Ask your Physician
is Genuine
VICHY

PROGRESSIVES RUN BOARD OF EDUCATION

Heads of Committees Under Winthrop Administration Removed by President Churchill.

DROP NAUTICAL SCHOOL

The Committee Is Appointed, but the Board Is Expected to Abolish the Training Ship Soon.

The Board of Education met yesterday for the first time since the one at which President Churchill was appointed. Mr. Churchill announced his committee appointments, and then showed that the so-called progressive element was in control of all the important functions of the board. Here are the names of those appointed to the standing committees:

Finance—John Greene, Chairman; R. L. Harrison, N. J. Barrett, I. M. Levy, and E. W. Stratmann.

Buildings—F. D. Wilsey, Chairman; N. J. Barrett, Dr. Louis Haupt, P. J. Lavelle, P. F. McGowan, E. C. Miller, J. E. Sullivan, R. B. Thomas, and J. R. Thompson.

Supplies—H. P. Morrison, Chairman; F. P. Cunnion, T. M. De Laney, Miss Olivia Leventritt, A. G. Miller, Louis Newman, and Cornelius J. Sullivan.

By-Laws and Legislation—G. J. Gillespie, Chairman; J. E. Cosgrove, A. H. Man, Martin Stein, and Abraham Stern.

Sites—R. B. Thomas, Chairman; Alexander Ferris, R. L. Harrison, Dr. Louis Haupt, P. J. Lavelle, R. E. McCafferty, H. A. Metz, Dr. Antonio Pisani, and John Whalen.

Elementary Schools—Abraham Stern, Chairman; G. J. Gillespie, John Martin, Mrs. A. L. Post, A. S. Somers, M. S. Stern, E. W. Stratmann, M. J. Sullivan, and Dr. Ira S. Wile.

High Schools and Training Schools — A. S. Somers, Chairman; John Greene, Miss Olivia Leventritt, A. H. Man, P. F. McGowan, R. B. Thomas, Dr. I. S. Wile, N. D. Wilsey, and L. Winthrop, Jr.

Special Schools—James E. Sullivan, Chairman; Mrs. R. C. Bamberger, Joseph Barondess, T. M. De Laney, Miss M. C. Draper, John Martin, and M. S. Stern.

Vocational Schools and Industrial Training—Mrs. E. W. Kramer, Chairman; Miss M. L. Draper, J. M. Levy, John Martin, and Dr. D. J. McDonald.

Studies and Text Books—Dr. Wile, Chairman; Mrs. R. C. Bamberger, J. E. Cosgrove, R. E. McCafferty, and A. S. Somers.

Lectures and Libraries—H. J. Bigham, Chairman; Dr. D. J. McDonald, H. P. Harrison, P. F. McGowan, Dr. A. Pisani, Mrs. A. L. Post, and Gen. G. W. Wingate.

Care of Buildings—F. P. Cunnion, Chairman; A. G. Miller, G. C. Miller, H. P. Morrison, Louis Newman, M. S. Stern, and Bernard Suydam.

Executive Committee on the Nautical School —J. R. Thompson, Chairman; Dr. Louis Haupt, C. J. Sullivan, Dr. D. J. McDonald, H. A. Metz, Bernard Suydam, and John Whalen.

Athletics—Gen. G. W. Wingate, Chairman; H. J. Bigham, Mrs. A. L. Post, J. E. Sullivan, and M. J. Sullivan.

Executive Committee of the Normal College —E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Chairman; Joseph Barondess, Alexander Ferris, Mrs. E. W. Kramer, A. H. Man, H. P. Morrison, Morton Stein, F. D. Wilsey, and President Davis, ex officio.

On these fifteen committees only Messrs. Greene, Abraham Stern, and Wingate retain the chairmanships they held under the Winthrop administration. Mr. Somers, who was Chairman of the Committee on Studies and Supplies, is now Chairman of the Committee on High Schools and Training Schools. Those who lose chairmanships are Messrs. McGowan, Barrett, Harrison, Metz, C. J. Sullivan, Dr. Louis Haupt, Miss Olivia Leventritt, Mr. Whalen, G. C. Miller, and M. J. Sullivan. Dr. Louis Haupt, removed from the chairmanship of the Committee on Special Schools, really elected Mr. Winthrop as President last February by giving him what Dr. Haupt said he understood to be only a complimentary vote on the first ballot, which thereby became also the last ballot and resulted in Mr. Winthrop's victory at that time over Mr. Churchill.

John R. Thompson, who is appointed Chairman of what may be called the moribund committee of the Nautical School, as it is the intention of the board to abolish the school, was the only member who refused last February, after Mr. Winthrop was elected, to make the election unanimous. It was said that President Churchill asked former President Winthrop to name the committee of which he would like to be Chairman and that Mr. Winthrop selected the Executive Committee of the Normal College.

Messrs. Wilsey and Thomas, who were removed by President Winthrop from the Chairmanships of the Committee on Buildings and the Committee on Sites after they had voted last February for Mr. Churchill, have been restored by the new President to those places.

The board granted a leave of absence with full pay to Fred C. Macdonald, a teacher in Public School 72, Brooklyn, for restoration of health, impaired by a heroic act performed by him on Dec. 27, 1908. After school hours he saved a boy, who was in danger of being run over by a trolley car. In doing so he received an injury to his spine. After a few weeks' absence he seemed well enough to resume his duties as teacher, and did most satisfactory work. Some time ago, his optic nerve became affected through his old injury and his physician said that Mr. Macdonald would completely lose his sight if he were not allowed a chance to rest and recuperate. Commissioner Barondess, the maker of the resolution, said that Mr. Macdonald's act was an honor to the cause of humanity, to the public school system, and to all the teachers in the world.

The Board adopted the report on compulsory education and the Magistrates submitted by the Committee on Special Schools. It holds that parents of the truant child are primarily responsible for an act of truancy and sets forth that only after the parents have admitted that the child is incorrigible shall be committed by the Children's Court to a reformatory institution. Commissioner McGowan defended the Magistrates for their attitude in regard to truancy. He said that they acted wisely in the disposition of such cases.

There was a dispute over a resolution granting permission to Principal McAndrew of the Washington Irving High School to hold an entertainment in the new school as soon as it is ready, an admission fee to be charged, and a statement of the receipts and expenditures to be submitted to the President of the board. Commissioner Martha Lincoln Draper moved that the programme of this entertainment be submitted to the High School Committee for approval. Commissioner McGowan said that he had no objection. In putting the motion, however, President Churchill said smilingly that the High School Committee must see that the programme was in good taste. This aroused Mr. McGowan. He said that he would strongly oppose any motion thus worded; it did not matter who offered it. Commissioner Martin amused his hearers by saying:

"This is all the result of our President's first official attempt to make a joke."

Commissioner C. J. Sullivan of the High Schools Committee said that the resolution was merely to bring the Washington Irving High School in line with other schools. Principal McAndrew failed to observe the board rule that in every case the programme should be submitted for approval. Some of the entertainments in the past at the Washington Irving, Mr. Sullivan said, had been described to him and had not met with his commendation. The motion was carried.

DINNER TO JUSTICE WERNER.

Corporation Counsel Watson Assembles Notable Men to Do Him Honor.

Corporation Counsel Archibald R. Watson gave a dinner last night in the East Room of the Waldorf, in honor of William E. Werner of Rochester, Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals. Among those present were: Mayor Gaynor, Senator James A. O'Gorman, Alton B. Parker, William D. Guthrie, Presiding Justice Ingraham of the Appellate Division, Borough President McAneny, Justice John Proctor Clarke of the Appellate Division, Supreme Court Justices Delaney, Seabury, Bischoff, Guy, United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise, Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission, Frank A. Munsey, and others. Short speeches were made by Mayor Gaynor, Senator O'Gorman and Justice Werner.

DWYER TO CLEAN UP HARLEM

Tells Capt. Gray's Men to End Gambling and Close Resorts.

As the midnight platoon of the West 125th Street Station lined up in front of the desk last night they were surprised to see Inspector John F. Dwyer there in place of their Captain, Lincoln Gray. The Inspector told the men that he had been instructed to make a desert of Harlem as far as gambling and disorderly resorts were concerned, and with the help of the police of that section intended to do so. He said the department was passing through a crisis, and that it was up to them to do their duty and earn the respect instead of the criticism of the public.

He impressed on the men the fact that he could be seen on police business at any time or any hour and if the men had any complaint to make he would be glad to hear it. As far as gambling and other places of ill-repute were concerned, he said, he was cognizant of real conditions, and that if any one thought he was not, for them to start something.

CHURCH FAREWELL TO BRYCE

It Will Take the Form of a Luncheon to the Ambassador at the Astor.

Ambassador Bryce will be the guest at a farewell luncheon to be given by the Clerical Conference of the New York Federation of Churches at the Hotel Astor on Monday next. The luncheon will be preceded by a reception at 12:30 o'clock.

Mgr. Edward W. McCarthy, rector of St. Augustine's Church of Brooklyn, will invoke the divine blessing. Bishop Greer of the New York Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will preside, and Bishop Wilson, resident Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will make an address. Ambassador Bryce will deliver his parting message to the clergy of the country. Rabbi Wise of the Free Synagogue will move a vote of thanks to the Ambassador, which will be seconded by the Rev. Dr. J. Henry Jowett of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Former Ambassador Joseph H. Choate will be a special guest of honor. The Rev. Dr. Edward S. Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, is President of the conference, which is a department of the Federation of Churches with offices at 200 Fifth Avenue.

CHASED A PILLAR OF FLAME.

Mounted Policeman Caught It, but Too Late to Save Man Inside.

Frank Forneko, a night watchman for the Crawford Construction Company at the new building at 294 East Thirty-fifth Street, Flatbush, upset a can of oil and a pot of paint last night while gathering odd pieces of wood to replenish a fire which he had built to keep himself warm. As he put wood on the fire, its blaze was communicated to his oil-soaked clothing, and in an instant he was a pillar of flame. Screaming with fear and pain, he ran along Flatbush Avenue.

Mounted Policeman Harry Ruehling of the Flatbush Station pursued and caught Forneko at East Thirty-third Street and Flatbush Avenue, and, throwing him to the ground, beat the flames out with his saddle blanket.

Forneko was then taken to the Kings County Hospital, where it was said there was no hope of saving his life.

TRAINS HELD NEAR PEEKSKILL

Gravel Slide on New Central Work Forces Transfer of Passengers.

A gravel slide on the New York Central tracks at Oscawana, just south of Peekskill, last night, interrupted traffic on the Hudson River Division and caused all trains for the West to be sent to Albany over the Harlem Division tracks. This entailed a delay of about two house to through trains.

It was explained at the New York Central offices here that the trouble had followed construction work at Oscawana, where new fillings were being made. This condition created a danger zone of about 200 feet on the two tracks at that point, and it was decided that to avoid the chance of accident west-bound traffic should temporarily be shifted to the Harlem division. South and east-bound trains were halted north of the slide and passengers transferred to trains in waiting below. It was hoped that it would not be long after midnight before one track on the Hudson River division would be available for through use.

HELLEU SAILS FOR FRANCE.

While Here He Painted the Heads of Sixty Prominent Women.

Among the passengers sailing yesterday for Havre on the French liner Lorraine was Paul Helleu, the artist, who has been here for three months inspecting the mural paintings made for the new Grand Central Station, and said he hoped to return soon. He said that he had painted sixty heads during his stay.

"Among those I had the pleasure and honor of painting," said the artist, "were Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, Miss Harriman, the children and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel the younger, who was Miss Marjorie Gould; Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Lee Thomas, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, and Mrs. Ogden Mills. I painted these at the rate of one head an hour, and I generally had two sittings a day."

WOMAN DIES IN GAS OFFICE.

Steps In and Asks for a Glass of Water and Falls to Floor.

On her way to get theatre tickets, Mrs. Margaret Lyons of 316 East Twenty-fifth Street was taken ill last night and went into the office of the Consolidated Gas Company at 124 East Fifteenth Street, where she asked for a glass of water. An employe gave her some which she drank. She turned to leave the office and fell to the floor. Dr. Tyson of Bellevue Hospital was called, but the woman was dead before he arrived. The body was removed to the East Twenty-second Street Station, where it was identified by her husband, Thomas Lyons, an employe of the Dock Department.

Tecla Gems

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NO OTHER BRANCHES OR AGENTS

PLEA FOR WORKERS DRIVEN TO STRIKE

Owner of the Hotel Astor Tells Welfare Committee of Loyal Employes.

ALSO CLASSIFIES HOTELS

He Recommends Deportation for Professional Trouble Makers and Elimination of Undesirable Hostelries.

William C. Muschenheim, proprietor of the Hotel Astor, in an address yesterday afternoon to the members of the Women's Welfare Committee of the National Civic Federation in the Berkeley Theatre, in which he explained the position of the members of the Hotel Men's Association in relation to their employes and the strikes, proposed that the United States deport Ettor of the Industrial Workers of the World and other revolutionary leaders like him, or "isolate them like lepers."

He said that more than one-half of the employes of the large hotels objected to striking, and did not go out until their families were insulted or assaulted by those forcing the strike.

"These conservative employes," he said, "put an end to the first strike, held themselves aloof from the radicals after that, and when the second strike was called, this time by professional trouble-makers, the conservative element among our employes refused again to have anything to do with them, and remained at their posts. It is our duty to thank them publicly for their loyalty, and to assure them that we will grant to them any reasonable request when presented in a proper manner.

"In time the public became disgusted with those who advocated violence and sabotage, and the climax came when Ettor publicly said, on Friday, Jan. 10:

"'If you are compelled to go back under unsatisfactory conditions, go back with your minds made up that it is the unsafest thing in the world for the capitalist to eat food prepared by members of your union.'

"This was more than the people could stand, and this individual saw that he had overtaxed the public's sense of right as well as its patience; but think of the seed he planted in poisoning the minds of uneducated, illiterate foreigners, unable to speak the English language, to whom liberty meant license; who, day after day, and night after night, were sent out equipped with rubber hose and lead pipe to batter the heads of loyal employes.

"Is the time not ripe for this community and other cities to inaugurate measures to suppress organizations like the Industrial Workers of the World, whose propaganda for the correction of alleged wrongs is lawlessness, violence and destruction of property?

"The Hotel Men's Association was started thirty-four years ago, principally for mutual protection against hostile legislation at Albany, for the protection of the guests of hotels, and the banishment of the 'hotel lobby' and deadbeats. Proprietors of 107 hotels comprise the membership.

"No one can belong to the association who does not have a house with at least fifty sleeping rooms. Many hotels in New York City have fifty or more sleeping rooms, and still we do not want them as members. None but respectable hotels are welcome. We are particularly jealous on that point, for we are smarting under the fact that times have changed and the term 'hotel man' has become cheap. Our 107 hotels are paying taxes on property representing about $200,000,000.

"Until fifteen years ago one understood the term 'hotel man' to refer to a gentleman who kept a bona-fide hotel, but with the advent of the Raines law every dive-keeper became a hotel man, for all that was necessary was to fix up ten sleeping rooms, or something that resembled them, and, much to our chagrin, we read every day in the newspapers about 'George Sipp, the hotel man.'

"There are at present in New York City 1,541 hotels in the legal sense, but only 107 are eligible for membership in the Hotel Men's Association."

Present conditions for employes are of the best, he said. The women employes have heat, electric lights, bathrooms, a special laundry, a recreation room, and nurses. He told of a training school started by the Hotel Men's Association, which had graduated 241 "bus" boys and which would be extended to other help. Wholesome and abundant food was served to employes in all the hotels which were members of the association, and there was no complaint, he contended, until a "set of evil-minded people infused a spirit of discontent into the lower-class employes."

"Didn't some of your cooks strike?" questioned some one.

"There are cooks and cooks, but a real cook, a chef, never strikes. He may quarrel and tell you he is going away, but he will never leave you in the lurch. He will always finish his work for the day. Some one once asked the question why a chef got more salary than the President of Cornell University, and I think the answer was that the President of Cornell couldn't cook."

Prof. John G. Brooks of Harvard advised the women to work in their investigation for the betterment of the "forgotten" employes, those in the humble positions. Timothy Healy, President of the Stationary Firemen's Union, advised that the "employers treat with the trade organizations and help drive out of existence organizations like the Industrial Workers, the members of which carry only the red flag and say they want no gods nor bosses."

CAUGHT HIM BY ELECTRICITY.

Pigeon Coop Owner Finds Who Has Been Robbing His Coop.

Walter Pilzecker, who owns a saloon and lives at 830 East 147th Street, has several fancy pigeons, which are housed in a coop on the rear of the premises. His coop has been robbed repeatedly, and to stop the thievery he had the front of the coop wired and electrified.

Last night about 9 o'clock the bell in the saloon jangled. Pilzecker found somebody in the pigeon house dancing around. Pilzecker let him dance and telephoned to the Alexander Avenue Station. Detective Wagner was sent to the saloon. Returning to the pigeon house, Pilzecker turned off the current and was thanked from the inside. Detective Wagner found a boy of 15 in the pigeon house, who gave his name as Jacob Dannecker of 751 East 132d Street. He will be arraigned in the Children's Court to-day.

To Discuss Thirty-two Labor Bills.

A mass meeting in the interest of the thirty-two labor bills now before the State Legislature will be held under the auspices of the Child Welfare League at the Ethical Culture Society, Sixty-third Street and Central Park West, this evening at 8:15 o'clock. The measures will be explained by Senator Robert F. Wagner, Chairman of the New York State Factory Investigating Commissiono, and Abram I. Elkus, counsel for the commission. Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, Miss Pauline Goldmark, Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, and Dr. Stephen Wise will also speak.

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To Sunday Advertisers.

The rule that advertising copy for the Sunday Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES must be received **before noon on Friday** is from necessity again emphasized.

Your attention will facilitate the work consequent upon the large and increasing volume of advertising in the Sunday Edition.

The New York Times
"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT."

Get the New Saturday Habit

Read The Evening Post (NEW YORK) SATURDAY MAGAZINE every

Week-end and Enjoy Good Pictures--Funny Jokes--Lively Fiction-Entertaining Miscellany

The second instalment of the cheerful adventure of Miss Geraldine Keevey and Miss Bertha Russ away down on Cape Cod is worthy of Mrs. Greene's "Everbreeze" pen. Mr. Relyea's illustration is delightful.

The pictured story of Saranac Lake's mid-winter Ice Carnival is full of interest.

Don't miss those half-a-dozen hats from Paris. They run all the way from a conservative toque to one that might serve as an aeroplane model. The Evening Post Saturday Magazine is to be the weekly fashion authority.

Did you know that horse-cars still jangle merrily through the streets of this metropolis? There are adequately illustrated stories about New York horse-cars of the past and present characteristically told through Foster Ware by old time drivers. You will like them.

There's a page reproducing the best jokes, cartoons, and caricatures of fun-makers in England, France, Germany, Italy.

The city of Fairy Lights—that's New York—is pictured in four remarkable photographs occupying two full pages. The views were taken from high up in the Woolworth Building and show the city late at night—uptown, downtown, acrosstown, the buildings, the big bridges and the distant lights on the New Jersey Shore are combined in a collection of photographic reproductions well worth preserving.

The cover, too, is about New York. It shows "Washington Square in Midwinter," and is after the charming painting of Jonas Lie.

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and
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SATURDAY MAGAZINE

On All Newsstands
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MOVES IN BANK NOTE WAR.

New York Company Takes Stock Exchange Fight to Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Protest was made to Gov. Sulzer to-day by the New York Bank Note Company against the alleged discrimination of the New York Stock Exchange in refusing to permit securities to be listed unless engraved by the American Bank Note Company. George H. Kendall, President, and George A. Field, Secretary, of the New York company told the Governor the American was controlled by the Stock Exchange.

The Governor said he was considering the situation.

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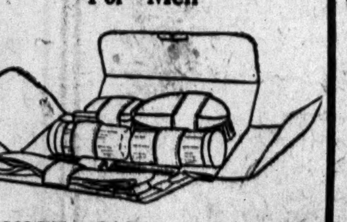

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SULZER BILLS PLAN BUSINESSLIKE STATE

Five Measures Framed by Inquiry Commission Provide for Economy and Efficiency.

THREE BOARDS IN SCHEME

New Bodies to Pass on Administration, Estimates, and Purchases—Wider Audit Powers for Controller.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Radical reforms are provided for in five bills drafted by Gov. Sulzer's Commission of Inquiry to promote economy and efficiency in the State's business, which will be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow. The Governor has examined the bills, and he said to-night they had his full approval.

The first bill creates a State Department of Efficiency and Economy, with a Commissioner at its head whose annual salary is to be $12,000—more than that of any other official in the State service with the exception of the Public Service Commissioners. The term of the Commissioner is placed at five years. He is to have power to appoint deputies, clerks, assistants, and experts and to fix their salaries. He also is to have broad powers of inquiry, including the right to issue subpoenas and examine witnesses under oath in investigations bearing on the business methods of the State Departments. It will be his duty to recommend to the Governor and to the heads of departments improvements in the administration of the governmental bodies.

The second bill creates a State Board of Estimate, the functions of which are to be along the lines of those exercised in the administration of New York City by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The State Board is to be composed of nine members—the Governor, Liet.-Governor, President Pro tem. of the Senate, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Speaker of the Assembly, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, Controller, Attorney-General and Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy. The bill provides the Governor shall be President of the Board and, that the Efficiency and Economy Commissioner is to be its Secretary. In general, the duties of the board will be to make up the State budget after expert examinations of inquests made by the State departments for appropriations from the general fund. The board is to have broad powers of investigation. It also will have the duty of estimating and setting aside out of the revenues of the State what is needed annually for the sinking funds created for the payment of interest on and amortization of the State's funded indebtedness.

The third bill establishes the State Board of Contract and Supply, to be composed of seven members—the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Controller, Attorney General, President Pro tem. of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, and the Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy. The Governor is to be president, and the Efficiency and Economy Commissioner is Secretary. The board is to be a central purchasing agency for all supplies needed by State departments and institutions. No head of a department or institution will be permitted to make any purchase of supplies. All such purchases must go through the Board which must do all its buying by public contract awarded to the lowest bidder. The law contains a provision that the board may reject all bids if the lowest bid is deemed too high by a majority of the members. Provision also is made for a careful recording of all bids to prevent fraud and underhand methods in letting contracts.

The two remaining bills contain amendments to the executive law conferring on the State Controller fuller powers of audit, and erecting the necessary machinery therefor. The Controller, though the chief financial officer of the State, has had real audit of only a small percentage of its expenditures.

In a report sent to Gov. Sulzer with the drafts of the five bills, the Commission of Inquiry said:

> Your Commission of Inquiry, in its examination of the business and financial affairs of the several offices, institutions and departments of the State government, has encountered at every turn the obvious fact that there is an unfortunate lack of system and method in the administration of business of the State—a wide departure from anything like uniformity, and an unscientific and wasteful absence of appropriate provisions for the promotion of economy, the limiting of expenses of the State government to its actual and reasonable needs, and the elimination of incorrect and expensive methods of purchases and expenditures.
>
> Strange as the statement may appear, it is nevertheless the fact that the business and financial affairs of the State are conducted without system, extravagantly and with adverse and divided responsibility, which would bring ruin to any business not having the resources of the State.

"These bills meet my approval," said Gov. Sulzer in discussing the measures. "I trust the Legislature will pass them quickly in the interest of the general welfare and for the benefit of the taxpayers. When they become law, it will mean the saving of millions of dollars every year."

WHY SCOTT LET THIEVES GO.

Thought He Couldn't Convict Them in Clinton County.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Governor's Commission of Inquiry continued to-day its investigation of affairs in the Prison Department. Supt. Joseph F. Scott said the reason he did not attempt to prosecute the officials and employes of the prison in Dannemora, who were dismissed for theft, was that he believed he could not get Clinton County jurors to convict or officials to prosecute them. The County Judge of Clinton is John B. Riley, who sent a complaint to the commission against Col. Scott.

John T. Norton, counsel to the investigators, arose to the defense of the prosecuting officials and the court. He criticised the Prison Superintendent for failing to try to obtain a conviction before making his assertion.

Questions by the investigators indicated they were of the opinion that the prisons of the State should be self-sustaining from the proceeds of prison industries sold to State and municipal departments.

Col. Scott, although willing to follow the desires of the administration as to prison industries, quoted the law providing that first-grade prisoners should be employed in a manner to fit them for useful occupations after leaving prison. He expressed the belief that such should be the policy of the prisons. He did not believe the State was justified in making young prisoners machines to grind out work to increase its revenue. Seventy per cent. of the prisoners, he said, were under 30 years of age.

Frederick H. Mills of New York, who has been sales agent of the Prison Department for many years, also was a witness. He receives a salary of $4,000. He also is selling agent of the Pennsylvania School for the Blind and the Dodge Clothespin Company, Secretary and Treasurer of a chemical company, and financial backer of the Hamlin Supply Company, which deals with public institutions in a manner similar to the prison industries of the State. The Hamlin Company, he said, was managed by Carroll Smith, who was dismissed from the position of Treasurer of the State Hospital Commission.

Mr. Mills asserted his private business did not come into competition with his business as sales agent for the prisons. He made no objection to the commission's request that the books of the Hamlin Company be examined by an expert in the employ of the investigators. The inquiry concerning the Prison Department will be continued to-morrow.

Yankee Schoolma'ams for Alberta.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 13.—Owing to the great scarcity of teachers in the Province of Alberta, the government has decided to permit United States trained teachers to take positions in Alberta schools.

KILLED WITH SISTER-IN-LAW.

Bachelor, 60, Police Think, Shot Woman and Himself.

BRAINTREE, Mass., Feb. 13.—Mrs. George Hobart, who was Sarah Jennie Hollinshead, a member of one of the oldest families in this part of the State, and her brother-in-law, Myron Hobart, were shot to death in the Hobart home last night.

The bodies were found by the woman's husband, night baggage master in the New Haven station, when he returned home this morning. That of Mrs. Hobart was in her bed. Myron Hobart's body was on the floor of an upper room, which he had occupied. Nearby was a revolver. The police believe that Hobart, who was a bachelor 60 years old, killed the woman and committed suicide. They have been told he objected to new friends made by his brother and sister-in-law, who were twenty years younger than he.

A daughter 6 years old was found sleeping by the mother's body. She could remember only having been disturbed by a "flash and bang."

HIS DOUBLE LIFE ENDED.

Ex-Y.M.C.A. Man, Burglar by Night, Clerk by Day, Imprisoned.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—A Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde existence of a former member of the Y. M. C. A. was terminated to-day when Charles W. James, 22 years old, of Huntington, Ind., was sentenced to one year in the House of Correction. He confessed to Judge Richard E. Burke that he had led a double life, working as clerk for a railroad in the daytime and committing burglary at night.

When arrested James had in his possession a black mask, a bottle of chloroform, a loaded revolver, brass knuckles and seventy keys.

"I committed these burglaries, but don't know why I did it," he said. "I simply couldn't resist the temptation; that was all. I had the mask for two years. I got it at a masquerade ball and found the chloroform, knuckles, keys and revolver."

James was living at one of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. homes at the time of his arrest.

WANT LEGAL MARRIAGES.

Nebraska Indians Ask to be Placed on Same Footing as Whites.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13.—A delegation of more than a score of Indians, men and women of the Winnebago and Omaha tribes, in Northeastern Nebraska, appeared last night before the Senate Committee on Judiciary, and urged the passage of bills now pending in both houses of legislature legalizing tribal marriages, and providing that future marriages be placed on the same legal footing as those of the white race. Women members of the delegation did most of the talking.

Mrs. Louisa Johnson, mother of George Johnson, a baseball pitcher, this season with the Chicago American League Club, aroused enthusiasm among her followers. One Indian who opposed the bills, was denounced as not representing the sentiment of the two tribes.

FUGITIVE GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Governor Pardons Him After He Had Dodged Police for 25 Years.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 13.—After being a fugitive from justice since 1888, when he escaped from the penitentiary, Thomas Atkinson last night surrendered to Gov. Brewer, and instead of being remanded to prison was granted a pardon.

Atkinson told the Governor that he had spent his time dodging the authorities, and that he was tired of that sort of life and wanted to place himself in the Governor's hands. In granting the pardon Gov. Brewer said:

"Well, old man, I have concluded to restore you to your wife and children, believing that the good reputation your neighbors give you is true, and that the ends of justice already have been served."

Atkinson left immediately for his home.

SWINDLERS FEAR HOTELS.

Bad Check Men Either in Jail or Out of Country.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The annual report of the American Hotel Protective Association, which was sent to members to-day, said that the check swindlers who made it a practice to defraud hotels and used different blank checks and stationery every week, no longer are feared by proprietors of hotels. These swindlers have left the country, or are in prison. In the last two years there have been 122 convictions of swindlers of this class.

"No professional check men are operating against members of the association at the present time," said Secretary J. K. Blatchford. "They are making it a point to avoid association hotels."

INQUIRY FOR HALL WARD.

Immigration Officials to Learn How Miss Suetans Came to America.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 13.—Federal Immigration officers began an investigation to-day to determine in just what circumstances residence in the United States was established by Miss. Marie Suetans, ward of Charles Victor Hall, a wealthy oil merchant, who was named in a divorce complaint prosecuted successfully by Mrs. Hall.

Miss Suetans came to the United States, it is alleged, when Hall entered into a contract with the girl's mother to educate her daughter. A copy of the alleged contract and a record of evidence produced in the recent divorce suit have been forwarded to Washington.

TUSKS WORTH $50,000 BURN.

Chicago Fire Destroys Billiard Table Company's Collection.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—In a fire at 324 South Wabash Avenue to-day a collection of tusks, valued at $50,000, the property of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, which manufactures billiard tables, was destroyed. The fire caused a total loss of $200,000. A watchman and engineer employed in the building could not be found after the fire broke out.

AUTOMOBILE BUREAU FOR PUBLIC SAFETY

Secretary of State May Proposes Amendments to Present Law as Result of Conference.

WANTS MAGISTRATE'S POWER

To Recall Chauffeurs' Licenses for Cause, and Would Print Applications Conspicuously to Shut Out Criminals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Amendments to the existing motor vehicle law in three important directions will be urged by Mitchell May, Secretary of State, as a result of conferences recently held in his office, in which automobile owners, manufacturers of motor vehicles, and representatives of the chauffeurs' organizations participated.

The proposed changes in the present law have in view the better protection of the public by more stringent speed regulations, more careful examination of persons, whether owners or chauffeurs, who apply for licenses to operate motor cars, an increase in the revenues from the automobile tax, and the better maintenance of the highways.

In a statement made public to-day, the Secretary of State asserts that there are 10,000 unlicensed chauffeurs operating cars in the State at present in direct violation of the law, merely because the law does not provide the proper machinery for its enforcement. In order to check this danger to the public safety, the Secretary of State will ask the Legislature to provide for the establishment of a supervisory bureau in his department, and to vest in him the power, now exercised only by committing Magistrates, to recall the licenses of chauffeurs for cause.

Secretary of State May believes that before an applicant for a chauffeur's license is permitted to undergo his examination his application should be on file with the Secretary of State for at least ten days, and that a list of such applicants should be printed conspicuously in the leading papers of this city, of New York, or of Buffalo, according to where the application is made. Mr. May believes that this system would militate against the practice of men with a criminal past applying for and receiving licenses to run motor cars.

The Legislature, Secretary May thinks, should pass a law providing for the issuing by the Secretary of State to every chauffeur when he obtains his license of a book containing a brief statement of the law pertaining to his duties, his license, his photograph, his signature, with a number of blank pages on which should be entered his arrests for violations of the automobile law, his convictions, and penalties.

The Secretary would have licenses revoked upon three violations within the period of a year, and would make it compulsory for Magistrates, upon the third conviction, to confiscate the license, and return it to the Secretary of State's office with a brief statement of the case.

Mr. May declares in his statement that he is not prepared to urge on the Legislature the passage of a law for the compulsory licensing of owners of motor cars who operate the cars themselves.

"I believe the following recommendations, however, will solve this uncertain and perplexing question, which will in no wise interfere with the sale of machines or arouse the opposition of any one whether manufacturer, dealer, owner, or chauffeur," said Mr. May. "This provision shall make it compulsory for every owner to secure a license before he can operate a machine. On filing an application for such license for himself, as well as for any member of his immediate family over 21 years of age, a license shall be issued to him, and to every member of his family so designated, as a matter of course, providing, however, that such owner shall in his application constitute such members of his family his agents, and be responsible for any injuries caused by them while operating his car.

"At present only the committing Magistrate can punish offending owners, while such amendment will empower the Secretary of State to revoke such owners' licenses, control in a large sense the operation of his car, and at the same time place him under the supervision of the bureau soon to be established."

Pointing out that with 107,000 cars being operated in the State and 46,000 paying a license fee, the revenues from the automobile tax last year brought only about $1,000,000 into the State Treasury, the Secretary favored a higher license fee. Mr. May believes that relatively the heaviest increases ought to be placed on the high-power, expensive cars.

The income in Massachusetts from the motor vehicle law, with about half the number of cars owned in this State, is twice that amount. If the same rates were imposed in this State as in Massachusetts, the revenue in New York from automobiles would be upward of $4,000,000, instead of $1,000,000.

Other recommendations to be made to the Legislature by the Secretary of State will urge the licensing of motor cycles and laws compelling them to be muffled, laws to render the number plates on automobiles more readily visible, and uniform laws with regard to speed in order to do away with local regulations and control.

VAN TUYL ANSWERS CHARGES

Reports to Governor on Application for Robin's Pardon.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Supt. Van Tuyl of the Banking Department filed to-day with Gov. Sulzer a report on an application to the Executive for the pardon of Joseph G. Robin, who was convicted of wrecking the Northern Bank of New York and the Washington Savings Bank.

The petition was presented by a committee representing depositors in the failed institutions, which alleged that the department "had dissipated the assets of the failed banks." Mr. Van Tuyl's report answers those charges.

RENEW FRENCH TREATY.

Knox and Jusserand Extend Arbitration Agreement for Five Years.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. — Secretary Knox and Ambassador Jusserand to-day signed a convention to extend for another period of five years the Franco-American arbitration treaty, which will expire on March 12. This is similar to the British arbitration convention, which will expire by limitation on June 4, and which it was proposed to replace by the general arbitration treaty now awaiting the exchange of ratifications.

The treaty, the life of which is to be prolonged if the Senate approves, was originally negotiated by Elihu Root, when he was Secretary of State under President Roosevelt, with Ambassador Jusserand. It was the first of the treaties of that character providing for limited arbitration, in accordance with the recommendations of The Hague Convention, to which the United States became a party.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, covering similar ground, was signed nearly two months later. Probably if Sir Edward Grey's recent offer to exchange ratifications on the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, as one means of bringing the Panama Canal tolls controversy to a settlement, is not accepted, one of the first acts of the incoming Administration will be to arrange for the extension of the original treaty of 1908, providing for limited arbitration, as was done to-day in the case of the French treaty.

This treaty is brief, consisting of only three articles. The first provides for the arbitration by The Hague Court of any differences of a legal nature not affecting "the vital interest, the independence, or the honor of the two contracting States" and not concerning interests of third parties. The second prescribes the form of special agreement covering the matter to be arbitrated, which must be approved by the Senate, while the third limits the life of the treaty to five years.

MAY RAISE TUMULTY'S PAY.

Senate Democrats Want Him to Have Increase Provided for Hilles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A movement is on foot among the Democrats of the Senate to extend to Joseph P. Tumulty, who will be secretary to the President under Mr. Wilson, the salary increase provided at President Taft's request for Charles D. Hilles. The regular salary is $6,000, but in order to induce Mr. Hilles to accept the post Mr. Taft asked Congress to increase it as a personal favor to himself. The increase will expire on March 4 unless it is extended.

Mr. Tumulty will come to Washington at a financial sacrifice. He receives $6,000 a year as Clerk of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. He also practices law. A report that Mr. Tumulty would refuse the post unless the increase in salary was voted has been authoritatively denied.

HARBORS BILL $46,572,958.

Senate Committee Adds Nearly $6,000,000 to House Total.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—After adding numerous amendments the Senate Committee on Commerce to-day concluded its consideration of the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill, which will be reported to the Senate to-morrow by Senator Nelson, the Chairman. As it will be presented to the Senate the bill will make total appropriations of $46,572,958, which is an increase of $5,700,000 over the amount appropriated by the bill as it passed the House, and about $20,000,000 more than the last year's bill.

The following are the more important additions to the appropriations: Providence, R. I., river and harbor, $927,000, of which amount $100,000 is cash; Flushing Bay, N. Y., $235,000 cash; North River Channel of New York Harbor, $450,000, $200,000 cash; Harbor of Refuge at Cape Lookout, N. C., $1,100,000, $500,000 cash; channel from Galveston Harbor to Texas City, $1,600,000, $500,000 cash; York Spit Channel, Baltimore Harbor, Md., $205,000. No increase was made in the House appropriation of $6,000,000 for the improvement of the lower Mississippi.

TO ELECT POSTMASTERS.

Bill Provides That Fourth-Class Officials Be Chosen by Primaries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Primary elections for the selection of fourth-class postmasters are provided for in an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill, which the Senate Committee on Post Offices to-day added to that measure. The consideration of the bill was completed by the committee, but on account of the necessity of gathering information relating to some of the changes, the bill was withheld from the Senate.

The amendment regarding fourth-class postmasters was adopted as a result of a suggestion by Senator Bristow of Kansas, although his original provision was much modified. As agreed upon by the committee it will be optional with the Post Office Department as to whether the system shall be put into execution. In the event of authorizing primary elections it is made obligatory upon the department to appoint the person receiving the highest number of votes.

Senator Hughes for Wittpen.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—"Mayor H. Otto Wittpenn of Jersey City is the best man the Democrats of this State can produce for the Gubernatorial nomination next Fall," said U. S. Senator-elect William Hughes. He said the Mayor "was the one man to carry on the good work begun by the Governor" and called upon all progressives in the party to rally to his support.

OPPOSES FREEING FILIPINOS.

They're Unfit for Independence, Says Olmsted—Islands Worth Keeping.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—"The withdrawal of the United States from the Philippines would be an act of cowardice and folly, and would result in conditions worse than now existing in Mexico," asserted Representative Olmsted of Pennsylvania, in a speech to-day against the Jones Philippine independence bill, which he described as "remarkable and dangerous."

"In a country where the well educated or 'directing class' constitute less than 2 per cent. of the entire population" he said, "and where wholesale illiteracy prevails among the others, it would be impossible to conduct a Government 'of the people, by the people, and for the people.'"

Referring to the treaty with Spain, under which the Philippines were acquired, the speaker said that without asking the permission of the other party to the treaty, "we are trying to slip out from under our obligations and ordain that they shall be assumed and carried into effect by a people who are not qualified even to frame a Constitution for their own government."

The United States did not get a bad bargain in the Philippines, he submitted.

"The Philippines are very rich possessions. If Germany or Japan or any other foreign nation possessed them they would never let them go. Japan supports a population of 40,000,000. The Philippines could as easily support 100,000,000 people.

Mr. Olmsted said he did not want to see the Philippines retained permanently, but argued that the Jones bill would deprive the United States immediately of practically all authority, without relieving it of responsibility.

Representative Redfield of New York, Democrat, joined in the attack on the Jones bill, saying he was authorized by Senator O'Gorman, a member of the Baltimore convention Platform Committee, to say that a resolution indorsing the Jones measure was presented to the committee and rejected in favor of the clause later inserted in the platform. Representative Jones replied that the resolution referred to was drafted by Senator John Sharp Williams and himself, and contained no reference to the Jones bill.

Philippine Delegate Quezon criticised the speakers for assuming to know more about the Filipino people than Filipinos knew about themselves. He said no American could understand his race.

SCHWAB IS A GODFATHER.

Steel Man Sponsor for Infant Son of John De Saulles.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Feb. 13.—Charles H. Schwab, the steel magnate, was a sponser to-day at the public baptism in the Church of the Holy Infant of John Longer de Saulles, the infant son of John L. and Blanca Enazuriz de Saulles. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. R. Chambers of New York.

The child's mother is the daughter of an ex-President of Chili, in which country Mr. Schwab is interested because of its rich iron mines. She is very wealthy.

John de Saulles is a former star Yale athlete, having been captain of the baseball and football teams while in college. He is now being prominently mentioned for appointment under the new Democratic Administration for the post of Minister to Chili.

Town Starts Farmers' Loan System.

LA HARPE, Kan., Feb. 13. — This town's surplus money no longer will be deposited in banks to draw a small rate of interest, but will be lent to Kansas farmers. The City Council has passed an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to lend the money on farms at 5 per cent.

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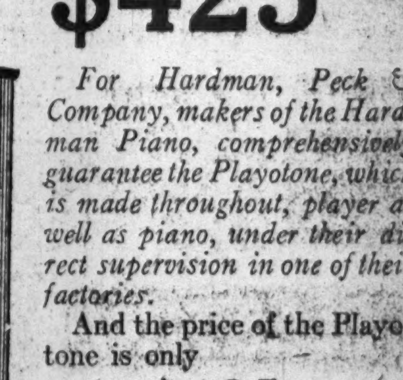

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ARREST COL. EDWARDS FOR ATTEMPT TO BRIBE

Member of West Virginia House Says Money Was Forced Upon Him by Candidate's Agent.

HOT DENIAL IS ENTERED

Smith in Speech Tells of Money Piled on Table—Edwards Demands Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Feb. 13.—Col. William Seymour Edwards, a candidate for United States Senator, was arrested this morning on a warrant issued by Magistrate Marion Gilchrist. It is charged that he attempted to bribe a member of the Legislature, Delegate John M. Smith of Tyler County. The warrant was issued at the instance of Delegate S. U. G. Rhodes of Mingo County, one of the five who were arrested on Tuesday afternoon, accused of accepting bribes. Soon after the arrest of Col. Edwards he gave bail in the sum of $1,000. L. D. Vickers of this city went on his bond. The preliminary hearing will be held on Feb. 18. Col. Edwards was seated in his office this morning when Constable Dayton entered and told him that he was under arrest. Col. Edwards thought that the constable was joking, but when the warrant was shown to him he got his overcoat and hat and went with the constable to the office of Magistrate Gilchrist.

Smith alleges that Col. Edwards attempted through an agent to bribe him to vote for Edwards for United States Senator. On the floor of the House this morning he said: "On Friday last at a meeting of the joint Assembly for the purpose of voting for a United States Senator I cast my vote for Edwards. My vote before that time had been cast for Isaac T. Mann. I cast the vote for Mr. Edwards as a compliment to him and without any reward. In the course of the afternoon session on Friday, after I had cast this vote, Mr. Rhodes, a member of the House from Mingo, asked me to take supper with him. I accepted the invitation and accompanied Mr. Rhodes to the Kanawha Hotel.

Tells of $2,000 Present.

"Mr. Rhodes asked me if I could not continue to vote for Mr. Edwards, to which I replied I could not. He then said that if I did I could get a present of $2,000; that there would not be any harm in it; that it would be just as a present, and that it would not be selling my vote. I again told Mr. Rhodes I could not do it. Mr. Rhodes then took me into another room, saying, 'Let's go in here.' On entering this other room, which was near Mr. Rhodes's room, we found a man who was a stranger to me, to whom Mr. Rhodes introduced me, using some name I do not now remember. Mr. Rhodes remarked to this other man, 'Here is Mr. Smith, and he is a man that cannot be bought.'

"Both Mr. Rhodes and the stranger began to importune me to accept $2,000 to vote for Mr. Edwards, which they said they would give me. They showed me a large sum of money piled up on a table in the room, the quantity of which I am unable to state, but there must have been several thousand dollars.

"This offer I also refused. Mr. Rhodes left the room, the stranger locking the door after him. Then the stranger asked me if I had any objectionss to taking a little spending money. This I refused to do several times, and he finally became so insistent that I began to be alarmed over the situation in which I found myself, and, with a view of getting out of the room, and also with a view to exposing the corruption which I believed was being practiced in the matter of the election of a United States Senator, I accepted what I believed to be a small sum of money which the stranger handed me, and which he said was merely spending money, the stranger saying as he handed me the bills that they were small bills to be used for spending money. I then left the room, and Mr. Rhodes and I went to supper.

Took Money Through Fright.

"Later I found the money to consist of five twenty dollar bills, and returned it, stating that I had been preaching clean politics for many years, and could not be bribed. I would not have taken the money, only I was alarmed at the position in which I found myself, and at the same time wanted to make an exposure of the methods employed."

Col. Edwards this evening made public this formal statement:

"I have only this to say: That the charges in the warrant are untrue and preposterous, and that I have never in any way, shape or form, directly or indirectly offered, or caused to be offered, to John M. Smith or any other member or members of the Legislature, money or other bribe to influence his or their votes in behalf of my candidacy. I court an immediate investigation of the charge wickedly made against me; and as I have been informed that the Intermediate Court of Kanawha County has named a special Grand Jury to convene to-morrow, it is my wish and desire that the proper officers of Kanawha County have the charge against me investigated by that Grand Jury. I also invite any and all persons who claim to know of any wrongdoing on my part in connection with my candidacy for Senator in the Congress of the United States, to report the same to the proper court officers, so that the same may be immediately inquired of by the Grand Jury."

It was at the instance of Col. Edwards that the five members of the Legislature were arrested. A trap had been set by Burns detectives, carrying out the plan of Col. Edwards to expose alleged corruption. It is alleged that the legislators had agreed to accept or did accept $20,000 of a total sum of $80,000 to be given for the delivery of six votes to Edwards in the Senatorial contest.

In compliance with the terms of the joint resolution adopted yesterday, President Woods in the Senate to-day appointed Senator Marshall and Senator Hood as members of the committee to investigate the alleged bribery. Speaker George in the House appointed Delegates Robinson, Sutton, and Wysong.

Judge Henry K. Black in Criminal Court this morning ordered a Special Grand Jury convened immediately for the purpose of investigating the bribery charges. Judge Black said that he desired the Grand Jury to begin its work not later than to-morrow. It is said that the Grand Jury will not confine its work alone to the actions of the five members of the Legislature who were arrested.

In joint session the Legislature took its seventh ballot without result for United States Senator to-day. Edwards (Prog.) received 6 votes. Votes for Republican candidates were cast as follows: Mann, 17; Elkins, 16; Hubbard, 11; White, 4; Glasscock, 4. For Democrats—Watson, 45; Hamilton, Dailey, and Davis, 1 each. Delegate Asbury, who is charged with soliciting a bribe, appeared in the House and voted.

ILLINOIS FOR DIRECT VOTE.

Makes the Seventeenth State to Favor Popular Election of Senators.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—The Illinois House to-day concurred with the Senate in the adoption of a resolution for the direct election of United States Senators.

Its action makes Illinois the seventeenth State in the Union to approve the action of Congress in paving the way for a constitutional amendment which will change the mode of electing Senators.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 13.—The State Senate to-day adopted unanimously a resolution favoring the popular election of United States Senators. The resolution now goes to the Assembly.

HELPING GARMENT WORKERS.

Assembly Bill to Investigate Alleged Brutalities Reported.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The Assembly Ways and Means Committee reported to-day Assemblyman M. Greenberg's resolution calling for an investigation by an Assembly committee of complaints of brutality to striking New York garment workers.

The minority's attempt to amend the resolution to provide that no person or organization should contribute to the committee's expenses was defeated, and final action on the resolution was deferred until Monday night.

TELLS OF BREWERS' TRUST.

Liquor Dealers' Organizer Says It Controls Saloon Ownership.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 13.—The existence of a brewers trust to control the ownership of saloons was charged before a committee of the Wisconsin Legislature to-day by P. H. Nolan of New York, organizer for the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association.

By means of an alleged gentlemen's agreement the trust boycotted saloon keepers, he declared. He read from what he said was a copy of the "agreement," a clause forbidding brewers in the association from shipping their product to a community where breweries are involved in labor troubles.

Mr. Nolan said the document he read was promulgated by the associated brewers of New York State, who, he charged, represented the views of the United States Brewers' Association, which in turn, he said, represented 93 per cent. of the brewers in the United States.

HURLED OUT OF ICEBOAT.

New Yorkers Are Thrown Into Open Water on Noroton River.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 13.—While speeding over the surface of Noroton River yesterday afternoon an iceboat guided by Gayer G. Dominick of 12 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York, was caught in a crack in the ice, and Mr. Dominick, with his two young nephews, named Stout, of New York, aged 11 and 9, respectively, and William Murphy of Stamford, were hurled out into open water.

The elder of the Stout boys went into the water headforemost, and would have gone under the solid ice had not Mr. Dominick seized him by the sweater just in time. The party got out of the water without much difficulty, and went to the house of C. W. Maury of the New York Stock Exchange, where they obtained dry clothing and warm drinks. Mr. Dominick sustained a cut over the eye and the Stout boys suffered considerably from the exposure.

Mr. Dominick is the son-in-law of E. C. Hoyt, head of the United States Leather Company, and lives with the Hoyt family.

BORDEN'S YACHT STARTS

On Way to Arctic, Where There Will Be a Hunt for Whales.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—The schooner yacht Adventuress, owned by John Borden of Chicago, left Boston at noon to-day on the first leg of a voyage through the Straits of Magellen to Seattle. The yacht's first port of call is Bermuda, and it is expected that the 700-mile trip will be made in about seven days. Mr. Borden and two friends, Everts Wren and Harold Wallace of Chicago, sailed on the Adventuress. They will leave the yacht at Bermuda, where she will take on provisions. The yacht will be used by Mr. Borden in hunting whales in the arctic beginning in June. The voyage to Seattle will be made in about 100 days. Capt. Fred D. West of Provincetown, a whaling master, is in command.

BANANA PEEL ROUTS BURGLAR

He Slips and Falls, and Housemaid's Scream Does the Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 13.—When a burglar slipped on a banana peel which he had dropped in the home of Conrad Wollman, at 79 North Broadway, last night and fell to the floor, a housemaid screamed and put the intruder to flight. The man had packed a quantity of silverware and cut glass ready for removal.

Three residences in this village were entered by burglars last night. It is thought the burglars are of the same band that has been operating recently in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and Tarrytown. They broke the glass in a window in each home and pushed back the latch. The places entered were the Wollman home, C. C. Swackhamer's residence at 43 South Lexington Avenue, and the home of John N. Heeney at 33 Post Road.

HURRIES FROM BRYAN TO VISIT GOV. WILSON

Col. House in Such Haste That President-Elect Meets Him on the Road.

CHECK UP ON THE CABINET

Governor Confers with His Friend While the State Senate Passes His Seven Corporation Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 13.—Col. E. M. House, President-elect Wilson's closest friend and an intimate friend also of William J. Bryan, returned to-day from a trip to Miami, Fla., which he took after a visit paid him in New York by Gov. Wilson. He joined Gov. Wilson at Princeton Junction and the President-elect, contrary to his original intention, cut short his day in the State House at Trenton and came to Princeton with Col. House. They passed the day from noon until nearly 10 o'clock to-night in conference.

There is not the slightest reason to doubt that Col. House took to Miami the list of the names that Gov. Wilson intends to include in his Cabinet. The long conference to-day indicates that some of the names may have given rise to criticism on Bryan't part, or that he has proposed to shift them around. Gov. Wilson has said many times that almost all the names on his Cabinet list were "transferrable," that is, that they could be shifted from one portfolio to another.

Bryan is not considered likely to object to the appointment of William G. McAdoo as Secretary of the Treasury, or Palmer for any office. The Brandies appointment might, however, be held up for the reason that the Massachusetts Congressmen oppose him. William F. Fitzgerald went to New York from Boston on Saturday with a mission to tell the Governor how little the House organization liked the Brandies suggestion. Gov. Wilson's liking for Brandies is well known, but Bryan's opinion on the subject is not so public. Burleson is likely enough to please Bryan, for he has always been regular.

But the President-elect and Col. House would not admit that there was any significance to their meeting or the long duration of their conference, nor would they explain why it was that Gov. Wilson, who had intended to pass the whole day in Trenton at the State House, changed his plans and came to Princeton with Col. House.

Gov. Wilson has left Trenton twice in the past few weeks to visit Col. House at his home in East Thirty-fifth Street, New York. After the second of thesef visits Col. House went to Miami to visit Col. Bryan. He came back from this visit today and immediately came to New Jersey. He was in so much of a hurry to meet the Governor that he could not even go to Trenton to meet him. Instead he notified the Governor to meet him at Princeton Junction, which the Governor did.

The important news he brought from Bryan did not relate to the State Secretaryship alone. That question was decided long ago. It related to the other offices in the Cabinet.

WILSON BILLS PASS SENATE.

"Seven Sisters" Now in Hands of Assembly Corporations Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—Final passage by the Senate of Gov. Wilson's "seven sisters," the series of anti-trust bills; introduction in the Assembly of the first local option bill of the present session, and the presentation in the lower house of a resolution calling for an investigation of the Atlantic City Police Department were to-day's main events in the Legislature. A feature of the voting in the Senate on the Wilson measures was the fact that the bills were supported by some of the Republican members.

The Democrats voted solidly throughout on the bills, two Republicans for the first of the series, seven for the second, all of them for the third, seven for the fourth, one for the fifth, two for the sixth, and seven for the seventh. The greatest opposition developed to the first bill of the series, which defined the Governor's view of a trust. Senator Smalley attacked it as a vicious measure, and Senator Pierce said Gov. Wilson "simply was after a trophy to carry to Washington."

As soon as the bills were passed the Senate forwarded them to the lower house. When the "seven sisters" were received in the Assembly Speaker Taylor carried out his announced intention and referred them to the Corporations Committee. Egan, the majority leader, who is also the Governor's spokesman in the lower house, wanted them referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which he is Chairman. With the bills in the Corporations Committee, however, opponents of Gov. Wilson may be able to delay their passage, and thereby block his wishes for legislation before he goes to Washington.

The presentation of a resolution calling for an investigation of the Police Department in Atlantic City came as a surprise. It was offered by Egan in behalf of certain Atlantic City reformers, and called for an investigation by five members of the Assembly, at least a partial report to be made before the close of the present session. The resolution, which was prompted by an attack on a white girl by a negro policeman last week, asserts that conditions are such as to create alarm, and that they appear to be beyond control of the municipal authorities. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and the Democrats held a conference upon adjournment to consider it. It was decided to keep it in committee for a while.

The local option bill was introduced for the New Jersey Anti-saloon League by Assemblyman Smick of Salem County. It is practically the same as the bills offered at previous sessions and provides that upon petition of 30 per cent. of the voters in any municipality, an election shall be ordered on the question of whether licensed places shall be permitted to exist.

An amendment to the Geran election law was introduced by Assemblyman John A. Matthews of Essex County, an anti-Nugent man. It applies the Wisconsin method of first and second choice candidates to primary elections in this State, and also provides for a Progressive Party primary ticket.

A resolution praising the heroic deeds of Capt. Robert Scott of England, who lost his life after finding the south pole, was adopted. The Assembly passed the Hennessy resolution providing for the ratification by this State of the amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

WILSON TO RESIGN MARCH 1.

Will be Succeeded Automatically as Governor by James Fielder.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—President-elect Wilson announced to-day that he would resign the Governorship of New Jersey to take effect on March 1. The Governor will be succeeded automatically by James Fielder, President of the State Senate.

When the President-elect was told that the suffragettes marching to Washington were planning to call on him at his home this afternoon he smiled, but made no comment.

DR. WALSH ON SUFFERING.

He Calls It News, Meaning That the News Tells of Suffering.

Dr. James J. Walsh, in the second of his lectures at the Plaza Hotel in the course for the benefit of the Home for Incurable Cancer Patients, took up the second phase of the general subject "The Mystery of Suffering and Evil." He introduced the special subject of Prometheus with some considerations on suffering. He said that while some newspapers protested against his definition of news as suffering, it required little reflection to realize that the most interesting parts of the news of the day are those which involve much suffering.

Earthquakes, railroad accidents, the loss of vessels at sea, great fires with loss of lifeall these were the leading items of news, he said. He also called attention to the death of Capt. Scott and his companions in the antarctic, and said interest in the sufferings of the party surpassed the public interest in the Balkan war or the revolution in Mexico.

Dr. Walsh told the story of Prometheus and said:

"The Greeks, like the Hebrews, recognized that the oni yexplanation of the mystery of evil was an in Job, that somehow the great Creator would have stultified Himself if He had permitted suffering without a meaning and without a great, important place in his Creation."

ADMIRAL PEARY IMPROVING.

Condition Not Serious and He May Be Out of Bed in a Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—At the home of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary it was said this evening that he had rested much more easily to-day, and that to-night he showed improvement. It is hoped that he will be able to leave his bed in about another week.

The Admiral's condition is not serious, but recovery has been delayed by a cold. This developed into an attack of pleurisy, which, however, is not causing Mrs. Peary any alarm.

LURED INTO AIDING DIRECTORY SCHEME

A Broad Street Firm Paid for 16 Advertisements in 16 Directories and Ordered Only 1.

VOUCHER MADE A CONTRACT

Initial Advertisement Solicited for a Trifling Sum—Two Arrested for Working the Scheme.

Advertisements for business directories which they never see have cost bankers and business men of the city several hundred thousand dollars within the last few years, according to Henry Staton, attorney for the Association of American Directory Publishers. Two men under arrest are now awaiting trial in Special Sessions for connection with this scheme.

One of the firms which has lost money is that of Earle Brothers, rubber brokers, of 66 Broad Street. Russell I. Hare, attorney for the firm, said yesterday that sixteen different bills for as many different advertisements had been paid by Earle Brothers in the last year. Each "advertisement," he said, had been for a different business directory. Earl Brothers say they never ordered any of the advertisements, except one for a trifling amount.

"Each of the sixteen bills was paid," said Mr. Hare, "though none of the advertisements or the directories were ever seen by Earle Brothers. Collectors presented signed contracts, the signatures on which were unquestionably good, and for that reason the contract was honored. It was not until the various billheads were examined that it became obvious that all of the sixteen directory companies were under one management."

Mr. Hare said that he had turned over his evidence to Mr. Staton and that a detective agency was now investigating the case of the two men who were arrested last Saturday. These men gave their names as John Evans and William Davis. They were held by Magistrate Herbert on Monday in $2,000 bail each on charges of attempted larceny.

Evans, according to Mr. Hare, came to Earle Bros. last Saturday and presented a bill for $40 for a display advertisement in "Lawson's Business Directory of Philadelphia." When asked to explain the bill he drew from his pocket a contract bearing an authorized signature. No one could be found who had signed such a contract and Evans was asked whom he represented. He said that a man named Davis had sent him. Detectives were called and Evans was followed to his home, 151st Street and Broadway, near which the detectives found Davis. Then the arrests followed.

"The first step in the directory swindle," said Mr. Hare yesterday, "consists in getting a valid contract for an advertisement. This is for such a small amount that an employe of a business house can often be found to sign it. When payment comes due a collector is sent around with a bill. But the collector also carries a voucher and he asks for the firm's signature on that voucher, explaining that he needs it to keep his own record of collections. This signature is freely given, usually by an authorized employe who adds his own name at the bottom.

"This signed voucher, it appears, is the basis of the new swindle. It is made out in pencil, the signature alone being in ink. By tearing off an inch of paper from the top and another inch from the left end, this voucher, with a few erasures, is transformed into a contract. A few months after a collection has been made a collector is sent around with another bill based on the fake contract. If he gets his money he asks for a signature to another voucher. This voucher, in turn, is again transformed into a contract and thus the chain continues. It is necessary, of course, that the amounts be kept reasonably small."

When Evans was on the witness stand in the Night Court, according to Mr. Hare, he told of visiting other business places before coming to the office of Earle Bros. Mr. Staton, representing the Association of American Directory Publishers, is endeavoring to find all other firms which have fallen victims to the directory swindle.

Our Investigation of "Talking" Machines

which was recently conducted exhaustively, has led us to the conclusion that the COLUMBIA instrument reproduces music that is absolutely sincere in tone—and represents, in our judgment, perfection of the art of sound-recording and tone-projection. In recognition of its eminent position in the world of "talking" machines, we have given over the

Estey Art Salon

in our building at 23 West Forty-second Street for the demonstration of Columbia Graphophones and Grafonolas. The new and famous Records have been assembled and al the recent models of Columbia "talking" machines. It will now be our pleasure to have you visit the

Estey Art Salon

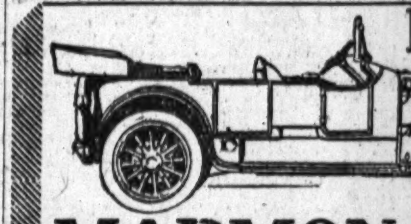
and satisfy yourself that the COLUMBIA is the greatest "talking" machine the world has yet known. Convenient terms for deferred payments gladly offered to those desiring same.

Columbia Records TRADE MARK

We will deliver Columbia Records, prepaid, by Parcel Post within 600 miles of New York. Send for the new big catalog, free on request.

ESTEY COMPANY
Estey Building
23 West Forty-second Street

TO-DAY'S SALE COMMENCES WITH LOT NO. 446.
JACQUES COHEN, Auctioneer
will sell at absolute and unrestricted Public Auction Sale,
To-day at 11 A. M. and To-night at 8 P. M.
Also To-morrow at the Same Time
at the old Horner Warerooms, 61-65 West 23rd St.,
by order of
Geo. W. Lederer, Esq.,
removed from his palatial Riverside Drive Residence,
Superb Furniture, Specimen Pieces of Carved Carrara Marble Benches, Tables, Jardinieres, Electroliers and Statuary, Bronzes, Costly Antique and Modern Chandeliers and Side Brackets, Andirons, Combination Billiard and Pool Table, etc. Together with
$100,000 Stock of
New High Grade Furniture
of every description for the Drawing Room, Library, Living Room, Dining Room, Music Room and Boudoir.
Oriental Rugs and Carpets
BRIC-A-BRAC AND WORKS OF ART. CATALOGUE ON PREMISES.



IN THE luxury of the Marmon's quiet smoothness of operation you realize the greatest amount of automobile value through years of service.

MARMON 4 and 6 CYLINDER MODELS
In all body types, open and closed
SIDNEY B. BOWMAN AUTO CO., SALESROOM & SERVICE DEPTS.
225-231 WEST 49TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

If you only knew what pleasure the Victor-Victrola brings into your home, you wouldn't be without one for a single day.

Landay BROS.
Authorized Distributers of the Victor Talking Machine Co.

LANDAY'S special combination offer of a Model IX. Mahogany finish Victrola, a record cabinet with a capacity of 140 records and six double-faced Victor records (12 selections) affords you a splendid opportunity to buy a complete Victrola outfit for very little money.

Victor His Masters Voice REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Any Victor dealer in any city in the world will gladly play any music you wish to hear.

Victor-Victrolas
$15 to $200
Victors, $10 to $100

Victor Talking Machine Company
Camden, N. J.

SPECIAL ASSORTMENT OFFER

If you don't care to pay cash, **Landay** will cheerfully send this **special outfit** to your home, and you can pay **Landay** for it in amounts to suit yourself, on the **Landay** *Deferred Payment Plan.*

Step into one of the **four Landay stores,** and let one of our salesmen play this wonderful instrument for you. You will receive intelligent and courteous attention, whether you purchase or not.

Assortment Includes:
1 Model No. IX., Mahogany finished Victrola, perfectly adjusted.....$50.00
2 Record Cabinet to match, large enough to hold 140 records..........$14.00
6 Double-faced Victor Records (a selection on both sides, making 12 selections altogether) @ 75c each, $4.50
68.50

Landay BROS.
27 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
400 Fifth Ave., at 37th Street
563 Fifth Ave., cor. 46th Street
153 W. 42nd St., near Broadway

Victor-Victrola VI, $25
Oak

Victor-Victrola IX, $50
Mahogany or oak

GIANTS COMPLETE TRAINING TRIP PLANS

Manager McGraw Will Start for Texas with First Squad Next Sunday.

All arrangements were completed yesterday at the office of the New York Giants in the Fifth Avenue Building for the advance upon Texas, which is scheduled to begin Sunday afternoon from this city, Monday night from St. Louis, and at various times between now and next Wednesday from several sections of the United States. By next Wednesday Manager McGraw expects to have a squad of about twenty players exercising at Marlin Springs, this being the first squad from the major leagues to begin Spring training.

Most of the delegations, which will establish headquarters down in the neighborhood of the war belt, will be made up of "rookies," with ambitions to displace some of the old-timers who have carried the Giants to a brace of pennants in the past two years. However, there will be a few regulars in the squad who have decided for themselves or have been advised by Manager McGraw that an extra ten days in the training camp will be of material benefit. The second delegation, made up for the most part of regulars, will leave St. Louis for the training camp on Feb. 27, arriving there March 1.

Assistant Secretary Eddie Brannick will blaze the trail for the early delegation. He will leave New York to-morrow afternoon, about the time Manager Chance starts for the Yankees' training party, and he will make all arrangements for the start from St. Louis Monday night. On Sunday afternoon Manager McGraw will assemble a quartet of his players and leave from the Pennsylvania Station at 2 o'clock. This party will be made up of Christy Mathewson, Catcher Hartley, Pitcher Goulait, and Jim Thorpe. Hartley and Goulait have been in this city for several days, and Thorpe will arrive here early Sunday morning. The noted Indian athlete is scheduled to show his prowess at a professional meet to be held in Boston Saturday night, and will leave the Hub at midnight for New York. Several newspaper correspondents will leave at the same time.

At Harrisburg, Penn., the party will receive a considerable addition in the person of Coach Wilbert Robinson, who has high hopes of developing another Marquard or Tesreau from the squad of young pitchers which McGraw has rounded up. Robinson has notified the management that he will bring along his son, who is 18 years of age, and said to be quite a ball tosser. Robby does not expect the youngster to become a regular Giant, but figures that the trip will be a great benefit to the youngster. Red Ames is another veteran due to arrive at Marlin early, and he is expected to join the party between here and St. Louis. There is also a possibility that Joe Evers, Wiltse, and George Burns will join the party between here and the Western city.

About a dozen players have been ordered to report to Manager McGraw at St. Louis Monday night for the final lap of the journey. Larry Doyle, who lives across the river from the Missouri metropolis, will assemble this crowd. Larry will be one of the "early birds," and Jeff Tesreau has also been ordered to start from St. Louis Sunday night. The remainder of the party will be made up of Pitchers Smith, Demaree, Schupp, and Hanley, Outfielder Jacobson, and Infielders Groh and Stock. Robinson will be placed in charge of the young pitchers as soon as they arrive at Marlin, and McGraw will look after the other players. Cooper, Bader, Perryman, and Robertson will go direct to Marlin from their homes in the South.

By next Wednesday night McGraw will have all his pitchers in Marlin, with the possible exception of Rube Marquard and Otis Crandall. The club has heard nothing from the lanky southpaw, but has sent him orders to report at Marlin. Rube's reported intention of sticking to the stage and leaving baseball prostrated is not causing Manager McGraw any worry. Crandall will be a member of the second squad to depart for Marlin. His signed contract arrived at the Giants' headquarters yesterday, and a letter from the noted relief pitcher which accompanied it stated that he expects a much better season than in 1912. He figured in only seven full games last season, though he is credited with thirteen victories and seven defeats.

With the arrival of Crandall's document only three of the regulars are unsigned—Red Murray, Jeff Tesreau, and Tilly Shafer. Murray has a habit of signing after reporting and Tesreau is expected to turn in the papers when he meets McGraw Monday in St. Louis. Neither is regarded as a member of the season's crop of holdouts. Nothing has been heard from Shafer since his contract was returned to him some time ago, except what Frank Chance told on his arrival here, that Tilly wanted more money before signing.

Secretary Foster received a letter yesterday from Groundkeeper John Murphy, in which the latter reported excellent weather and fine grounds. The field is much better now than at any time last Spring, Murphy avers, and he predicts that the players will be highly satisfied with it.

One of the innovations of this year's training at Marlin will be the presence in camp of a dentist. Manager McGraw figures that there will be plenty of work for him, especially with the rookies, who have never encountered any of the Marlin bills of fare. The old-timers know what things on the bill of fare to sidestep.

Ray Fisher's signed contract arrived yesterday at the headquarters of the New York Americans, thereby leaving only two of the regulars on the outside. The unsigned players are Pitcher Ray Caldwell and Catcher Williams. Both regard their services worth more than the figures named in the contracts sent to them and their names have been added to the holdout league. The club has decided to send all the battery men to Bermuda on Feb. 22, but will not include any unsigned players in the list. As a result, both Caldwell and Williams are missing from the list announced yesterday. If they accept terms before the delegation starts, both will be included in the squad.

Hal Chase will be in charge of the squad which will sail from here at 10 A. M. on Saturday, Feb. 22. Besides Chase, the party will include Trainer Charles Barrett, Catchers Ed Sweeney and Charley Sterrett, and Pitchers Ray Keating, Jack Warhop, Ray Fisher, George Davis, Russell Ford, and George McConnell. Manager Chance figures that the early start may prove the proper thing for Fisher, who failed dismally last season after being allowed to remain at Middlebury College until June 1.

The meeting of the Inter-State Baseball League, scheduled for yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Cadillac, was postponed until next Tuesday, at which time permanent officers will be elected and a committee appointed to draw up the schedule. A constitution has already been drawn up for the league, and this will be acted upon at next week's meeting. It has been definitely agreed among the promoters that Long Island City shall be admitted next week and the membership closed, thereby making the league a six-club circuit. The Long Island Athletics will probably represent that city, and the games will be played at Recreation Park. The make-up of the league will be Poughkeepsie, Newburg, Middletown, Kingston, Long Island City, and Paterson, N. J.

President August Herrmann of Cincinnati and Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh are the only visitors remaining after the National League meeting. Herrmann will remain in New York until next Monday to attend a banquet of the Elks, of which society he was formerly the Grand Exalted Ruler.

Flushing Team Wins at Baseball.

In the opening of the series of indoor baseball games at the Eighth Regiment Armory last night in the Military League, which brought together the home team and that of Company I, Tenth Separate Company of Flushing, the latter won by 19 to 7, after a game which was replete with many hits and errors occasioned by the rather poor light which the players had to contend against. Simmons proved to be the star batsman for the winning nine when he started off in the first inning by sending in the only two runs scored in that period by a three bagger with two men on bases. He later slammed one to deep centre for three bases which he worked into a "homer" on an error in relaying the ball. The line-up and score:

Tenth Separate Company—Copley, left field; Campbell, right field; Simmons, centre field; McLeod, first base; Moriarty, shortstop; O'Brien, second base; Lawrence, third base; Cameron, pitcher; Vanderborn, catcher.

Eighth Regiment—Deering, left field; Schlesinger, third base; Hayder, right field; Speck, shortstop; Byrnes, second base; Bennett, catcher; Walsh, pitcher; Dickinson, centre field; Hanson, first base.

		R.	H.	E.
Tenth Separate Co.	2 3 3 0 3 3 1 1 3	19	17	5
Eighth Regiment	0 2 4 1 0 0 0 0 0	7	10	8

BASEBALL AT COLUMBIA.

Thirty-eight Candidates Report to Coach Lauder for a Try-Out.

Thirty-eight men answered the first call for baseball at Columbia and reported to Coach Billy Lauder in the gymnasium yesterday afternoon. The call was only for new men and battery material, so the number does not fully represent the squad the new coach will have to deal with later in the season. Seventeen men reported for the 'Varsity nine and twenty-one showed up from the freshman class.

Coach Lauder and Capt. Kiendl gave the men a long talk about the work and then sent them through their paces. The battery men engaged in light drill, followed by fielding practice in the cage. The work wound up with a run around the track for the entire squad.

Capt. Kiendl created quite a sensation by his announcement that he will try for catcher on the team. He has been the regular first baseman for three years, but the team has been weakened considerably by the graduation of Paul Williams, the former Cornell captain, from the law school, and Kiendl has decided to try his hand at the job.

He made the same sort of a sensation three years ago when, as captain of the basket ball team in his senior year, he announced his intention to try out for baseball, and made good from the start. Roseff, a substitute catcher last year, is also out, and Maloy, Shibley, and Lommell, all experienced backstops, will probably come out later.

In the pitching department Lauder will have his greatest trouble. Columbia has no veterans of any promise in this branch of the game, but a fairly large squad of inexperienced twirlers whom the coach hopes to develop into a reliable squad. Probably Rappaport, a former C. C. N. Y. player, and Schmidt, who has played on class teams, are the most experienced of the lot.

The men who reported yesterday were:

'Varsity.—Pitchers, H. O. Bates, '13, L.; H. Valentine, '14; J. L. Rappaport, '14; G. T. Logan, '15; A. M. Schmidt, '13, L.; A. J. Touart, '13, L.; S. Bichadser, '13; D. L. Greenleaf, '15, and W. W. Dwyer, '15; catchers, A. Roseff, '13; T. Kiendl, '13, L., and W. K. Lane, '15; infielders, G. G. Stone, '15; R. F. Hoffman, '13, and W. Henkel, '14; outfielders, R. F. Bowes, '15, and J. A. McKenna, '15.

Freshmen—Pitchers, E. H. Shea, R. Kiernan, and C. F. Oberrender; catchers, A. D. Franklin and P. J. Salvahr; infielders, E. M. Kahn, O. Hammerstein, E. W. Watt, W. Hamilton, E. F. W. Beck, C. Cornwall, R. McKinliss, C. E. Hamilton, M. I. Come, J. A. Widder, S. Von Kummer, and B. T. Haskins; outfielders, O. R. Halper, E. C. Schefer, W. Rothenburg, and B. Epstein.

WALTER TRAVIS DEFEATED.

Garden City Golfer, Slightly Ill, Loses to W. H. Stafford at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 13.—W. H. Stafford, Englewood, came into the limelight to-day as a golfer when he defeated Walter J. Travis, Garden City, in the semi-final round of the South Florida amateur championship by 2—1. Travis has been ill the last two days, which accounts for his defeat. Stafford played fine golf this morning, scoring a 73 for his round, ending the match at the seventeenth green by holing out a long approach put from off the green.

J. R. Hyde, South Shore, the other finalist, is a former Florida champion. Hyde defeated Chisholm Beach of Fox Hills by 6—4, after a very brilliant round of golf.

New York golfers were for the most part successful in their contests to-day in the various divisions, as the following summary shows:

Championship Division, Semi-Final.—W. H. Stafford, Englewood, defeated Walter J. Travis, Garden City, 2—1; J. R. Hyde, South Shore, defeated Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills, 6—4.

Second Division.—A. F. Southerland, Garden City, defeated G. F. Henries, Huntington Valley, 1 up, 20 holes; G. W. Watts, Baltimore, defeated J. E. Smith, Wilmington, 5—4.

Third Division.—J. E. Rumbaugh, Asheville, defeated J. F. Harris, Shinnecock, 5—4; J. L. Stack, Chicago, defeated A. H. Warren, Town and Country, 2 up.

Fourth Division.—W. M. Weaver, New York, defeated H. S. Wiser, Philadelphia, by default; M. M. Townley, Glen View, defeated H. J. Sachs, Inwood, 1 up.

First Consolation.—A. D. Johnson, Detroit, defeated A. W. Tillinghast, Shawanee, 3—2; R. H. McElwee, Onwentsia, defeated M. S. Spaulding, Buffalo, 8—6.

Second Consolation.—F. D. Frazier, New York, defeated A. S. Ridley, Englewood, 1 up, 19 holes; J. D. Johnson, New York, defeated E. W. Phillips, Aronamink, 1 up, 19 holes.

WOMEN'S "MET" GOLF.

Dates Remain to be Selected for Competition Over Nassau Course.

Although the date has not been decided as yet, the women's annual metropolitan golf championship tournament will be held over the links of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove. This was decided yesterday, when the Executive Committee of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association met in this city. The date will not be set until the time for the annual tournament of the Women's Eastern Golf Association has been announced. It is probable that the metropolitan tournament, however, will be held the first week in June, unless it conflicts with the tri-city contests and the Eastern championship. The latter event, it is understood, will be held at the Country Club, Brookline, Mass., early in June.

The Executive Committee also decided to hold a series of team matches during May, best three out of five to count, with fifteen players on a side. There will be two districts, one known as New York and the other as New Jersey, and the members will be selected. The Montclair Golf Club will be the scene of one of the matches. The other courses are to be selected later.

It is the purpose of these team matches to give the best players in the respective territories an opportunity for practice at match play during the month of May in the hope that the metropolitan district will make a better showing this year in Massachusetts than it did last Summer at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, where the Griscom Cup matches were played.

MRS. McGREGOR DEFEATED.

Belmont C. C. Woman Among Beaten Golfers at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 13.—The defeat of Mrs. Alexander McGregor of the Belmont Country Club by Miss Dorothy Hutchinson of the Detroit Country Club was the surprise of to-day's first round of match play in the seventh annual St. Valentine's golf tournament for women. The contest was an odd one, Mrs. McGregor winning or halving every hole except the ninth going out and losing every hole coming in except three, which she halved. Miss Hutchinson won the seventeenth to gain a lead and halved on the home green. Miss Hutchinson's opponent to-morrow is Miss Louise Elkins of Oakmont, who defeated Mrs. Guy Metcalf of Agawam 7 up and 6 to play.

In the upper half of the bracket Mrs. R. W. Thrift of Shawnee won by 4 and 2 from Miss I. C. Linton of the Royal Montreal Club and Mrs. E. A. Randall of Portland defeated Miss Agnes Blancke of Montclair by 5 and 4.

Mrs. J. B. Price of Hazleton was the winner of the silver foils gold medal offered in connection with yesterday's qualification round. She scored 91 net, her allowance being 35. Miss Agnes Blancke of Montclair, whose handicap was 15, was second in 94, and Mrs. Edward Worth of Springhaven (25) third in 93. The best gross scores were Mrs. Alexander McGregor of Belmont, 102; Mrs. Herbert L. Jillson of Bethlehem, 103, and Miss Louise Elkins of Oakmont, 105.

Dominican Lyceum Officers.

The Dominican Lyceum held its annual meeting last night in the clubhouse, 163 East Sixtieth Street, for the purpose of electing a Track Captain and Lieutenant Track Captain for the ensuing year. The male vote showed a victory for Eugene Gilmore, holder of the Catholic Athletic League championship title for a distance of one-half mile, over I. J. Cahill, with a majority of four votes. Gilmore corralled 19 to his adversary's 15. Cahill was then a candidate for Lieutenant Track Captain and was again defeated, and, incidentally, his opponent had the same majority as in the former vote. W. A. Arasholz was elected by a total of 18 to Cahill's 14.

OPPOSE AMATEUR RULE IN TENNIS

Western Delegates Will Vote Against Amendment at To-day's National Meeting.

A lively session is anticipated when the amateur question is submitted to a vote to-day at the thirty-second annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association at the Hotel Martinique. The meeting promises to develop into a battle between the East and West, and as a two-thirds vote is necessary to change the constitution, the Western delegates say they will be able to muster enough votes to defeat the proposed amateur rule.

It is the contention of the clubs west of Pittsburgh that the amateur rule is so drastic as to be inimical to the welfare of the game, while the officials of the organization declare that there is a misinterpretation of the proposed rule and other features of the new constitution and by-laws, and state that they believe the proposed rules have been more generally misunderstood than any previous legislation offered by the association in its many years of directing the game in this country.

Although a number of minor changes will be submitted for the approval of the delegates it is likely that all serious opposition will be directed against the amateur rule and the proxy question. In the former it is proposed to purify the game by prohibiting players from accepting expenses for playing in tournaments. This practice, the National Association officials say, is being carried beyond the amateur limits and in order to preserve the amateur status of the players it has been urged that no expense money whatever be allowed to players. In this respect Henry W. Slocum said that the committee which included Raymond D. Little, Lyle E. Mahan, Ward C. Burton and Palmer E. Presbrey had most carefully considered every aspect of the rule in question which had created such a stir. It was the aim of the rule to place every player upon a footing of equality and not class legislation as had been intimated. "We are only submitting the results of our labors to the association for action," said Mr. Slocum. "If the delegates do not believe in them they will not become laws of the game."

The proposed new proxy rule has aroused widespread adverse criticism. The proposed legislation limits each delegate to five votes. President R. D. Wrenn and Chairman Slocum expressed surprise that such limitation was regarded unfavorably. The object of the new rule was to avoid all centralization of power in the association, which it was felt would be for the good of all members. This latter view is opposed by the Western delegates, who feel that the proposed rule would work a hardship on Western clubs, with whom the question of the expense of sending delegates to the East was a serious consideration.

The membership in the National Association numbers about 250 and with the possible exception of Illinois, every State west of Pennsylvania and New York is expected to vote solidly against the two amendments to the constitution. It is thought by many of the Western delegates that the opposition can count on a number of votes from Illinois, although the Chicago Club will vote for the amendments.

Edward Seitz, Chairman of the Trafford Tennis Association, and Harry Seymour, Chairman of the Tennis Committee of the Pittsburgh Athletic Club, have come out squarely against the proposed rules, and several delegates from Ohio and California have joined them. California has taken a most pronounced stand on the question and says the passage of the amendment will prevent a California invasion. It is asserted that the new amateur rule will practically eliminate competitions between the East and West and work harm for the sport in the different States, where tennis tournaments are popular. One of the best-known California players recently said:

> It seems to me they are trying pretty hard to discourage good tennis at the expense of various tournaments and many players. McLoughlin and I were talking it over, and we agreed that the real underlying motive of those framing this new law must be to keep the poorer class or "nobodys" socially and financially, from becoming well known in tennis.
>
> Accepting the hospitality of a club or hotel because one is a good player is surely not synonymous with making one's living by playing tennis. No man could afford to do nothing but play tennis, simply because he received a special rate or even gratis board for a week once or twice in a Summer. The enforcement of such a rule here would decimate the ranks of expert players at the leading tournaments and almost, if not quite, kill the game at a blow.

Harry Seymour, who holds about fifteen Western proxies and who is the leader of the opposition, said yesterday:

> My attention has been called to the letter from E. D. Seitz of the Trafford Tennis Association and the comments of the Revision Committee thereon. Before leaving Pittsburgh I talked with Mr. Seitz regarding this letter, and hope he will be at the meeting to speak for himself. In the meantime, I may say that his objection to the proxy clause of the new constitution proposed rests in the fact that its wording gives privileges to the President, Vice President, and Secretary that it denies to individual members of the association, and as that is about the only time any of the clubs get a chance to exhibit themselves even by proxy it would seem broader to at least allow them to get together on the expenses required to send a delegate representing them; one with an open mind, subject to whatever arguments might be brought forth on this one occasion.
>
> Mr. Seitz is also of the impression that if the annual meeting were occasionally held at some other point than New York City it might give the Eastern clubs an opportunity to spend a little of the money that is required of Western clubs, so that an aspect (which is at present lacking) of this feature might present itself not only to the officers, but to the Revision Committee. Should a Western man ever be so honored as to be elected to the official family the shock might prove too great for the good of the game.

Soutar-Williams Racquet Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Details of the approaching international racquet match between Jack Stoutar, the Racquet Club professional, and Charles Williams, the world's title holder, were arranged by cable yesterday. Seven games will be played in England and seven in America. In case of a tie the player with the largest number of aces to his credit will be declared the winner. The first games will be played on April 7 in the Queen's Club, London, and the American games will be played here the latter part of May.

Golf Clubs Delay Rating.

Some of the most prominent golfers in the vicinity of this city are likely to be left without a rating this year unless about two dozen clubs promptly return the required handicap information to the Metropolitan Golf Association. As soon as half of these have reported the Handicap Committee, of which A. H. Pogson of Fox Hills is Chairman, will stop work and announce the list as it then stands. On Jan. 30 the committee sent out blanks to the sixty-eight clubs members of the association, with the request that reports be returned not later than Feb. 7. Three clubs have advised the committee that work on their reports are under way, while forty-one clubs have sent in the desired information. No word has been received from twenty-four.

Horace Mann Wins at Hockey.

In a hard fought hockey game between the teams of Horace Mann and Syms School at St. Nicholas Rink yesterday morning, the former proved the better and caged three goals to their opponent's none. The line-up:

Horace Mann.	Position.	Syms School.
Raymond	Goal	S. Lansing
Wadsworth	Point	Brunn
Hamlin	Cover Point	Furgerson
Finlay	Rover	F. Lansing
Walton	Centre	Camp
Willard	Right Wing	Jewett
Gibb	Left Wing	Draz

Goals—First, made by Hamlin, in 1½ minutes; second, by Hamlin, in 5 minutes; third, by Finlay, in 5½ minutes. Referee—Mr. Powell, Syms School. Time of periods—Ten and fifteen minutes.

Dartmouth Defeats Springfield.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 13.—Dartmouth defeated the Springfield Young Men's Christian Association College at hockey to-day by a score of 12 to 0.

Eddie Kelly Beats Bert Papp.

Eddie Kelly, a Harlem lightweight, outpointed Bert Papp last night in the star attraction at the Olympic Club. Kelly put his man down for nearly the count in the seventh and ninth rounds, and Papp did very well to weather the storm of blows which the Harlemite delivered during the latter part of the battle. In the semi-final bout the Celtic Cyclone knocked out Jim Maloney, another heavyweight, in the second round of their engagement.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY
Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with legal contract to cure or refund money.

GRANT DEFEATS MATHEY.

First of the Big Matches Decided in Tennis Tournament.

Tennis of a high order was witnessed yesterday at the national indoor championships in singles and doubles on the floor courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. The third round in the singles was reached, while the second round of the doubles was well under way at the completion of the day's play. Only one match between ranking players was reached in the singles in which Wylie C. Grant defeated Dean Mathey in straight sets by the score of 6—1, 6—3. The other matches were carried through in the order expected.

The victories of Dr. W. Rosenbaum over H. W. Robinson and T. R. Pell over L. V. Robinson brings this pair together in the third round, and the match will be the first of the series that will go a long way toward determining the championship. Wylie Grant was the first player to reach the third round, and while his recent playing indicated a victory over Mathey his most ardent admirers hardly expected it would be as emphatic as it turned out. Grant was at his best and played a strong net game. B. M. Phillips met with an unexpected determined resistance from G. C. Pentecost, Jr., the first set going to deuce, while the second required ten aces to determine.

William M. Washburn, the former Columbia player, was paired with J. S. Cushman, a veteran, in the doubles. In their opening match they were opposed by I. Hartman and J. H. Steinkamp, and nearly three hours' playing marked the contest before Washburn and his partner captured the match, 8—6, 13—9. The pairs alternated in the lead and the fortunes of the contest varied throughout. The only three-set match was won by Herrick and Hamilton over Robert K. Tomlin and Benjamin Dwight by the score of 2—6, 6—4, 6—4. Later in the afternoon Herrick and Hamilton went down to defeat before Touchard and W. B. Cragin, Jr., the latter scoring a hollow victory. The summary:

National Indoor Championship, Singles.—Second Round—H. McK. Glazebrook defeated J. J. Koen, 6—2, 6—3; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated H. W. Robinson, 6—1, 6—3; T. R. Pell defeated L. V. Robinson, 6—0, 6—3; Gustav F. Touchard defeated C. C. Chambers, 6—1, 6—3; Carroll J. Post defeated John W. Raymond, 7—5, 3—6, 1—1 defaulted; G. G. Grenz defeated Paul Gould, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Third Round—Wylie C. Grant defeated Dean Mathey, 6—1, 6—3; B. M. Phillips defeated G. F. Pentecost, Jr., 7—5, 6—4.

National Doubles Championship.—Preliminary Round—Wylie C. Grant and G. C. Shafer defeated B. M. Phillips and S. H. Voshell, 6—3, 6—1; W. Herrick and E. Hamilton defeated Robert K. Tomlin and Benjamin Dwight, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

First Round—Walter Hazard and Preston Cumming defeated W. D. Bourne and C. J. Post, 6—1, 6—2; W. M. Washburn and J. S. Cushman defeated I. Hartman and J. H. Steinkamp, 8—6, 13—11; Gustav F. Touchard and W. B. Cragin, Jr., defeated Herrick and Hamilton, 6—0, 6—2; G. E. Groesbeck and Alan Tobey defeated C. C. Edwards and E. A. Fitler, 6—2, 6—2.

YACHTS FAST ON ICE.

Three Races Held on North Shrewsbury River Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 13.—Three iceboat races were held on the North Shrewsbury River to-day, the first two of which were sailed by the Fair Haven Ice Yacht Club at Fair Haven. The first of these races was captured by the Jennie, owned by Capt. Edward Little and Joseph Hendrickson and sailed by Capt. Little. The race was held over a ten-mile course, starting from a stake opposite the old steamboat dock, thence to Brown's dock, across to Doughty's Cove and return. The distance was covered in fourteen minutes flat. The Nellie Taylor, owned and sailed by Floyd Smith, finished fifty-eight seconds behind. A strong northwest wind drove the yachts over the ice at terrific speed, and at times the racing craft spun around like a top. The race was the first of a series of two-boat match races for the Commodore's pennant.

On account of a puffy wind the second race was sailed in slower time. Jennie finished first in 16 minutes 28 seconds, while the Nellie Taylor's time was 17 minutes 33 seconds. Another race in the series will be sailed to-morrow between Clinton Wilbur's Perceus and William Bennett's Russel B. At the conclusion of this race the winner and the Jennie will participate in a race for points for the Commodore's Cup.

At the Independent Ice Yacht Club at Red Bank one race was held. This was captured by Commodore Everett Asya's Streak. Harry Asya's Reindeer came in a close second. Two other yachts, Chester Minton's Spy and Fred Fisher's N. R. G., were also starters. On the second lap the N. R. G. withdrew, and on the first leg of the third lap the Spy was disabled when her jibboom broke. The race was held over a ten-mile course of three laps. The Reindeer got off first. She held the lead until the first part of the third lap, when the Streak took the lead.

McCARTY TO BOX WELLS.

Tentative Agreement for Bout in Garden About March 14.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 13. — Luther McCarty's next fight will be with Bombardier Wells. The place will be Madison Square Garden, New York, and the date will be March 14 or a day close to that. This much was agreed to to-day between McCarty's manager and the proprietors of the Madison Square Garden Club, it was announced here to-night.

Harry Gilmore of the city, a scientific boxer, dating from bare nuckle days, who has developed many fine fighters, is to take hold of McCarty and put a polish on the big fellow's hitting, blocking and footwork. Gilmore will go to work with McCarty in a short time, it is said.

Manager Billy Gibson of the Garden A. C., when asked about the Chicago announcement late last night, declared that he had received no definite word from McCarney accepting his offer, but there was a possibility that such was the case. Gibson tried to reach McCarney over the long distance telephone at Chicago last night, but McCarney had departed for Columbus, O., just before the call arrived. He has offered McCarty a good percentage to box Wells at the Garden, further offering to pay him $10,000 for his share of the receipts if he does not care to take a chance on the percentage.

There is a possibility that McCarney decided last evening to accept one of these offers. Gibson will get into communication with McCarney before noon to-day and learn definitely if his offer has been accepted. The bout will be staged either March 7 or March 17, the only open dates that the Garden A. C. has next month.

St. John's Beats Syracuse.

In a closely contested basket ball game the St. John's College quintet defeated the Syracuse University five last night on the former's court in Brooklyn by the score of 31 to 30. It was the closest and most exciting game that the Brooklyn five has contested in this season, and the ultimate winners were in doubt until the blowing of the whistle at the end of the second half. In last year's game the result and conditions were the reverse, the Syracuse team coming from behind in the score near the end and winning by a narrow margin.

On account of injuries received in the game with Manhattan College Wednesday night Molloy was forced to retire one minute after the start of the game in favor of Mahony, and the latter proved his worth to the team by caging the winning goal in spectacular fashion. Tracey, at left forward, also did some excellent work for the St. John's team, caging six field goals and nine from fouls. For Syracuse Castle starred, tallying four field goals and eight foul goals. The line-up:

St. John's.	Positions.	Syracuse.
Driscoll	Right forward	Notman
Tracey	Left forward	Bloom
Molloy	Centre	Castle
Crenny	Right guard	Riehl
Burchell	Left guard	Seymour

Goals from field—Driscoll, 1; Tracey, 6; Mahony, 2; Crenny, 2; Notman, 2; Bloom, 4; Castle, 4; Seymour, 1. Goals from fouls—Tracey, 9; Castle, 8. Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia University. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

The juice of half a lemon,
A Glass Filled High with Ice,
then
BACARDI
in good measure.
Try it and you'll say it's nice.

TWO HIGH AVERAGES FOR BILLIARDISTS

Terry and Levine in Fine Form in Amateur Class C Tournament.

Billiards of a grade very much ahead of any of the preliminary matches was seen last night in the first matches of the round-robin series between the six leaders for the class C 18.2 balkline amateur championship of America, now being contested in Maurice Daly's Academy.

Two of the winners, Terry, the class C title-holder, and Levine, averaged 5 and over, and gave every indication of ability to improve upon this rating as the tournament progresses. The looked-for winners in the three games decided came through with flying colors, when Terry defeated Lewis by 200 to 151, when Levine smothered Harris 200 to 109, averaging 5 5-19, and with the victory of Wechsler over Matthews by 200 to 147.

In his match against Lewis, Terry opened his first inning with a bevy of 33, the best opening break of the tournament by many points. He supplemented this in his nineteenth time at table with the record break of the series, when he netted 45 buttons by quite the neatest balkline seen for the title thus far. He appeared to have improved almost overnight in his nursing ability and line play, while at other times he slipped up on the easiest sort of carroms through apparent overconfidence or in his anxiety for the second shot.

At the end of the sixth inning Lewis was in the van, despite Terry's fine opening, with the string showing 50 to 45. Soon afterward, however, Terry went to the front, and was never in difficulty following his bunch of 45, which put him very much out of harm's way, as he tallied in every inning thereafter with the exception of four.

As Harris put it, Levine had him "down" from the start, with nineteen gathered in the opening inning. Harris failed to get the spheres to roll to his liking when in close quarters, with the result that he was invariably "stymied" when he tried line play. He succeeded in making some capital massé shots, but the balls rolled so badly as to offset any chances of big runs. Levine gave ample testimony of his ability at close play when he ran out with twenty-three.

In his match with Matthews Philip Wechsler ruined any chance he had of an average equalling his showing in the preliminaries by his penchant for safety play. It was quite noticeable that when there was no indication of anything to follow a first shot he spread the "oil" in liberal quantities, which, while it had its effect upon his opponent's lay, lowered his average considerably. Midway during the contest Wechsler showed a semblance of his best form, and during his last sixteen innings he was blanked but once, while during the interim he got into double figures four times for a total of 60 points.

The draw for the games to-night follows: Lewis vs. Levine, Harris vs. Wechsler, and Terry vs. Matthews. The summary of last night's matches:

H. Levine—19 0 7 1 8 8 3 0 0 0 4 14 13 1 2 6 12 6 4 3 6 7 0 4 12 0 0 3 0 2 7 0 0 1 17 7 0 23. Total, 200.

H. Harris—5 1 13 1 0 7 0 0 0 0 2 1 3 5 7 0 0 0 5 1 2 0 1 0 1 12 1 10 4 1 0 1 0 1 5 9 2 8. Total, 109.

Averages.—Levine, 5 5-19; Harris, 3 28-39. High runs—Levine, 27, 17, 14; Harris, 13, 12, 10.

Lewis—7 6 0 20 7 10 3 3 2 0 0 0 5 4 0 3 19 2 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 7 0 4 2 1 3 0 10 3 1 8 0 9 06. Total, 151.

Terry—33 7 4 0 0 1 4 18 8 0 0 1 0 5 0 3 3 0 45 1 4 2 5 6 2 1 0 0 2 4 0 0 5 1 1 10 11 2 3 5. Total, 200.

Averages.—Terry, 5; Lewis, 3 31-40. High runs—Terry, 45, 33, 18; Lewis, 20, 19, 10.

Wechsler—1 1 1 9 0 0 1 3 1 1 0 0 1 0 4 0 10 0 0 1 5 2 0 9 1 8 8 0 8 10 0 5 0 7 1 16 8 17 14 1 1 4 9 1 7 3 0 6 7. Total, 200.

Matthews—0 9 0 2 0 0 6 9 3 0 7 0 4 0 0 3 2 0 8 1 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 4 3 6 1 1 9 1 1 1 10 0 18 4 8 8 4 0 0 0 2 7 1. Total, 147.

Averages.—Wechsler, 4 4-49; Matthews, 3. High runs—Wechsler, 17, 16, 14; Matthews, 18, 10, 9.

BOUTS AT SPORTING CLUB.

Knockout Sweeney and Frankie Nelson and Black and Bloom Draw.

Knockout Sweeney of New York fought a ten-round draw with Frankie Nelson of Hoboken, Kid Black and Phil Bloom went over the same route with a similar result, and "Silent" Martin of Cleveland, stopped Dick Fitzgerald of Brooklyn in two minutes at the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club last night. Owing to the sudden finish of the Martin-Fitzgerald contest, which was a substitute for the Al Rudiat-Pete Collins bout, an extra contest of six rounds was put on after the main bout.

The final round of the Nelson-Sweeney bout furnished more action than any three of the preceding rounds. It was a rather tame affair for a feature bout, being much less interesting than the semi-final. Sweeney started off like an easy winner, and showed considerable cleverness, but Nelson came along strong in the next round and the tide changed continually during the remainder of the bout. At times Nelson had Sweeney covering up and backing away under a storm of punches, and at other moments Sweeney's left jabs beat a tatto on the Jerseyite's face. Between these periods clinches came too frequently to keep the crowd very interested in the battle. Two rounds were even, Sweeney got four and Nelson four. In the closing round both cut loose with all they had for that final rally, and Nelson had the better of some fast and clever work. Both were strong all the way and neither scored a knock down. Sweeney weighed 134¼ pounds and Nelson 134 pounds.

The ten-round semi-final, which brought together Kid Black and Phil Bloom, was the real feature of the show. This contest bristled with action from the time the boys shook hands in the first round until the final bell parted them in the tenth. The management immediately re-matched them for the main event of next week's show, and the announcement was warmly received. Kid Black weighed 125½ pounds, and Bloom was one pound heavier. Bloom was a more clever boxer than Black, but the latter was a harder puncher and more aggressive, and he was much stronger than Bloom. The first two rounds belonged to Bloom through his superior left-hand jabbing to the face; the next two were in Black's favor; the fifth was even, and Black had the sixth and seventh. When the eighth opened Black seemed on his way to victory, but Bloom's work in the last three rounds was enough to gain him a draw.

In the first of the scheduled ten-round bouts the first punch by "Silent" Martin in the opening round sent Dick Fitzgerald to the floor. A few seconds after he arose a right to the jaw sent him down again, and when he took his third "header" with the same kind of a punch a minute later Referee Kelly waved Martin to his corner and stopped the bout. Both boxers weighed in at 150 pounds ringside.

Reds Sign Cuban Shortstop.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 14.—Thomas Romanach, shortstop of the Almandares team here, to-day signed a contract to play with the Cincinnati Reds. President Garry Herrmann cabled Marsans, his Cuban outfielder, instructing him to sign Romanach provisionally, pending the arrival of a regular document. The Chicago White Sox and Cleveland had scouts here lately trying to sign him. Romanach played with Long Branch last season and batted over .300.

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BOXING AT CRESCENT A. C.

William Lee and W. Aird Knocked Out in Amateur Bouts.

The Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn last night staged the preliminary bouts in its fourth amateur boxing tournament of the present indoor season. This tourney attracted the largest entry list thus far, and all of the five classes were well balanced. With few exceptions the work of the "simon pures" was rather good, only three bouts being criticised by the crowd of members and guests, who filled the large gymnasium.

The only real knockouts were produced in the bouts for the 125-pounders when out of four preliminary bouts two were ended by the sleep-producing punches. In the first of the knockouts William Lee of the Xavier A. C. started out like a veteran, showing unusual cleverness and ability to land telling blows. His opponent, Donald Milne, unattached, however, was a rugged boy, and for the first session contented himself with being on the losing end. Lee did all the forcing, and indicated that he might win. When the second round began he started off in the same way, and was all over his adversary. Lee than started a terrific swing, and missed his mark by a short margin, then going to a clinch. In close quarters Milne brought up a short blow to the jaw, and sent his man to the floor. Lee regained his feet, but was again knocked out as the bell sounded, and was unable to come up for the third round.

In the following bout of the same class J. C. Collins made short work of W. Aird. Collins started off in an unconcerned way and suddenly drew Aird close by feinting, and with a straight right to the jaw dropped his man in less than thirty seconds, ending the round. When they came up for the second session Collins repeated and knocked out his man before the round was half over.

One of the best exhibitions of the evening from a scientific standpoint was between William Jackson of the Grace A. C. and Richard Lynch of the Trinity Club. Both boys were above the average for cleverness, but Jackson's footwork and ability to cover up and block stood him in good stead, and he was awarded the decision by the judges. He did all the forcing, landed the cleanest blows, and had his rugged opponent badly used up as the bell sounded. The semi-final and final bouts will be contested to-morrow night. The summaries:

115-Pound Class.—Preliminary Bouts—First Bout—D. W. Wall, unattached, defeated C. McEneany, McCaddin Lyceum, two rounds, referee's decision. Second Bout—A. J. Coakley, St. Paul's Lyceum, defeated M. Dolan, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision. Third Bout—L. Marangella, unattached, defeated C. Devlin, Pennant A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

125-Pound Class.—Preliminary Bouts—First Bout—W. Smith, Bronx Church House, defeated J. McGonigle, Trinity Club, three rounds, judges' decision. Second Bout—D. L. Milne, unattached, knocked out W. Lee, Xavier A. C., two rounds. Third Bout—J. C. Collins, unattached, knocked out W. Aird, unattached, two rounds. Fourth Bout—J. Sheridan, Trinity Club, defeated P. Cook, National A. C., three rounds, judges' decision. Fifth Bout—D. Mass, Glencoe A. C., defeated A. Sadler, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

135-Pound Class.—Preliminary Bouts.—First Bout—G. Lydon, St. Joseph's C. C., defeated J. M. Garvey, Midnight A. C., three rounds, judges' decision. Second Bout—T. Y. Hughes, Paulist A. C., defeated C. Lederer, Harlem Evening High School, three rounds, bout stopped by referee. Third Bout—C. W. Sherwood, Boys' Club, defeated C. Carlson, Swedish-American A. C., three rounds, referee's decision. Fourth Bout—W. J. Jackson, Grace A. C., defeated R. Lynch, Trinity Club, three rounds, judges' decision.

105-Pound Class.—Preliminary Bouts.—First Bout—L. Kahn, Pennant A. C., defeated J. G. Lambert, unattached, one round, referee stopped bout.

ROCHESTER DOWNS N. Y. U.

Up-State Basket Ball Team Wins Handily on Local Court.

The basket ball team of the University of Rochester easily defeated the New York University quintet in the game last night on the latter's court, by the score of 34 to 16. In the opening half the playing was fast throughout, and for the greater part of the twenty minutes the local team held the lead. Near the end of the half, however, the visitors caged the ball from the field and ended the period with the score in their favor by 13 to 12.

The second half found the home team had slowed up considerably, while the Rochester five played a better brand of basket ball and had little difficulty in scoring goals from every angle of the field. The line-up:

Rochester	Positions.	N. Y. U.
Schoen	Right forward	J. McLoughlin
Folds	Left forward	Stewart
Meary	Centre	Dutcher
Carey	Left guard	Helfant
Moskowitz	Right guard	C. McLoughlin

Substitutions: For Rochester—Woodman for Schoen; Attridge for Meary; Hale for Moskowitz. For N. Y. U.—Macdonald for J. McLoughlin; De Simone for C. McLoughlin; C. McLoughlin for Dutcher. Goals from field—Schoen, 4; Folds, 2; Meary, 4; Attridge, 1; Carey, 2; Hale, 2; Stewart, 1; Dutcher, 3; Helfant, 1; C. McLoughlin, 2. Goals from fouls—Meary, 4; Helfant, 1; J. McLoughlin, 1. Referee—Murray Quigg, New York. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

WINNERS AT BILLIARDS.

W. Thompson defeated H. Franzen rather easily last night in the continuation of the amateur handicap three-cushion-carrom tournament at Doyle's Academy by the score of 28 to 21. Thompson ran out his string in thirty-nine innings, and made the high run of six points. Franzen's best run was four points.

After suffering three consecutive defeats at the hands of the New York players, Charles Warren, who represents Boston in the National Intercity Billiard League, journeyed over to Keeney's Academy in Brooklyn last night and was defeated by Charles Otis, the amateur champion of Brooklyn and representative of that city, in the opening game of the series at three-cushion-carrom billiards, by the score of 50 to 20. The Brooklyn player won as he pleased, leading from the beginning of the contest and finishing his card in eighty-one innings. He had a high run of five points, and Warren's was two.

In last night's game of the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line tournament at Keeney's Academy, Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia easily defeated Charles Nahmmacher by the score of 300 to 104, in twenty-two innings. Mayer, who is the only participant in the tournament playing at the scratch mark of 300 points, has contested in three games in the tournament, and in each has had little trouble in overcoming the large handicaps allotted to his opponents. Nahmmacher was playing for 240, but from the start it was apparent that he had no chance of winning. Mayer had high runs of 45 and 44 points, and averaged 13 14-22. Nahmmacher's highest runs were 15 and 12, with an average of 4 16-22.

Y. M. C. A. Billiard Tourney.

Members of the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. and the East Side Branch took part in the second match series at billiards and pool last night in the rooms of the first named, with the following as winners: At pool, Marchant, Twenty-third Street, 100; Nixon, East Side, 37; Ferris, Twenty-third Street, 100; Quealey, East Side, 36. At billiards, Livingston, Twenty-third Street, won from Bligh, East Side, by 150 to 144, with the winner making a high run of 14. The first matches resulted in favor of the Twenty-third Street team, the representatives of which won as follows: At pool, Ferris, Twenty-third Street, 100; Wimpleburg, East Side, 63; Marchant, Twenty-third Street, 100; Hitch, East Side, 46. Billiards, Bligh, East Side, 150; Livingston, 83.

"Nottin' Doin'" at Wrestling Match.

The wrestling match between Zbyszko and Samson, which was to have been held last night at Tammany Hall, was postponed. A placard tied to the handle of the door at the entrance to the building announced the postponement, but gave no particulars. A policeman stood on guard at the door, and to each person who inquired about the bout he answered "Nottin' doin'."

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YALE WANTS NO CHANGES.

Football Rules Good Enough for Another Season's Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—"Yale will urge practically the same football rules for another year," said Capt. Henry Ketcham of the eleven this evening when asked about Yale's stand at the coming conference of the Rules Committee in New York City.

"Personally, I wish the playing periods might be lengthened to twenty minutes each. I believe that the players could easily stand the increased length and that the interest in the game would be correspondingly increased."

Capt. Ketcham will advocate the change at the coming meeting, but will make it clear that Yale is well satisfied with the present code and will disparage any attempt at general overhauling. Walter Camp will be Yale's other delegate. He says that he, too, is well pleased at the success of the present playing code, that he will urge no radical changes and that he has heard of no movement from any source to demand any.

CHARLES DALY A COACH.

Old Harvard and West Point Star to Drill Northwestern Eleven.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Charles D. Daly, formerly well known in college athletic circles as a crack quarter back of Harvard and West Point football elevens, was notified to-day that his selection as football coach of Northwestern University had been formally approved.

The choice was made a short time ago, but the announcement was withheld until President A. W. Harris of the university, who is now traveling in the East, had given his consent. Mr. Daly has not yet announced his acceptance. He was formerly Fire Commissioner of Boston.

Colgate Football Schedule.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Colgate College's football schedule for next season was announced to-day, as follows: Sept. 27, Cornell, at Ithaca; Oct. 4, Amherst, at Hamilton; Oct. 11, Hobart, at Hamilton; Oct. 18, Army, at West Point; Oct. 25, Trinity, at Hartford; Nov. 1, Yale, at New Haven; Nov. 8, Rochester, at Hamilton; Nov. 15, Syracuse, at Syracuse.

Three Dual Meets at Columbia.

Columbia University athletes will all have a turn to-night when three meets will be staged simultaneously in the University Gymnasium Building. Dual swimming and wrestling will be held with Princeton, while Yale's fencers will compete against the Columbia team.

This will be the first tryout for the swimming team, which has been training industriously under Coach Alex Mefferts, who trained the crack swimmers of the Chicago A. C. Coach Mefferts has taken special pains with the Blue and White water polo team and expects them to win. Fritz Culman, who is one of the best 50 yard and 100 yard swimmers in the intercollegiate league, will be Columbia's star man in the swims. The Morningside Heights fencing team has been winning laurels in the local fencing contests and they will undoubtedly prove a strong team against the Eli foilsmen.

Drawings for Cuban Chess.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—At a meeting of the chess masters, held at the Club de Ajedrez de la Habana to-day, drawings were made for the Cuban chess tournament, which will begin here on Saturday. In the opening round the pairing will be: Kupchik vs. Janowski, Corzo vs. Capablanca, Blanco vs. Chajes, and Marshall vs. Jaffe.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1913.

RAILWAY STRIKE PROSPECTS.

The firemen and the railways show a commendable deference to public opinion in the deliberation with which they conduct their negotiations. Each day that passes without a strike makes it less likely that a strike will come at all. It is incredible that it should come before the firemen know the result of the mediation which they solicited. It is certain that it will not come if the appeal which each side makes to public sentiment is sincere. Both make a mistake if they think that the public is thinking of them in the first place. The public is selfish in the matter because it is defenseless. The public needs to be served, and intends to be served, and can be served in only one of two ways. Either the railways must be run by men willing to run them, or by men compelled to run them. Compulsory labor being impossible, it follows that the service must be by men willing to do the work, and whom the public will protect in their work, regardless of the merits of the strike, after the conflict begins.

It is only before the strike begins that the public is concerned in the merits of the argument. After the strike the only possible course is to put pressure on the railways to run the roads, and on the strikers to allow the roads to be run. The railways are proposing nothing to the disadvantage of the men. The worst which can come to the firemen is that they should accept the offer of the railways to advance wages according to various conditions. A strike to compel an advance of wages to a symmetrical standard by leveling up, the present level being above that of the same grades of labor in other occupations, is not a strike to command sympathy. After the men cease work, if they shall be so ill-advised, there will not be a trace of sympathy. The public will then be partisan in its own interests, and be more concerned to have traffic kept moving than to have wages adjusted on any particular basis, whatever the argument in its favor. The time for argument is before the strike, and the longer the argument the less the prospect of a strike. The continuance of the conferences with the mediators is the best news the case admits.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

It is not to be doubted that the President has weighed judicially the arguments upon the bill excluding illiterate immigrants. That is the Taft way. If he were to decide according to the number of those who have appeared for and against the bill, he would have to sign the bill. But if he were to examine the lists he would find that the number of those supporting the exclusion of unskilled labor is explained by their personal interests, while those opposing the bill are thinking of the effect upon the country rather than upon themselves. The general interest is more concerned that the country shall not lack sturdy laborers than that wages shall be raised above a fair market rate by artificial limitation of supply. That competition should be limited in the interests of the wage earner is the argument of those who favor the signing of the bill, such as FRANK MORRISON of the American Federation of Labor, F. S. KATZENBACH of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and others who are within their rights in supporting their own interests. Among those urging the President to veto the bill are Chief Justice OLSEN of Chicago, Prof. LEARNED of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. SUTRO, President of the German-American Alliance; Representative GOLDFOGLE, representing many Jewish societies of various sorts; LOUIS MARSHALL of this city, who has been connected with many labor adjustments, and others of the character indicated by those names.

The more this question is argued the more the argument remains the same. The President might do worse than revive President CLEVELAND's objections to a similar bill. Mr. CLEVELAND expressed his approval of the exclusion of the physically or morally unfit, and continued:

> A century's stupendous growth largely due to the assimilation and thrift of millions of sturdy and patriotic adopted citizens attests the success of this generous and freehanded policy. A contemplation of the grand results of this policy cannot fail to arouse a sentiment in its defense, for, however it might be regarded as an original proposition and viewed as an experiment, its accomplishments are such that if it is to be uprooted at this late day its disadvantages should be plainly apparent, and the substitute adopted should be just and adequate, free from uncertainties, and guarded against difficult or oppressive administration.

So far is this from being true of the present bill that foreign nations are complaining that the bill invades the rights of foreign Governments in placing Inspectors aboard their vessels before they arrive within the jurisdiction of the United States. Italy, Germany, Spain, and the Netherlands already have protested on this head, apart from the merits of the exclusion test itself.

MEXICO'S REIGN OF TERROR.

Late dispatches indicate no improvement in the situation in Mexico City, but quite the reverse. The whole shopping centre of the city, including the Avenida San Francisco and Calles San Juan de Letran and Cinco de Mayo, has been continually under fire, and people venturing in the streets have been killed in great numbers. MADERO's forces, it is said, have fired on the diplomatic white flag, suppressed the activities of the Red Cross, and refused to recognize diplomatic usages.

With Mexican destruction of Mexican property we have nothing to do. But we have a right to demand protection for the lives and property of our own citizens, who have been engaged in business in the city with the sanction of the Mexican Government. Unless there is a cessation of hostilities within the next few hours the situation will be desperate indeed.

THE POLAR STORY'S DARKER SIDE.

Our cable dispatches from New Zealand, printed this morning, clear up practically all the mystery that has shadowed the great antarctic tragedy ever since the news of SCOTT's cruel death arrived. His address to the public made clear enough that something had gone desperately wrong with the conduct of the expedition. What it was, apart from the misfortunes of his own little party, SCOTT did not know, and he indulged in no futile guessing. No less carefully he refrained from criticism of his absent companions, because to criticise justly required knowledge which he did not possess. Like a man he did what he could, and like a man he waited for death when he could do no more.

The information he lacked was in the possession of those who returned on the Terra Nova, and their attempt to withhold it from the public was the more injudicious because it was sure to fail. Such a secret, in the possession of so many, was sure to come out, and that everything should be revealed was the satisfaction, not of "morbid curiosity," but of the world's entirely legitimate interest. As a result of Commander EVANS's ill-advised and ill-timed reticence, wild surmises as to what had happened began to fly about and baseless horrors were imagined.

SCOTT's reference to the "failure" of the other EVANS was misinterpreted simply because people saw somebody was concealing something. An immediate giving out of the details of that terrible episode would not only have saved the unfortunate seaman from the suspicion that his weakening was a moral weakening, but would have added glory to the names of the men who deliberately risked their lives to save his if they could. We can now understand, too, that shortage of the fuel supply in the depots which SCOTT so briefly mentioned as incomprehensible. The exact responsibility for it, as well as for the inadequacy of the effort made to rescue the southern party after it became evident that they were in serious trouble—this will have to be the subject of rigid inquiry. It is reported that the relations between Commander EVANS and Surgeon ATKINSON, who led the rescue party, are "strained." Feelings will be hurt by an inquiry, no doubt, but feelings would be worse hurt if an inquiry were not instituted and carried through, and, what is more, grave injustice would be done.

It is the lesson of common experience that scandals thrive and grow on concealment, while they wither into quick oblivion when promptly brought out into full light. Yet too often the first thought is to take refuge in secrecy—to resent questions. The consequences are usually just what they were in this instance—a period of magnified conjecture and then full revelation after more or less of needless harm has been done.

THE "MONEY TRUST" AT WORK.

While the Pujo Committee is busy with the preparation of its report on the concentration of banking power Wall Street supplies a striking illustration of the way in which that concentration works to the advantage of all concerned. Without a very considerable measure of concentration such a transaction as the underwriting of $126,650,000 of Southern Pacific stock, for which purpose a syndicate has just been organized, could not be undertaken except upon terms much less certain and much more costly than is the present method.

Even under conditions as they are the formation of a syndicate willing upon the terms named in this instance to guarantee the successful sale of so great a block of stock as the Union Pacific Railroad is under compulsion to sell, is regarded in Wall Street as a notable financial achievement—all the more notable because of the worry which the stock markets have been showing these recent days over this very Southern Pacific situation as well as over a variety of other matters. Notwithstanding such handicaps as this imposed a syndicate has been gotten together which has assumed perhaps as large cash responsibility as has been assumed in any previous corporation financing, and which is made up of upward of 550 members, including European participants, who have assumed two-fifths of the total obligation.

Financial leaders must needs have a wide following and have great resources at their command through the trust reposed in them by the owners of capital, to accomplish such tasks as this. Concentration is as inevitable in the field of banking as in the field of industrial production if big things are to be accomplished in a big way. It is well at a time when so much has been said regarding the real or fancied abuses of concentrated banking that a practical example of this sort should be furnished. To use Mr. ROOSEVELT's comparison, it would be about as easy and just about as helpful to have our armies go back to flintlocks as to attempt to destroy the sort of banking concentration which is shown to exist by the ability of one of our banking houses to marshal the resources in this country and all over Europe for the handling of a financial operation which would be big even if undertaken in behalf of a nation.

SPLITTING THE POLICE.

The Mayor's notion of a separate police force to look after the three classes of lawbreakers who are maintained by organized corruption, seems to have, as its chief motive, the protection of the body of the force from temptation and also from suspicion aroused by the wicked among them. The means hardly seem proportioned or adapted to the end, and if they were they involve a fearful admission of incapacity to manage the whole force. The Mayor says there are less than 100 bad men in a body of 10,000, or less than 1 in 100. We do not know exactly how he has found this out, and it is reasonable to ask why, if he can count the rascals, he cannot get rid of them.

He admits that the fraction of the police who are to be set apart to deal with saloons, gambling, and disorderly houses, and made the objective of all the evil forces involved, would to some extent be corrupted. His remedy for this is to give to the head of the force, a separate Commissioner or a commission, the power of summary removal. This is the most interesting and in some respects the most promising feature of his plan. The tenure of the police, with the vested right in pensions which the courts have recognized, is undoubtedly a serious obstacle to thorough discipline. We believe it has been exaggerated in the past and that much more could be done in spite of it than has been done. But if it be an obstacle, it can be removed by law. The tenure can be changed, the vested right can be taken away, with provision for due compensation, and new appointments can be made on new terms. In any case the Mayor's plan appears to be rather one of evasion and compromise than one aimed at doing the utmost possible to reform a monstrous abuse.

THE POOR NOT REGARDED.

Bureaucratic pique, not consideration for the poor in almshouses, was responsible for the railroading out of the Assembly committee over LINCOLN's Birthday, without adequate notice given, of the McElligott bill. The inmates of the State's almshouses have for nearly a generation had the benefit of the judgment of the State Board of Charities in the approval of plans and designs for their accommodation. The board lately disapproved plans for the dining room and kitchen buildings at the Metropolitan Hospital and the Farm Colony on Staten Island. The Staten Island building plan is declared by President STEWART of the Board to be "the poorest I have ever seen." It would have imposed unnecessary hardships upon tuberculous patients and upon the aged and infirm.

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D., and HERMAN RIDDER, the board's Committee on Construction of Buildings, disapproved this design. Therefore the McElligott bill is introduced to take an important function away from the State Board of Charities, so far as almshouses in the City of New York are concerned, and to lodge it with the Board of Estimate, which is competent only in matters for which it was created. The bill should be recalled to the Committee on General Laws for a rehearing, after due notice given.

VIOLENCE OPPOSED BY VIOLENCE.

The police at Croydon, a railroad centre near London, were called upon Wednesday night to defend EMMELINE PANKHURST and her band of female outlaws against an unruly mob angered by the depredations of the women. Violence begets violence. The English police have had a hard time struggling between their duty and the popular sentiment against the lifting of a hand against women. But that good old-fashioned British sentiment is disappearing. The people are aroused against destroyers of the mails and smashers of glass, and are not only angered by what they have done, but are willing to believe the most extravagant charges against them. For instance, the burning of the Regents Park refreshment pavilion on Wednesday is charged to the account of Mrs. PANKHURST's followers without evidence.

Thus the tactics of the militants are working to the defeat of their cause, as was predicted. Mrs. PANKHURST has extraordinary ability as an agitator, but she is destructive, not constructive. The futility of her methods is frankly admitted by Mrs. SNOWDEN, an English leader of the suffrage movement now in this country, and others whose belief in the righteousness of their cause is as firm and sincere as Mrs. PANKHURST's.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Any Change Is for the Better. To have the members of the class graduated at the City College take an oath of allegiance and devotion to the city was commendable, if for no other reason, because it was a novel and interesting addition to commencement exercises—which, as a rule, are as dull as they are familiar. Indeed, almost any form or ceremony would be better than allowing a long string of callow youth to mount a platform, in the presence of fatuous relatives, and declaim their crude or stolen opinions on momentous questions of morals or politics.

The applause which these efforts invariably receive does more than any one thing, perhaps, to give the fledgelings, as they hop out into the world of reality from the monastic seclusion of their college cages, a grotesquely mistaken notion of their own importance and a still more grotesquely mistaken notion of what an "education" is and of what it does for its possessor. They are all destined to a rude awakening—one for which the old-fashioned Commencement Day was the worst possible sort of preparation. Better far, therefore, than the declamation of a graduating essay is a rite solemnly indicative of work still to be done and obligations still to be met.

The Athenian model, too, was good, in spite of the fact that one cannot help recalling that those who took the old oath did not keep it well enough long to perpetuate the State for which they professed such fervid eagerness to live and die. Our boys, standing, as they do, on the shoulders of their ancient forerunners, may do better with and for their country than the Greeks did—and the Greeks didn't do so badly, everything considered, for their achievements have been mentioned in every Commencement Day oration that has been written since their time. And that's something.

The one fault that a hyper-critic might find in the oath, as revised for modern American usage, is that it rather overemphasizes the importance of the citizen's relation to his own city. That is a bit insular—a bit parochial—a bit reminiscent of the era when the resident of another town was necessarily an enemy, to be killed and robbed, bravely and virtuously, whenever opportunity offered. People are coming to think less and less in such units as cities, or as States, or even as nations, and more and more as fractions of a common humanity. Of course, it is well, and extremely well—as a beginning—to keep one's own doorstep swept clean, but, according to distinctly modern ideas, to have done no more is to have done not enough by far. Realization of the fact that they are citizens of the world would not prevent New Yorkers from taking good care of New York.

Sciences in the Schools. DR. RUSBY's protest against the dropping of "science" from the lower grades of our public schools owed something of its emphasis to his assumption—natural enough in one who is himself a working scientist, and therefore highly appreciative of such training as his experience has given—that the thing passing under this large name in the schools is what it pretends to be.

Sometimes it is, but more often, unfortunately, it is something quite different a waste of time or worse for pupils the majority of whom cannot go to school except for a period pathetically brief. In one, and the true, sense of all teaching worthy of the name is science teaching, and it all gives, to whatever measure of success it attains, exactly that power of accurate observation and lucid statement which characterizes the competent scientist. Chemistry is no more a science than etymology, biology no more than arithmetic or geography.

Our schools are pretty bad, but their chief fault is that they try to teach too many things. None of the things is bad or useless in itself, but they can all become so when in conjunction they produce pupils that know nothing well and can do nothing intelligently. The remedy, then, is to drop some sciences and to teach the others more thoroughly. Under competent instructors, one science gives about as much and the same training as another, and is a fine preparation for turning to any.

To have learned how to learn is not to be fully equipped for life, but it is an excellent start, and the school that teaches that one science has reason to be proud of itself.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS BACKWARD.

Surpassed by Private Schools in Meeting Needs of Pupils.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The conclusions of Prof. Frank McMurry, Professor of Elementary Education at the Teachers College, Columbia University, in his report to the Committee on Education of the Board of Estimate, in which he finds that "the course of study prescribed for elementary schools in New York City is twenty years behind the times, is not organized around human problems, shows a want of educational leadership and is not fitted to meet the needs of the pupils," are based on sound logic. Particularly is this true of the public schools of New York, where efficient educational methods must consider the difference between individual pupils where environment and home training are often antithetical.

Common sense precludes the notion that the same curriculum that is prepared for a native American child may be used to advantage with a child of foreign parentage. The spectacle of a school teacher giving the same grammar and reading lessons to a child who speaks the language well as to a child of foreign parentage, who knows but a word or two of English, would be ridiculous if it were not pathetic in the sum of the disadvantage to which it forces the foreign born child for the rest of its life.

It is peculiar that while public schools, with which such problems are always present, have shown a lack of originality in handling these problems, private schools, in which the character of pupils are more nearly alike, have been striving for better understanding of the individual scholars' mental requirements and receptiveness.

E. M. BILZ.

New York, Feb. 12, 1913.

Scott's Burial Place.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the countless voices uttering praise and sorrow for England's dead, may I raise mine in protest against the proposal to bring back the bodies of the heroes? To my mind, coldest common sense and warmest sentiment argue alike against it. Common sense urges that the needed money, time, and effort might be better expended in the care of the dependent dear ones, for whom the heroes spoke in their last hours, or in the furtherance of human knowledge, for which they gave their lives.

No, leave them in their splendid sepulchres,
With ice for marble, snow for royal pall,
Themselves watchers, grave diggers, and priests—
There was the noblest burial of all!

J. DE W. M. S.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1913.

BLIGHTED CHESTNUTS.

Orchards May Be Saved by Careful Treatment—Perhaps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The comments of THE TIMES on the announcement of the Pennsylvania Chestnut Blight Commission of its discovery of a means of attaining a "measurable degree" of success in the treatment of this tree disease are, as usual in all matters, accurate and to the point. As supplementary statements it might be said that this method of spraying with Bordeaux mixture, while not generally applicable, may be found to be specially so in many chestnut orchards set out and cared for as are modern fruit orchards, and where the trees are not allowed unrestrained growth.

Nut growers who have so despaired of being able to do anything for their young chestnut trees once they became attacked that they abandoned them to their fate, and who have believed it useless to plant more chestnut trees, have been "measurably" encouraged by recent evidence that if cultivated chestnut trees are carefully watched and the first evidences of the blight cut off, or out, and the wounds treated with antiseptics the disease may turn out to be no more difficult of control in such trees than is the San José scale in apples. Spraying with the formula recommended by the Blight Commission may be found to be another weapon of defense by preventing reinfection, or even the primary infections. In the case of a few home trees, and more so in commercial orchards, this would be a small price to pay if it would preserve the trees, or even part of them.

Limiting planting of chestnut trees, where watchful care can be given them, may be recommended tentatively.

Chestnut timber may be a "luxury," as THE TIMES says, but something depends on the definition of the word. A good many such luxuries are seriously threatened, and notably our shagbark hickory. This is so serious that the New York State Commissioner of Agriculture, Calvin T. Huson, has announced his intention of calling a conference to consider ways of opposing the threatening pest.

W. C. DEMING,
Pres. Northern Nut Growers' Ass'n.
Westchester, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1913.

MINORITY GOVERNMENT

Permitted by Constitution in Both Houses of Congress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently a correspondent of THE TIMES complained against the rule of minorities in our political system, and was emphatically strong against the adoption of amendments to the State Constitution by a minority vote. Whether that is a wise suggestion is debatable, especially as applied to referendum questions on which from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 men are authorized to act. But how are we to make them vote? For failure a fine might be imposed when no good excuse could be given; but how are we to find out who have good excuses and who have not? The cost of officers or courts to investigate after the election, if paid for at ordinary official rates, would be appalling and far beyond the resultant good.

But if it is bad to be governed by minorities there is a field for reform before us every day while Congress is in session. Minorities in Congress not only can, but often do, enact laws good and bad, and nobody seems to care much about it. To illustrate: The United States Senate is composed, when full, of 96 members. The Constitution under which the members act, and which is so often lauded as being a wonderful work of genius, does not require that a majority of all the members shall be necessary to pass a bill, but only a majority of a quorum, and a quorum is 49 members. Hence, if 49 Senators vote when a bill is put on its passage, the affirmative vote of 25 of the 49 can pass it—25 out of a total of 96! How is that in a country where majorities are supposed to rule?

It is the same in the other house. A quorum is one more than half its members, and a majority of half its members can pass any bill, no matter what its character. This defect in the Constitution is so unreasonable that some of the States, if not all, avoid it by a constitutional restriction requiring that to pass any bill a majority of all the members elected to the Legislature must vote for it. Our own State of New York has this wise provision in its Constitution.

PHILIP SNYDER.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1913.

SARTORIAL PHILOSOPHY.

Respectability and Style Are Not Always Synonymous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his address at the New York State Woman Suffrage Headquarters a few days ago Frederick Whittin of the Committee of Fourteen expressed the desire that respectable women visiting the Night Court should dress in quiet colors. The request reminded me of a story told me by Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, International President of the Crittenden Mission.

Mrs. Barrett said that two most estimable young ladies were very anxious to wear willow plumes at the time when this particular hat trimming was in style, and after a while their mother yielded to their pleadings and bought them each an expensive plume for their hats. Then she took them around to the Night Court!

The lesson was a revelation. Two out of three of the women arraigned before the Magistrate wore willow plumes, some of them much more expensive even than the two worn by the young ladies.

Moral: If two bricks look exactly alike, who is to know the sound one until after he has tried them?

LURANA SHELDON.
New York, Feb. 13, 1913.

CHEAPER POSTAGE.

Once-Cent Rate Suggested for Half-Ounce Letters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the recent reports published in THE TIMES of the economies accomplished by our Postmaster General, which, to an humble person, seem to be a great advance over any of his predecessors, there was a reference to the possibility of cutting the rate on letter postage, which at present is 2 cents an ounce.

My suggestion is that the weight could be cut, or, say, the rate for ordinary postage could be made 1 cent per half ounce, or fraction, which would give the Government 2 cents an ounce, as at present. I find that in a large proportion of my mail I am paying really at the rate of 4 cents per ounce, as most of my mail weighs less than one-half ounce.

Taking the weight of an ordinary envelope and sheet of paper, business sizes, the weight is about one-quarter ounce; the ordinary business letter consists of two sheets, and at 1 cent per half ounce quite a saving would be effected to the average person. A change of this kind could be made without drastic measures and their possible consequent losses.

HENRY L. DES ANGES.
Flushing, L. I., Feb. 14, 1913.

Suffrage and Temperance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The granting of suffrage to women has never yet led to State-wide prohibition, but it has always led to a large extension of dry territory. In Los Angeles County, Cal., twenty-five cities are now dry and only five are wet. The Pacific, a paper representing the Congregational Churches on the Pacific Coast, says in its issue of Dec. 4, 1912, that in the last two years the number of no-license towns in California has grown from about 200 to 675.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass., Feb. 11, 1913.

Woman Suffrage Not Practical?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though the fair sex might manage to cast a ballot or hold down a public chair, the idea does not appeal to one's reason as being practical. If husbands and wives sit on the same jury, how in the name of Heaven is a decision ever going to be reached?

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN.
Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1913.

Willcox for Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the people will place the name of William R. Willcox at the head of the next municipal election ticket it will be a winner.

R. R.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1913.

BEACONS AT PANAMA.

Art Memorials Surpassing Statue of Liberty Proposed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The day of the formal opening of the Panama Canal is approaching, and appropriate ceremonies to celebrate so gigantic an event in the history of the victories of peace are already being made. The occasion will certainly not lack the impressiveness worthy of its significance. But thus far no plan has been proposed, so far as I know, to erect a lasting memorial of the completion by this Nation of this great service to all the world.

To be sure, it may be said that the canal itself will be that memorial, daily renewed. This is true in a sense, but only in the same sense as would be the statement that we need no statues of the Fathers of the Republic because the republic itself is their monument. The opening of the Suez Canal has a memorial in the literal sense in which I speak, namely, Verdi's "Aida," composed for the occasion at Ismail Pasha's request. Operas, even the best ones, are short-lived, however, and, no doubt, when the celebration of the Suez centennial comes around, the Italian master's great work will sound thin and superannuated to our descendants when it is revived for the occasion.

I would propose a more lasting memorial of the construction, the completion, and the dedication of the Panama Canal, a memorial that would not be exclusively a tribute to the men who conceived it, from Goethe to de Lesseps—perhaps the plan teemed in earlier minds—and to the brains and the brawn that have made it a reality. Rather it should signify a dedication of the great waterway by the American people to the service of the generations to come, symbolic of the great work it will perform in drawing the whole world closer together in bonds of amity and international prosperity.

We are approaching the, humanly speaking, indestructible in the matter of construction. Why not, then, erect a monument in honor of the completion and opening of the Panama Canal that shall defy the tooth of time, and last as long as the canal itself? Why not build at each of its entrances a lighthouse of concrete, two memorials surpassing in artistic conception the Statue of Liberty that will serve a practical purpose as well?

The building of these two lighthouses should be the affair of the American people, who have built the canal, but their designing should be the work, by competition, of the artists of the world. The architects of civilization should be invited to send in their designs, an international jury should pass on them, and the American people should defray the cost by popular subscription. It would not be difficult, I believe, to enlist the collaboration of the press, of the country's Chambers of Commerce, of public-spirited men everywhere in the Nation, to make the undertaking a success. It might even be possible to secure the co-operation of our State Department, and of Ministries of the fine arts abroad, to spread the announcement of the competition, its purpose and conditions, far and wide.

The financial side of the undertaking would, it seems to me, offer no difficulties whatever. This is a rich Nation, and a generous one, appreciative, moreover, of the romantic side of history, and of the value of memorials of the present to posterity. No doubt a popular subscription alone would suffice to defray all the expenses of the monument, but additional sources of revenue might be found, under an arrangement with the competitors, which would vest American copyright on their drawings, &c., in the Monument Commission. Thus models, photographs, &c., of the winning design might be sold, as models of the Statue of Liberty have been sold in this country during the last twenty-five years and more, and models and pictures of the Eiffel Tower during a lesser period. Furthermore, a traveling exhibition of all the competing plans, drawings, &c., in this country, at a small admission fee, would yield further funds. This exhibition might also be made a feature of the San Francisco Fair, the Monument Commission arranging with it, also with its directors, for the sale of models and pictures, and for the opening of a subscription booth on the fair grounds. Of course, the names of all contributors to the Panama Canal monument fund would be printed on imperishable vellum, properly bound and inclosed in hermetically sealed metal boxes, to be deposited under the cornerstones of the two lighthouses, if the memorial is to take that form. I should like also to have a third copy of this document deposited in the archives of the Modern Historic Records Association for ready access to posterity.

Since the opening of the Panama Canal is so signally a triumph of peace, it would be appropriate if the Peace Palace of The Hague could be made the centre of receipt for the designs and plans submitted by foreign artists. The permanent staff of the palace, or International Commissioners, would take charge of the documents accompanying the competing drawings and models, and especially of the sealed envelopes containing the competitors' names and addresses, only their pseudonyms or identification marks to be known in this country until after the jury's selection has been made.

The form which this Panama Canal monument is to take would be decided upon, of course, by the Art Committee of the commission that, I hope fervently, will be formed in this country. I have ventured to suggest lighthouses at the two entrances; a tower at the highest point along the waterway might be preferable, or it may even be decided to erect the structure in the National capital, as an important addition to its increasing adornment with historic memorials. All this is a matter for further consideration, as are the terms of the competition, the symbolism of the monument itself, dedicated to posterity as much as to the present and the past, and other details.

The main point now is, Will a number of prominent citizens, public men, business and professional men, architects, artists and engineers, leaders in all the walks of life of the Nation, take upon themselves the labor of organizing and managing the undertaking which I submit to their attention?

Time is pressing. We cannot delay much longer this enterprise if it is to be carried to success by 1915. The collaboration of the foreign press may be considered assured, especially of the foreign periodicals devoted to art and architecture, but the initiative lies with us.

Big men are needed to take it, men whose names are familiar to all the Nation. Will they consider the project worth their while, will they lead this National enterprise, will they give it the prestige of their achievements, their organizing power, their time and labor? Let us hope so. The day of the opening of the canal once past, the project, while still possible, would lose the significance and the romance of timeliness. The Panama Canal Monument should be ready for its unveiling when the canal itself is ready for its opening.

ALEXANDER KONTA.
New York, Feb. 12, 1913.

ASTOR DEVOTES LIFE TO FARMING SCIENCE

Will Develop 6,000 Acres of His Hudson River Estate Along Experimental Lines.

PLANS TO AID THE PUBLIC

Governor Makes Him Head of State Delegation to International Institute of Agriculture in Rome.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Vincent Astor, son of the late John Jacob Astor, one of the wealthiest young men in the world, will attend the General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome next May as the head of the New York State delegation appointed by Gov. Sulzer to-day. That announcement was made by the Governor in a statement which revealed the desire of young Astor, who came into possession of the Astor millions on becoming 21 years old, to make a name for himself in human endeavor and achievement.

Mr. Astor came to Albany a few days ago and sought the advice of the Governor as to the best field of activity to enter. He did not take kindly to the naval militia outlook, as reported. He chose agriculture as the field which offered the best means of aiding in the upbuilding of the State.

"He spent the night in the People's House," Gov. Sulzer said to-day, "and we talked over many things. He wanted my views and my advice as to how he could be a useful man in the progress of the world. He is one of the richest young men on earth, has only reached his majority, and is just out of college.

"I told him he was living in a house with only one window; that he was looking out of that window every day, and his views consequently were limited and contracted. I said, 'You have come to me for advice and my views. I am going to put nine new windows into your house. You can look out of each of those windows with me and you will get a greater perspective. After you have looked out of all the windows, select the view you like best, and the field wherein you think you can be the most useful, and then go to work and do something for your fellow men. Nobody can do more than you to make the world better and happier.'

"Well," the Governor continued, "he spent some time looking out of those windows, and he didn't seem to take much interest in any of them until I went to the agricultural window, and the moment he looked out of that he said, 'That is my field; that is what I should like to do. I have one of the finest farms in the State down along the Hudson River—over 6,000 acres. My father never did anything with it. I am going to make that farm an experimental farm along scientific farm lines, and everything I do there will be told to the people of the State and the country, so that they shall know, so that they shall have the information, so that they may have the knowledge. I will have soils tested and find out what they lack, find out to what they are best adapted for growing purposes, and so forth and so on.' It is a splendid thing. He is to be highly commended—greatly congratulated.

"I saw in the papers that he came up to see me about joining the naval militia," Mr. Sulzer added. "I put that window into his house, and he looked out of it. He didn't take to that at all. He didn't see anything in that. And so of all the windows out of which he looked, he didn't take much interest until he saw through the glass of the agricultural window.

"Mr. Astor is a very intelligent young man. He means well and wishes to do real things. He has good sense and good ideas. He is not going to waste his life. He wishes to do something beneficial to humanity, and he thinks agricultural development is his true field of endeavor. I told him all about this International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, and how much it had done, and how it had revolutionized farming in Europe. He will go to the next Congress and when he comes back there will be much work for him to do in this State. Whatever helps the farmer benefits the State and helps humanity. Scientific and practical farming is the coming profession. It will revolutionize the world."

Others named by Gov. Sulzer to attend the International Congress in Rome were Benjamin F. Yoakum, William C. Brown, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Frederick H. Allen of New York; Elliot B. Norris of Sodus, and J. William Sanbury of Busti.

Speaking of Mr. Yoakum, President of the 'Frisco lines, the Governor said he was notably successful with his farms in Long Island and Texas. According to the Governor, Mr. Yoakum has succeeded in growing better Bermuda onions in Texas than there are in Bermuda.

"Through his efforts," said Mr. Sulzer, "we no longer import Bermuda onions. We export them."

Mr. Brown is President of the New York Central. Gov. Sulzer said he was the greatest farmer in the country.

"Mr. Brown owns an immense farm in Iowa," the Governor explained. "He makes more on that farm than he does in the railroad business. He spends three or four months on it, and is ready at any time to retire from other business and return to that farm."

Mr. Brown has taken an active interest in reviving farming in this State, assuming the position that the reclaiming of agricultural lands would increase the business of the railroads.

Dean Liberty H. Bailey of the State College of Agriculture in Cornell recommended the appointment of Mr. Morgenthau. The Governor said that Mr. Morgenthau, although wealthy, was an agricultural enthusiast and stood at the head of the senior class in the Agricultural College. The executive added that the young man would take up scientific farming, which would be of great importance before long.

Mr. Norris served in the Assembly with Mr. Sulzer twenty years ago. He is a former Master of the State Grange and one of the most prominent men in agricultural activity.

Only five Governments sent delegates to the first congress. Forty-one were represented in the latest conference, and this year forty-five will be represented.

The American delegates will make a study of the co-operative banks in agricultural districts of Europe.

VAIL PLANS FARM SCHOOL.

Will Endow New England College and Give 5,000-Acre Ranch.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—A new college for New England, which will teach boys to become successful farmers and girls to be efficient wives and mothers, is planned by Theodore N. Vail of Lyndon, Vt., President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, who has confided to close friends that he intends to leave his 5,000-acre ranch at Lyndon to the institution, and endow it generously.

The new college will probably be known as Lyndon Institute. Boys and girls, preferably from the country districts of New England, will be received in the academic department at the age of about 12 or 13 years. A three or four year course will fit them for entering the specialized branches.

Mr. Vail told a reporter that he is more interested in the school he is building up than in any of the great business enterprises from which he reaped a fortune.

"I believe that New England is facing a great renaissance," he said. "The awakening will bring boys and girls back to the country in as great numbers as they have been flocking to the large cities.

"Science and invention have made the country a happier and more comfortable place to live in to-day than the big cities. There is no place in this country where more money can be made than right here in Vermont and in the country districts of the other New England States.

"I believe the great secret is to teach boys and girls how to be happy in the country as well as how to make farming scientific and profitable. We shall try here to teach our boys to be happy. They will learn how to make farming a success, and their minds will be broadened, so that they will be good companions with themselves and with their brother farmers.

"We will teach our girls to be happy and efficient wives and mothers. Domestic science will teach them efficiency and economy and they will learn how to make rural social life a pleasure to themselves, to their families, and to others."

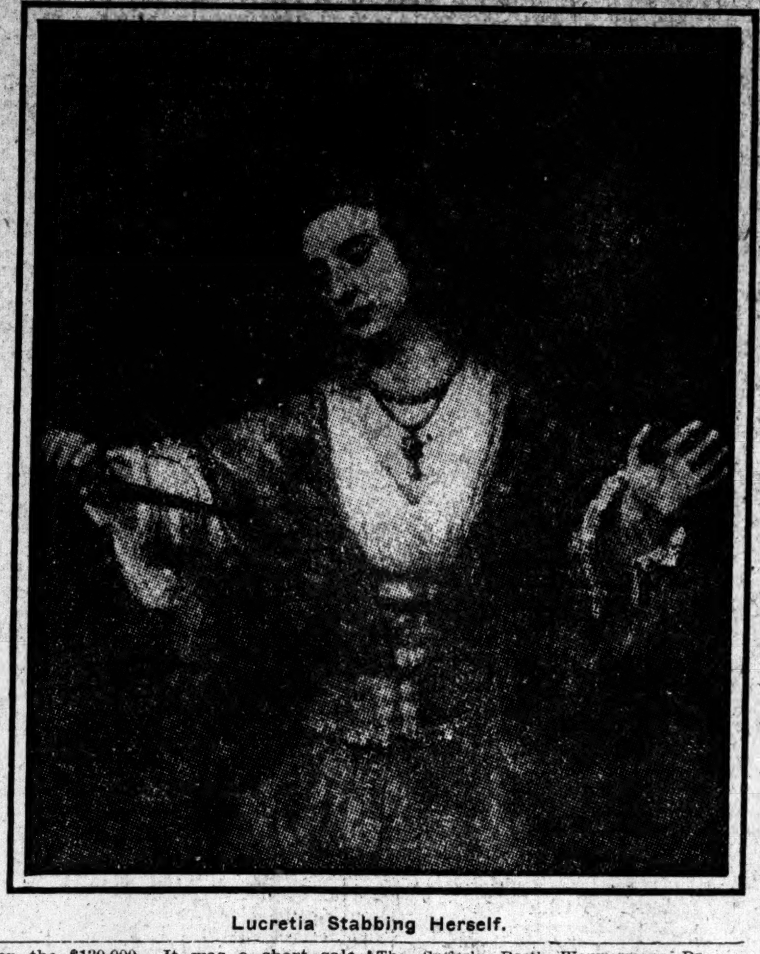
$800,000 AT SALE OF BORDEN PICTURES

Rembrandt's "Lucretia Stabbing Herself" Fetches $130,000—High Prices for Other Works.

A TURNER BRINGS $105,000

Romney's "The Willett Children" Sold for $100,000, and Hoppner's "Mrs. Arbuthnot" for $60,500.

The Rembrandt Sold for $130,000.



Lucretia Stabbing Herself.

Last night was a record breaker in the history of pictures sales in this country, nearly $800,000 being paid for forty-two pictures, the biggest single evening's sale. These were the pictures of the late M. C. D. Borden, the wealthy cotton manufacturer, sold at the Hotel Plaza, under the auspices of the American Art Association.

It was a record-breaking sale in many ways. It brought the highest price paid for a Rembrandt at any public sale in this country, $130,000; record-breaking prices for the two Romney portraits sold, for Hoppner's portrait of Mrs. Arbuthnot, and for John (Old) Crome's "The Willow Tree," which went for $55,000.

There was a large gathering of distinguished people attending the sale, although the buyers were most of them represented by agents, and tickets of admission were refused to more than 3,000 people who would have been glad to have been there if it had been possible. The ballroom of the Plaza was arranged with boxes on three sides of the room. These were crowded, also the galleries, the floor, and many people stood throughout the evening.

The sale was a short one, the pictures bringing the biggest prices running up to the selling point quickly and with big jumps, and being disposed of in time quite out of proportion to the money they represented.

The second highest price of the sale was given for a Turner, $105,000 for "East Cowes Castle, the Seat of J. Nash, Esq.—the Regatta Bearing to Windward." This was the third highest price for a Turner in this country. The famous "Rockets and Blue Lights" of the Yerkes sale brought $129,000.

"The Willett Children," by Romney, two little girls seated and a boy standing, a picture 59 by 47 inches, brought the third highest price of the sale and broke the record for a Romney, bringing $100,000. The second Romney was also a record breaker, the portrait of the "Countess of Glencairn," a life-size full-length portrait of a young woman, leaning against a high pedestal, bringing $57,000.

The portrait of "Mrs. Arbuthnot," the life-sized portrait of a young woman under a tree, resting one arm on a rock, by John Hoppner, brought a record price for the work of that artist in this country, $60,500. The Old Crome: "The Willow Tree," showed a large old willow tree outlined against a bright blue Summer sky, and there was applause when it reached the selling point of $55,500.

There was much interest but comparatively little applause during the sale, the buzz of voices as the pictures were knocked down showing the close attention with which the sale had been followed. The first and perhaps the most enthusiastic applause was when Thomas E. Kirby, the auctioneer, appeared to make the record sale of his life so far. The collection of eighty-two pictures was, he said, the finest ever offered at public sale in the history of the country.

There was applause when the Rembrandt was shown, "Lucretia Stabbing Herself." The figure of Lucretia is of more than half length, the dagger clasped in her right hand pointed at her breast, the left hand uplifted. The gown is of a rich greenish gold with a laced bodice. There is a necklace of pearls about her throat, a cord with a jeweled pendant, and she wears pearl earrings. There is a soft, dull brown tone to the entire picture which is attractive.

The Rembrandt was started for $75,000, the first bid, followed by an excited buzz of voices. It jumped to $80,000, to $90,000, then $100,000.

"There is $100,000 by several bidders," said Mr. Kirby. "Any one would take a Rembrandt like that for $100,000." Then the bid jumped to $110,000, $125,000, and then the $130,000. It was a short sale, perhaps the shortest of the evening.

The Frans Hals of the collection, "The Rev. Caspar Sibelius," was a reverend gentleman with a skullcap and outstanding ruff, with a book in one hand and the other raised as if addressing a congregation. He has something of a bibulous countenance, a good Frans Hals subject, but less interesting than some. The picture brought $45,000. Frans Hals's "Portrait of an Old Woman" at the Yerkes sale brought $137,000.

The Turner was started at $50,000, went to $60,000, then $65,000, and ran itself up to $100,000, and it was only for the last $5,000 that there was work for the auctioneer. The Hoppner had one of the biggest climbs of the higher priced pictures, being started at $5,000 and running up to its $60,500 from that figure. Van Dyck's "Portrait of a Gentleman" started at $10,000, reaching only to $26,000.

Sir Joshua Reynolds's very likable picture of Miss Morris, afterward Mrs. Lockwood, one of the few portraits ancient or modern which seems to resemble a real every day woman, was received with applause. It was started at $10,000, selling for $36,000.

One of the most interesting sales was that of "The Willett Children," by Romney. This picture had a big climb, running up to the selling point of $100,000 from a $10,000 start. At the end of the sale two bidders raised each other's bids, one by $100 each time, the other bidding $400 more. They kept this game up for some time to the amusement of the large audience.

George Hearn, the buyer of many fine pictures, some of which the public sees in the Hearn Galleries of the Metropolitan Art Museum, was in one of the boxes with Mrs. Hearn last evening; Judge and Mrs. William H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon C. Brown, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson, Mrs. Pembrook Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel G. Reid, Mrs. J. B. Trevor, Harry Walters, and Harry B. Smith.

There have been crowds of visitors to the American Art Association Galleries to see the Borden pictures. Wednesday, the last day when they were on exhibition, more than 6,000 persons visited them.

Following is the list of forty-two pictures sold with names of artists, purchasers, and prices:

Edinburgh from Gogar—Patrick Nasmyth; W. W. Seaman, agent	$1,100
Calm Sea—Willem Van de Velde; Scott & Fowles	3,500
The Sluice—John Constable; Otto Bernet, agent	2,100
Unwelcome Confidences—Alma-Tadema; Knoedler & Co.	2,800
Woman Smoking in an Inn—Teniers, the Younger; Knoedler & Co.	2,150
Peasants Before an Inn—Izack van Ostade; Kleinberger Galleries	4,100
The Cliffs at Dover—Turner; R. M. Parker	2,650
The Sutler's Booth—Wouwerman; Dr. Paul Mersch	3,050
Lady Pouring Wine—Gerard Terborch; Kleinberger Galleries	8,100
The Rev. Caspar Sibelius—Frans Hals; W. W. Seaman, agent	45,000
Backgammon Players at an Inn—Van Ostade; W. R. Coe, son-in-law of H. H. Rogers	4,000
Hilly Landscape—Jan Wyants; J. L. Reiss	1,600
Rustic Scene—George Moreland; A. Benziger	2,600
A Waterfall—Van Ruisdael; E. Mallinckrodt	4,100
Grand Canal near Piazza San Marco—Guardi; Scott & Fowles	4,200
Piazza San Marco—Guardi; Scott & Fowles	5,000
L'Abreuvoir—Wouwerman; Dr. Paul Marsch	2,500
Lady Hamilton as Madonna—Romney; Agnew Galleries, London	12,300
Miss Kent—Sir Thomas Lawrence; Scott & Fowles	14,500
Innocence—Greuze; Gimpel V. Wildenstein	13,000
Caroline Anne Horde—Gainsborough; Knoedler & Co.	10,000
Miss Morris—Sir Joshua Reynolds; Scott & Fowles	36,000
The Mussel Eater—Cuyp; E. Thomas, agent	2,700
Castle Kostverloren—Hobbema; Scott & Fowles	16,000
The Music Party—De Hooch; Knoedler & Co.	5,100
The Cascade—Van Ruisdael; Dr. A. Canfield	10,500
Portrait of Gentleman—Sir Anthony Van Dyck; Otto Bernet, agent	26,000
Lucretia Stabbing Herself—Rembrandt; Knoedler & Co.	130,000
East Cowes Castle—Turner; W. W. Seaman, agent	105,000
Conversion of Paula by St. Jerome—Alma-Tadema; A. A. Anderson	13,000
The Pet Bird—Millais; W. W. Seaman, agent	7,200
Mrs. Arbuthnot—Hoppner; Scott & Fowles	100,000
The Willow Tree—Old Crome; C. K. G. Billings	55,500
The Willett Children—Romney; Scott & Towles	100,000
Countess of Glencairn—Romney; Agnew, London	57,000
Mother and Children—Neuhuys; Cottier & Co	2,100
Winter Landscape—Mauve; Boussod, Valadon & Co.	5,900
The Foster Mother—Diffenbach; W. W. Seaman, agent	325
The Old Grandmother—August Siegert; Miss E. R. Wellington	525
The Counterfeiters—Karl Joseph Litschauer; E. Thomas, agent	750
A Bavarian Holiday—Ludwig Knaus; Capt. J. R. de La Mar	860
The Adventure—Defregger; Henry Schultheis	5,000
Total	$797,050

The sale of pictures will be concluded at the Plaza this evening, the sale of art objects, antiques, and a large collection of books being sold afternoons and evenings through to Feb. 19.

THEATRE MANAGERS HEAR ABOUT CRITICS

They Expected Savage to Criticise the Critics, but He Didn't, and Brisbane Did.

ALL DINE AT THE PLAZA

Herbert L. Satterlee Adds the Viewpoint of the Man in the Orchestra and Gives Praise.

The Association of Theatre Managers was obviously disappointed last night at the ninth annual dinner at the Hotel Plaza because Henry W. Savage didn't make any further attack on the dramatic critics. Instead Mr. Savage spoke of "The Drama in the Far East," prefacing his remarks by saying that he supposed that topic had been allotted to him in order to keep the turbulent Savage as far from the scene of trouble as possible. He left the moot question to Arthur Brisbane.

The dinner was attended by 100 members of the association and their guests. Those at the speaker's table were Charles Burnham, President of the association; Police Commissioner Waldo, and Fire Commissioner Johnson, Rennold Wolf, A. L. Erlanger, Arthur Brisbane, Herbert L. Satterlee, Ralph Pulitzer, Guy E. Tripp, Marc Klaw, and Mr. Savage. Mr. Burnham, who was toastmaster, spoke of the law for the licensing of Sunday performances in his introductory remarks.

"We have a law which is not enforced," he said, "but if it is a bad law let us either enforce it or do away with it. The newspapers say that the people need entertainment on Sunday. That is right. But it is not fair that half should provide such entertainment while the other half does not.

Mr. Satterlee was asked to speak from the viewpoint of the man in the orchestra seat.

"Sometimes the man in the orchestra seat feels as if he would like to get up and praise a production or perhaps exclaim: 'piffle!' or 'punk!'" said Mr. Satterlee, "but on the whole, he has a lot to be thankful to you for. You have provided him with the finest theatres in the world, with every comfort, and have done away with the tipping annoyance.

"You have provided for him also, all that is best in the way of drama and the finest talent that the world affords."

Something ought to be done, Mr. Satterlee suggested, to end the congestion of motor vehicles in the streets at theatre time, and another reform he advocated was the establishment of more ticket offices, where patrons could obtain seats and have the theatre charts at their disposal.

"And now I want to talk along a serious line," said he. "I think that the children ought to have standard things in drama in a way that would attract them. Isn't Shakespeare a splendid thing with which to educate the children? I believe that the young people ought to be given Shakespeare and the standard classics to prepare them for the other productions you have to offer."

Mr. Savage said that Japan had advanced further than any other country in the Far East in the production of the drama. "The National Theatre in Japan is one which we would be proud to have on Broadway," he said, "and the development of the drama in Japan has been most unusual."

There was one thing which might well be copied here, said Mr. Savage. In Japan the number of box seats was restricted, so that all who occupied boxes could see the stage.

There was much interest shown in the address by Mr. Brisbane. "I never have heard a critic attack a manager or actor as savagely and ably as I have heard a manager and actor attack a critic," he said.

It was the aim of the critic of to-day, Mr. Brisbane said, to produce an effect, and that was difficult or, perhaps, impossible to the average man along the lines of truth and accuracy. On the other hand, it was easy to produce an effect by lampooning the actor or production, and that was what the average critic did.

"If you have a newspaper scene in a play you caricature it," said Mr. Brisbane, "and the critic you object to is doing the same thing. If I were to enter that field and could get an editor who would permit it, I would substitute careful truth for exaggeration. What men want to know is where they can go to see something and enjoy it. I would point out the things which were beautiful and worth while and let the others go. I think the problem could be solved if the critic had the courage to give up the praise which is obtained by the other method."

Mr. Brisbane concluded by saying that the managers could do much by giving up the practice of setting forth in great letters on signs and billboards the names of the stars who often insulted him in private.

An inside page of the bill of fare had this item from THE NEW YORK TIMES of December, 1871.

New Yorkers, nowadays, are often puzzled to decide which of the many existing theatres or places of amusement to go to. Fifteen or twenty years ago no such decided difficulty presented itself, for theatres in New York did not rise above six in number.

A list of the twenty playhouses which were open in 1871 was then given, and below was the statement that New York in 1913 had 250 theatres, 16 concert halls, 1,095 moving-picture houses, and five new theatres were soon to open.

Among others at the dinner were F. P. Adams, H. J. Ascher, James Buckley, J. P. Beckerton, Jr., George J. Bascom, George J. Bascom, Jr., John Brown, James B. Brady, F. M. Case, Jr., P. J. Casey, A. W. Dingwall, Henry Dazian, Justice M. L. Erlanger, Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards, John B. Foster, Daniel Frohman, M. S. Fischel, Judge John Fitzgerald, David Gerber, William M. Gray, H. J. Goldsmith, Alfred Hayman, William Harris, William Harris, Jr., Arthur Hammerstein, William Hepner, Samuel H. Harris, Henry Blossom, Lee Kugel, Marcus Loew, Frank McKee, E. D. Miner, H. Clay Miner, W. J. Moore, Charles Osgood, G. D. Pitman, J. W. Rosenquest, Edward L. Sheldon, Nathan Stern, Edgar Selwyn, H. A. Shea, Ralph Trier, J. D. Williams, Al Woods, and W. E. Wooley.

Philharmonic Wagner Memorial.

The Philharmonic Society gave a Wagner memorial programme last evening on the date of the thirtieth anniversary of the composer's death. The programme, as a matter of course, contained no novelties. It included "Eine Faust Overture," "Siegfried's Rhine Journey" from "Götterdämmerung," the prelude to "Lohengrin," the Vorspiel and Liebstod from "Tristan und Isolde," the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre," the overture to "Der Fliegende Holländer," the "Waldweben" from "Siegfried," the Good Friday Spell from "Parsifal," and the overture to "Rienzi."

Col. Roosevelt Applauded in Theatre.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt attended the performance in the Globe Theatre last night and occupied lower Box F. Spectators in the first balcony were the first to recognize him, and they started applause that was taken up by the whole audience and continued through the intermission between the first and second acts. They called him by name, while many stood up and demanded a speech. The curtain was being held for the second act when Col. Roosevelt finally acknowledged the demonstration by rising and bowing.

Passengers from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ADRIATIC (Naples)—Samuel Atlee, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Boyce, Mrs. R. F. Clark, F. Lewis Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Crampton, Samuel J. Elder, Major and Mrs. Fauntleroy, Mrs. F. L. Freeman, Miss H. P. Kimball, Miss Rita Lawrence, D. W. H. Newlon, Sir Charles and Lady Rose, James M. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Watson.

ZEELAND (Antwerp)—Mrs. S. M. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Turlington, Mrs. Arthur Alexander, L. A. Dreyfus.

CALIFORNIA (Glasgow)—R. McLean, J. Furness, H. Sharpe, Mrs. E. White, N. Laine.

JOHN FRITZ, IRONMASTER, DIES

Aged Pioneer in Modern Steel Industry Honored by Many Societies.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 13.—John Fritz, the distinguished iron and steel master, died at his home here early today. He was 91 years old.

John Fritz, who has been referred to as "the father of the modern steel industry," began his career in 1838 as an apprentice in the blacksmith trade. He was born in Chester County, Penn., and his education was obtained at a log-house school.

Mr. Fritz first became interested in foundry work after the construction of a mill for rolling bar iron at Coatesville, Penn., in 1844. He entered the employ of this plant, and in six months was in charge as ironmaster. So successful was he in the work of increasing the efficiency of the plant, that he was called upon in 1854 to assist in constructing the famous Cambria Works at Johnstown, Penn., and there he introduced many engineering innovations. In 1860 he entered the service of the Bethlehem Iron Company as general superintendent and engineer and built the works for the company. By this time he was widely known in the iron industry, and the Federal government engaged his services for the mill established at Chattanooga, Tenn., during the civil war.

The introduction of the epoch making Bessemer process for the production of steel in the United States came in 1864, and Fritz was one of the first to realize its value and possibilities. In this work he was closely associated with Alexander L. Holley, the engineer. He took advantage also of the kindred process invented by William Kelly, an American.

When Andrew Carnegie came into the steel industry at the close of the civil war Mr. Fritz was at the Bethlehem plant, and it was found that under changed conditions the manufacture of the Bessemer rails there was unprofitable. Under the direction of Mr. Fritz the plant was immediately put in condition to make structural material, such as is now used in bridge and "skyscraper" construction, and also for the manufacture of large shafting and armor plate. In 1897 he was selected by the Armor Plate Board to make plans and estimates for a Government armor plate works.

In 1893 Mr. Fritz was elected an honorary member of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, from which he received the Bessemer gold medal for services in the advancement of steel manufactories. He was chosen honorary Vice President of the Institute in 1909. He was selected as a member of Group I, at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and honorary expert on iron and steel at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, and received the John Fritz medal from the United Engineering Societies in 1902 and the Elliott Cresson medal from the Franklin Institute in 1910. Mr. Fritz has the distinction of being the only American for whom National engineering societies founded gold medals. He was also a former President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, a former President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and an Associate Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Fritz received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Columbia in 1898, the degree of Doctor of Sciences from the University of Pennsylvania in 1906, and the degree of Engineer from Stevens Institute of Technology in 1907. He was a Trustee of Lehigh University.

George William Maynard.

George William Maynard, a prominent mining engineer, died on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. Schuyler Matthews, 17 Frost Street, Cambridge, Mass., at the age of 73 years. He was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History, and had his business offices in this city. Mr. Maynard had been a mining engineer in Colorado, Ireland, and Russia, and was at one time a teacher at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y. He assisted in the development of the Thomas basic steel process in England and introduced it in this country. Mr. Maynard was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the Iron and Steel Institute.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES J. DILLON, for years a produce dealer in the Gansevoort Market, died on Tuesday at his home, 425 East Eightieth Street.

EMIL V. FELDER, a veterinary surgeon, died on Monday at his home, 4 Hancock Place, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Felder served throughout the civil war as Lieutenant in Company M, Connecticut cavalry.

Mrs. MARIA NEWBOLD WELSH, widow of John Lowbar Welsh, at one time head of the traction syndicate of Philadelphia, and for many years one of the leading bankers of that city, died on Tuesday at her home in that city.

CHARLES H. TERRY, a skipper of the coastal trade, died at his home in Sayville, L. I., on Wednesday, at the age of 75 years. Mr. Terry had an eventful career, and successfully ran the blockades many times during the civil war.

AUGUST M. WOLF, a retired brewer, died at his home, 661 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was born at Wurzburg, Germany, in 1841. Mr. Wolf was President of the Brewers' Society and a member of the German-American Society of New York.

FRANCES E. KNAPP, widow of Charles E. Knapp of Sheppard Knapp & Co., died on Wednesday at her home, 900 Union Street, Brooklyn. She was born in New York, and was the daughter of Thomas and Rachel Fenton.

Mrs. HARRIET C. DANIEL died on Wednesday at the home of her son-in-law, Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, 35 Claremont Avenue, after an illness of two weeks. Mrs. Daniel was 81 years old, and was born in Nantucket, Mass.

Capt. ROYAL E. WHITMAN, U. S. A., retired, died at his home in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday at the age of 79 years. Capt. Whitman was born in Maine and became Sergeant Major of the Twenty-third Maine Infantry in September, 1862. He was raised to the rank of Captain in that regiment the following March, and was honorably mustered out on July 15, 1863. Two years later he entered the regular service with the rank of Second Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry. In 1904 he received the rank of Captain.

MARCUS SIMON, for many years a selling agent in the cloak and suit trade, died of heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 15 Claremont Avenue. He was 60 years old.

STEPHEN H. BACON, a broker with offices at 66 Broadway, died on Wednesday at his home, 48 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, of heart disease. Mr. Bacon was a member of the Hamilton and Excelsior Clubs of Brooklyn. He was 64 years old.

MARGUERITE JOSEPHINE DESCHAUX, widow of John Joseph Deschaux, died on Wednesday evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. N. B. McSorley, 317 Taylor Street, West New Brighton, S. I. Mrs. Deschaux was born in Paris, France, ninety-two years ago, and came to this country in 1844. Eleven years later Mr. Deschaux became associated with the New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, and the family moved to Staten Island.

GEORGE L. MORSE, a pioneer cotton manufacturer of New England, died at his home in Putnam, Conn., yesterday, of pneumonia. Mr. Morse was President of the National Society for the Promotion of Holiness, and for years was an evangelist in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. He was 82 years old.

JAMES HENRY KNAPP, manufacturer of hats, and a member of the firm of Crofut & Knapp, died at his home in South Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday night, at the age of 81 years.

ROBERT A. SMITH, who was Mayor of St. Paul, Minn., for five terms, died at his home in that city yesterday. Mr. Smith was 85 years old and had spent fifty years in public service. He served four years as State Senator and two years as Representative in the Minnesota Legislature.

WILLIAM SINGER, Jr., for many years land attorney for the Southern Pacific Railway Company and an authority on land law, died on Wednesday of heart disease at his home in San Francisco, Cal. He was born in St. Louis in 1850, and had been connected with the railroad company for thirty-five years.

Mrs. GEORGIANNA PERRY FISKE, 87 years old, died on Wednesday at Lakehurst, N. J. She was the widow of John A. Fiske, a stock broker of this city, and had lived for many years in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM A. GAHAGAN, proprietor of large monument plants in Jersey City, died on Tuesday at his home in Plainfield, N. J. He was 64 years old and served as a drummer boy in the civil war.

Mrs. CATHERINE NEVILLE, widow of Robert Neville, a real estate operator, died on Wednesday at her home, 16 Lamartine Terrace, Yonkers, at the age of 83 years. Mrs. Neville was born in England. She had lived in Yonkers for sixty years.

Dr. JAMES JEREMIAH WILLIAMS died of apoplexy on Wednesday at his home, 288 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx. He was a consulting physician at Bellevue Hospital and a member of the medical societies of the State and county.

EDWARD HOWARD, senior member of the firm of Edward Howard & Co., dealers in waste, died on Monday at his home, 452 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 75 years.

MICHAEL LEVINE, a wholesale cigar dealer, died on Wednesday of a complication of diseases at his home, 540 West 144th Street. He was born in this city.

'BROADWAY JONES' TO CLOSE.

George Cohan, After Tour, to Retire—May Irwin Coming to Cohan's.

Cohan and Harris announce next week as the last for their production at the Cohan Theatre of "Broadway Jones," which will be followed by May Irwin in "Widow by Proxy," a comedy by Catherine Chisholm Cushing. Saturday, Feb. 22, will make the end of a six months' run of the piece, and it is announced that it will be the last appearance on Broadway of George M. Cohan as an actor.

Mr. Cohan will, after taking the play on a tour, retire to country life. But he expects to keep his interest in the firm of Cohan & Harris, and devote his time to writing plays and taking part in perfecting the productions of the firm.

Miss Sadie L. Jacobson Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Sadie L. Jacobson of 3,505 Broadway to Milton Weber of 526 West 118th Street has been announced, and their wedding is to take place on March 4. Miss Jacobson has spent much of her time in settlement work since her graduation from Columbia University. The couple will hold a reception at the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d Street, on Sunday, from 3 to 6.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

SANFORD — GILLET.—Quietly at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., Reginald Sanford and Mildred Gillet.

STRINGER—TAIT—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Feb. 11, Eloise Wilson Tait to G. Franklin Stringer, Jr., by the Rev. Morgan Miller.

HAMBURGER—COHN.—Feb. 12, Fanny D. Cohn to Simon B. Hamburger.

ROSENHEIM—SPIEGEL.—Feb. 12, Rosalie C. Spiegel to Sidney T. Rosenheim.

ROTHSTEIN—POPPER.—Feb. 12, Gertrude Popper to Abe L. Rothstein.

Died.

ASPINWALL.—At Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Feb. 13, 1913, John Abel Aspinwall, D. D., son of the late William H. Aspinwall, of New York, in his 74th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLANCHARD.—Feb. 13, Mildred Blanchard. Funeral Saturday, 1 o'clock, from chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St.

BRYAN.—At Albuquerque, N. M., on Feb. 10, after a brief illness, Richard William Dickinson, eldest son of the late Edward Dennis and Sarah Conger.

CREIGHTON.—Celia M. Creighton, wife of William V. Creighton and daughter of Maria and the late James B. Warden, at her residence, 175 West 72d St. Funeral from Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, on Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

DANIEL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1913, at the home of her son-in-law, Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, 35 Claremont Av., New York City, Harriet Courtenay Daniel, in her 81st year. Interment Wilmington, N. C.

DE BILLIER.—Feb. 13, 1913, in New York City, Henry de Billier, son of Frederic de Billier. Funeral private. No flowers by request.

DESCHAUX.—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. N. B. McSorley, 317 Taylor St., West New Brighton, S. I., Marguerite Josephine Deschaux, in her 92d year. Funeral from Church of the Sacred Heart, Burger and Castleton Av., on Saturday at 10 o'clock.

DUTCHER.—Rebecca Jacobs Alwaise, widow of Silas B. Dutcher, on Feb. 13, 1913, in her 77th year. Funeral at her late residence, 675 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EYRE.—On Friday morning, Georgina Harriot Eyre, at the residence of her brother, Maynard C. Eyre, 78 Townsend Av., Clifton, S. I., daughter of the late Henry and Georgina Eyre. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

FISKE.—On Feb. 12, at Lakehurst, N. J., in her 88th year, Georgianna Perry, wife of the late John A. Fiske. Services at residence of her son, Frederic B. Fiske, 71 Willow St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock.

FRANKLIN.—Suddenly, at his residence, Flushing, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, Lindley Murray Franklin, in his 75th year. Funeral services at St. George's Church, Flushing, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 15, at 2 P. M.

FRITZ.—On Feb. 13, 1913, John Fritz, ironmaster, in his 91st year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 17, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, 155 Market St., Bethlehem, Penn. Interment Nisky Hill Cemetery.

HOETZEL.—Elise, beloved wife of the late Hubert Hoetzel, and mother of Hubert and George Hoetzel, in her 66th year. Services at her late residence, 3,149 Decatur Av., Bronx, Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment private, Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.

KENT.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1913, W. Irving Kent, Jr., eldest son of W. Irving and Helen Van Cortlandt Kent, in the 25th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Friday, Feb. 14, at 11:30 o'clock.

KNAPP.—At his home in South Norwalk, Conn., on Feb. 12, James H. Knapp, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services Saturday, Feb. 15, at 3:30 P. M.

LUDLUM.—E. Ferdinand Ludlum, at Newark, N. J., on Feb. 12, 1913. Funeral services will be held at the Halsey Street M. E. Church, Sunday, Feb. 16, at 3:30 P. M.

LUYSTER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1913, Henry M. Luyster. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 430 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MACKENZIE.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, 1913, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Frederick C. Lockhart, 23 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Colin Grant Mackenzie, in his 81st year. Funeral private.

MacKIE.—At her home in Morristown, N. J., on Feb. 11, 1913, in the 84th year of her age, Annie, widow of James S. MacKie, M. D., and daughter of the late Ellakim and Maria Robb of Baltimore. Funeral services at Brookside Cemetery Chapel, Englewood, N. J., Feb. 14, upon arrival of Northern Railroad train leaving Erie Station, Jersey City, at 1:29 P. M. and arriving at Englewood at 2:01 P. M. Please omit flowers. Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.

MAYNARD.—At Boston, Feb. 12, George W. Maynard, in his 74th year. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. F. Schuyler Mathews, 17 Frost St., Cambridge, Mass., on Friday, Feb. 14, at 4 P. M.

MAYO.—Harriet Elizabeth Ingraham, wife of James Henry Mayo, on Feb. 12, 1913, at the home of her son-in-law, Major Samuel Hof, in the United States Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill. Funeral services will be held at Rock Island on Friday, Feb. 14. Boston papers please copy.

PFAFF.—Suddenly at her home, 200 22d St., Flushing, L. I., Caroline, widow of Adam Pfaff. Funeral services Sunday, Feb. 16, 1913, at 2 P. M.

PRENTISS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1913, Nathaniel Appleton Prentiss. Funeral services at his home, 39 East 75th St., on Saturday, Feb. 15, 1913, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Boston papers please copy.

PRENTISS.—Headquarters The Veteran Corps of Artillery, S. N. Y., The Military Society of the War of 1812, Armory, 34th St. and Park Av., New York, Feb. 13, 1913.

Announcement is made of the death, on Feb. 12, 1913, of Nathaniel Appleton Prentiss, a hereditary member of this corps and society. Members are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 39 East 75th St., Saturday morning, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock.

ASA BIRD GARDINER,
Commandant and President.
CHAS. ELLIOT WARREN,
Captain-Adjutant and Secretary.

PRENTISS.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. Office of the Society, Fraunces Tavern, Corner Broadway and Pearl Sts., New York, Feb. 13, 1913.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate member, Nathaniel Appleton Prentiss, at 39 East 75th St., on Saturday, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock.

EDMUND WETMORE, President.
H. R. DROWNE, Secretary.

PRENTISS.—Society of Colonial Wars, in the State of New York. Office of the Secretary, 45 William St., New York.—Members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late fellow-member, Nathaniel Appleton Prentiss, Esq., at his late residence, 39 East 75th St., on Saturday, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD LADD, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

PUTNAM.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 13, 1913, Adine, daughter of the late Charles C. and Adine H. Putnam, in her 20th year. Funeral service at the residence of her sister, Mrs. James L. Edwards, 62 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 15, at 2 P. M.

RICHARD.—Feb. 13, Bertha, aged 29. Funeral chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av., 19th St., Saturday, 1 o'clock.

ROE.—At Tucson, Ariz., Feb. 8, Malda Youngs, wife of W. Stuart Roe. Funeral from her late residence, Hillbern, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M. Interment private, at Goshen, N. Y., Sunday afternoon.

RUCKEL.—Entered into life on Thursday, Feb. 13, 1913, M. Louise, daughter of the late Samuel Ruckel of New York. Funeral service at her late residence, 312 Union St., Hackensack, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 14, at 8 P. M.

SCOLLAY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1913, Amelia Elizabeth Scollay, widow of the late John A. Scollay. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 308 Halsey St., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 14, 1913, at 7:30 o'clock.

Died.

SIMON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, Marcus Simon, beloved husband of Minnie L., and father of Bessie and Mrs. Elkan B. Marks. Funeral from his late residence, 15 Claremont Avenue, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. New Orleans papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Orange, N. J., Feb. 12, 1913, Albridge Clinton Smith in his 64th year. Funeral services will be held at the Hillside Presbyterian Church, Orange, on Saturday, Feb. 15, on the arrival at Highland Avenue Station, Lackawanna R. R., of the 11:30 train from Hoboken. Interment at the convenience of family.

STRAUS.—Godfrey, aged 62. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Monday, 10 o'clock. Motor cortege.

TOMPKINS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1913, William Hays Tompkins, beloved husband of Clara B. Tompkins. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOWNSEND.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, office of the Secretary, 45 William St., New York: It is with great regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death of their fellow-member, James H. Townsend, Esq., at his home in Ossining, N. Y., on Feb. 10, 1913.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD LADD, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

AUSTIN.—Ellen, 9 West 63d St., Feb. 12. Funeral service to-day.
BECK.—Catherine A., 1,459 Lexington Av., Feb. 10. Funeral private.
BOLSTER.—Joseph, 351 West 123d St., Feb. 11.
BRANDOFF.—Catherine L., Feb. 11. Funeral 136 Greenwich Av. to-day, 10 A. M.
BYRON.—Mary, 140 West 109th St., Feb. 12. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.
CAMPBELL.—Mary A., 421 West 34th St., Feb. 12. Funeral to-day, 9:45 A. M.
CARLIN.—John H., 70 East 106th St., Feb. 11. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
CURTIN.—Mary A., 611 Columbus Av., Feb. 12. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.
DEVINE.—Evelyn, 651 10th Av., Feb. 12. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.
DEVLIN.—Harry J., 273 9th Av., Feb. 12. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.
DORR.—John A., Feb. 11, aged 72. Funeral 688 9th Av.
FLANAGAN.—William H., 279 West 117th St., Feb. 11.
GRAF.—Franz, 265 West 125th St., Feb. 12. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.
JAMES.—Ada L., 112 Convent Av., Feb. 12. Funeral private.
JORDAN.—Harry, William Parker Hospital, Feb. 12, aged 5. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.
KAHN.—Mina, 139 Kent St., Feb. 12. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.
KLEEMAN.—Leon R., Feb. 12. Funeral 241 West 23d St.
LARKIN.—Michael, St. Vincent's Hospital, Feb. 12, aged 65. Funeral private.
LEVINE.—Michael, 540 West 144th St., Feb. 12, aged 49. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
LYELL.—James, 119 West 104th St., Feb. 12. Funeral to-day, 11:45 A. M.
McDERMOTT.—Philip, 300 East 96th St., Feb. 12. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.
McLAUGHLIN.—Mary, 238 West 20th St., Feb. 12, aged 57. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.
MALONEY.—Marie, 2,329 Webster Av., Bronx, Feb. 12. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
MORRIN.—Ellen, 226 East 82d St., Feb. 11. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
NIELSEN.—Carl A. W., 310 East 40th St., Feb. 11. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
O'CALLAHAN.—Daniel, 437 West 56th St., Feb. 12. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.
QUINN.—Michael, 636 East 137th St., Feb. 12. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.
REILLY.—Christopher, Feb. 11. Funeral 464 West 51st St. to-day, 9:30 A. M.
SCHUSTER.—Bertha, 436 East 17th St., Feb. 11. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
SNIDER.—Albert M., 992 Simpson St., Bronx, Feb. 12. Funeral Feb. 16, 1 P. M.
WILLIAMS.—Dr. James J., 288 Alexander Av., Bronx, Feb. 12. Funeral to-morrow.

Brooklyn.

BACON.—Stephen H., 48 Livingston St., Feb. 12, aged 65.
BENDER.—John G., 916 Gravesend Av., Feb. 12, aged 67. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
BRANDT.—Ellen, 73 2d St., Feb. 12.
CASTELL.—Samuel, 260 Schermerhorn St., Feb. 12, aged 71.
DALTON.—James, 224 Green St., Feb. 11.
DAVIS.—Louisa, 880 Lorimer St., Feb. 11. Funeral to-day.
DE ROS.—Colin, 258 5th Av., Feb. 11, aged 44.
DOUGHERTY.—Ellen, 371 Marcy Av., Feb. 12, aged 44. Funeral to-morrow.
DRISCOLL.—John, 135 Ryerson St., Feb. 11. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
DROSTE.—Louisa, 188 Hewes St., Feb. 11. Funeral private to-day.
DUNBAR.—Georgiana F., 187 Rogers Av., Feb. 12. Funeral to-morrow.
FINNERTY.—Peter A., 72 16th St., Feb. 12, aged 23. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
FRITSCH.—Anna M., 432 Stratford Road, Feb. 12, aged 84. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.
GANSTER.—Dr. William, 180 6th Av., Feb. 11.
GATENS.—Letitia, 288 12th St., Feb. 12, aged 85. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
GLOSTER.—Thomas, St. Mary's Hospital, Feb. 12. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
HARTUNG.—Christian, 146 16th St., Feb. 12. Funeral to-morrow, 2:30 P. M.
HOLLY.—Christina, 66 Morton St., Feb. 11, aged 80. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
KENNY.—William A., 449 50th St., Feb. 12. Funeral service to-morrow.
KISSAM.—Bessie B., 19th St., Charles Place, Feb. 12.
KNAPP.—Frances E., 900 Union St., Feb. 12. Funeral private.
LEDWITH.—Mary A., 258 West St., Feb. 12, aged 50. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.
LEONARD.—Ida, Feb. 12. Funeral service 396 Gates Av. to-day.
LOUGHLIN.—John J., 84 4th Place, Feb. 13. Funeral to-day.
McMAHON.—Timothy, 102 Kingsland Av., Feb. 12. Funeral to-morrow.
MALEY.—Isabella H., 2,189 Clarendon Road, Feb. 12. Funeral to-morrow.
MERZ.—Katherine, 1,575 Brooklyn Av., Feb. 12, aged 80. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
PIRIE.—Robert, Skene Sanitarium, Feb. 12.
ROSENBERG.—Babette, 1,121 40th St., Feb. 12, aged 75.
STEBLIN.—Mary, Rockaway Av., Canarsie, Feb. 11, aged 82.
STEWART.—Charles W., 847 Hendrix St., Feb. 12, aged 22. Funeral to-morrow.
SWANN.—Mary C., 1,010 East 19th St., Feb. 12. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
VAN BUSKIRK.—Ettie F., 555 Hancock St., Feb. 12, aged 56. Funeral service to-day.
WINN.—John F., 214 Emerson Place, Feb. 13. Funeral to-morrow.
YORK.—Mary A., 56 St. Mark's Av., Feb. 12. Funeral notice later.
YUNKER.—John H., 89 Elton St., Feb. 11, aged 36. Funeral to-day.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ADAMS.—Mattie, 111 Jackson St., Hoboken, Feb. 11. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.
BRADY.—Bernard J., 216 Norfolk St., Newark, Feb. 11. Funeral to-morrow.
BUETELL.—Julius, Newark, Feb. 11, aged 74. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
CARR.—Mary, 86 Vanderpool St., Newark, Feb. 13.
CORT.—Mary, 579 13th Av., Newark, Feb. 11. Funeral to-morrow.
DONNELLY.—John, 14 Parnell Place, Jersey City, Feb. 12.
DOWNS.—Albert A., Newark, Feb. 11, aged 70.
ELLIS.—William S., 184 4th St., Newark, Feb. 11.
EPTING.—Frank E., 50 Orient Av., Jersey City, Feb. 12.
ERLER.—Richard M., 350 North 7th St., Newark, Feb. 11, aged 62.
FINN.—Thomas, 29 Spruce St., Jersey City, Feb. 11. Funeral to-day.
HAGGERTY.—Ann, 507 South 11th St., Newark, Feb. 12. Funeral to-day, 8:30 A. M.
HARRIS.—Washington, Newark, Feb. 12.
HORNER.—Charles H., 66 Seymour Av., Newark, Feb. 11, aged 66.
HOWARD.—Frank T., 162 Hopkins Av., Jersey City, Feb. 12, aged 35.
KENT.—George F., 26 Danforth Av., Jersey City, Feb. 11, aged 24. Funeral to-day.
KERB.—Mary A., 145 1st St., Newark, Feb. 12. Funeral to-day.
LANG.—Lucas, Jersey City, Feb. 12, aged 54.
RAMSAUER.—Anna, 100 Badger Av., Newark, Feb. 12. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
REILLY.—John P., 38 Hopkins Av., Jersey City, Feb. 11. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.
RUMLEY.—Mary, 205 13th St., Jersey City, Feb. 12. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.
SMITH.—Mary A., 237 Littleton Av., Newark, Feb. 11. Funeral to-day.
SPILLANE.—Hugh A., 66 Barbara St., Newark, Feb. 13.
WILSON.—Jane, 102½ Clendenny Av., Jersey City, Feb. 11, aged 73. Funeral to-day.

Long Island.

CORSE.—Edward, Flushing, Feb. 12, aged 20.
GARTNER.—Vincent, 176 Norman St., Evergreen, Feb. 11, aged 69.
HILBERT.—Oswald, 288 5th Av., Long Island City, Feb. 11, aged 67. Funeral to-day.
POWERS.—Lillie S., Flushing, Feb. 12. Funeral notice later.
SAUERBREY.—Herman, Long Island City, Feb. 12, aged 67. Funeral private.
SMITH.—George H., Flushing, Feb. 12, aged 69. Funeral service to-day.

Westchester County.

DITTELBACH.—Wilhelm, 15 Putnam St., Mount Vernon, Feb. 12, aged 79. Funeral to-day.
HEALEY.—Mollie J., Yonkers, Feb. 11. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
NEVILLE.—Catherine, 16 Lamartine Terrace, Yonkers, Feb. 12, aged 83. Funeral private.
SHELLADAY.—Donald, Tuckahoe, Feb. 10. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

DRURY.—George, mass, St. James's Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 8:30 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

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CEMETERIES.

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SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Russell Hoadley and Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds have moved to their new apartment, 925 Park Avenue, for the remainder of the Winter. They plan to spend the Summer in England.

Dr. and Mrs. Allen Starr of 5 West Fifty-fourth Street are sailing for Egypt on the Adriatic on Feb. 18.

Lady Melvin Jones of Toronto, accompanied by Miss Manning, is at the Hotel Gotham for a visit. Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris and Mr. and Mrs. Percy K. Hudson are also at the hotel, the latter being the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Hudson.

Mrs. James Slater of 20 Fifth Avenue is giving a Japanese party to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who were at the Ritz-Carlton, left yesterday for their home in Washington, D. C.

Count von Oberstadt of Munich is at the Hotel Astor for a visit, also Baron Berwick of Berlin, who is on his way to San Francisco, Cal., where he will enter the German consulate service.

Mrs. James Blair, who has been at the Plaza all Winter, left yesterday for Palm Beach.

The Friday Juniors will have a dance at Sherry's, in the small ballroom, this evening. The class is made up of young girls not yet out.

The Baroness de Graffenreid gave a bridge yesterday at her Park Avenue home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Baker of East Orange, N. J., are leaving to-day for a month's visit in California.

Miss Natalie Jerrold Kelley has been the guest in Pittsburgh of Mrs. Thomas McK. Cook, to whose son, Thomas McK. Cook, Jr., Miss Kelley is engaged.

Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd will give a valentine bridge to-day at her residence in Madison Avenue, and Mrs. Lauterbach will entertain with a Valentine dinner of eighteen covers at her residence, 761 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Justus Ruperti will entertain to-day with bridge for Mrs. Hamilton Fish.

The Directors and Auxiliary Committee of the Chrystie Street House, 77 Horatio Street, will give teas to-day and to-morrow from 3 to 6 o'clock, and the new house will be on exhibition.

Mrs. C. C. Cuyler gave a small St. Valentine dance last night at Sherry's for young people.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Shearn are to give a reception on Sunday, Feb. 23, at their home, 308 West Seventy-eighth Street, from 4 to 7, for Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst.

The annual St. Valentine's Kettledrum in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged will be held this afternoon at Sherry's. There is to be a sale and many novel attractions, including auction bridge, moving pictures, and dancing. Mrs. Richard Irvin is President of the Board of Managers.

A reception to Ambassador James Bryce will be given this afternoon in Earl Hall, Columbia University, by the Academy of Political Science. To-morrow afternoon the Daughters of the Empire, of which Mrs. C. B. P. Gordon is President, are to give a reception in the Ambassador's honor at the British Imperial Club in East Thirtieth Street.

Dr. and Mrs. E. R. L. Gould are giving a dinner at their home, 57 West Fifty-second Street, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, for Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson.

Miss Mildred Gillet a Bride.

The marriage of Reginald Sanford, a son of William Sanford of Litchfield, Conn., and Miss Mildred Gillet, a daughter of Elmslie Gillet of 158 East Thirty-eighth Street, took place yesterday at 3:30 o'clock in Trinity Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Irving Murray officiating. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother, only relatives were present. There were no attendants. Miss Gillet wore a traveling dress. The engagement was announced shortly after Miss Gillet's début less than two years ago.

MRS. DOWNING WEDS AGAIN.

Greenwich Church Soloist, a Divorcee, Married to Alex. Howell of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, CONN., Feb. 13.—It became known to-day that Alexander Howell of New York, and Mrs. Carl Downing, soloist in the Second Congregational Church of Greenwich, were married in New York State about the middle of January and have taken up their residence at 2,606 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn., Mr. Howell being the Bridgeport manager for the Cadillac Company.

Much interest attaches to this marriage, as last Summer Mr. and Mrs. Downing were divorced after a private hearing in Bridgeport, at which time both parties brought charges against the other, and Mr. Howell, who had been an intimate friend of both, had been prominent in his endeavors to prevent the divorce.

Mr. Howell at that time was an automobile dealer in Greenwich and he and Mr. Downing were often together on automobile tours. Mr. Downing is a tenor soloist and is employed by the Moline Car Company of New York City. His former wife has sung in New York City churches. She is retaining her position in the Greenwich Church. She and Mr. Downing formerly lived in Syracuse.

EX-CONSUL FRANSEN DEAD.

Former German Representative Here Had Long Diplomatic Career.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Rudolf Fransen, until a year ago German Imperial Consul General at New York, died to-day at Oldenburg, aged 49 years. Mr. Fransen was forced to relinquish his duties in America a little more than twelve months ago because of failing health. He returned to Germany, but the change of climate failed to benefit him.

Mr. Fransen succeeded Carl Buenza as Consul General in January, 1909, when his predecessor was promoted by the Imperial German Foreign Office to the rank of Minister Resident and assigned to the City of Mexico. While in New York, where he remained for three years, Mr. Fransen earned the commendation of the Foreign Office for his work. He had previously served in the Department of Justice in Berlin, which he entered in 1886, and served continuously until 1896. In the latter year he was transferred to the Foreign Office, where he was first appointed Vice Consul to St. Petersburg. His first official visit to the United States was when, in 1900, he was appointed Vice Consul to New York. During his brief stay here at this period he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Donner, daughter of one of the large shareholders of the American Sugar Refining Company.

After serving as Vice Consul in New York, Mr. Fransen was promoted and transferred, being sent to Haiti with the rank of Minister Resident. He participated in the arrangements which led to the sinking of the Haitian revolutionary gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot in the harbor of Gonaives, Sept. 7, 1902, by the German gunboat Panther. He was on the Panther when it went in pursuit of the Crete-a-Pierrot after the latter had seized part of the cargo of the German packet the Markomannia, destined for the provisional Government of Haiti. From 1904 until his appointment in January, 1909, to the office of Consul General in New York Mr. Fransen represented the Foreign Office in Montreal.

Miss Silverstein's Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Silverstein of 3 West 120th Street are to formally announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Siliverstein, to Jesse Lederer of this city at a reception to be held on Sunday at their home. Mr. Lederer is the son of Emil Lederer, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Hamburg-American Line.

CHARLES MAJOR IS DEAD.

Author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" Dies in Indiana Home.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Feb. 13.—Charles Major, the author, died at his home here this morning after an illness of several months of liver disease.

Charles Major was born in Indianapolis, Ind., July 25, 1856, the son of Stephen and Phoebe A. Major. The early years of his life were spent on a farm and his education was received in the common schools of Indianapolis and Shelbyville, where he was graduated from the High School with high honors. He early developed a fondness for reading, and in order to satisfy his longing for study he entered the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor and remained there three years.

Charles Major's father was a Circuit Court Judge, whose supreme wish it was that his son should be a lawyer. "With a heart full of smothered rebellion," wrote his son later, "I submitted to my fate." He began the practice of law in Shelbyville and continued at this work for fifteen years. Financially he was successful, but in later life he recalled these years as "fifteen years of nightmare." His release finally came when he proved his ability to write.

Charles Major published his first book, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," in 1898 under the nom de plume of Edwin Gaskoden. This historical novel excited much curiosity and won instant success. In 1900 he published "Bears of Blue River," which was followed in 1902 by "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," and in 1903 by "A Forest Hearth." "Yolanda, Maid of Burgundy," was published in 1907, "Uncle Tom Andy Bill" in 1908, "A Gentle Knight of Old Brandenburg" in 1909, and in 1910 "The Little King." Mr. Major was also a frequent contributor to magazines. Of all his books the ones he liked best were "A Forest Hearth" and "Yolanda, Maid of Burgundy."

Stephen Sanford Dead at 87.

Special to The New York Times.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Stephen Sanford died at his home in this city at 11 o'clock to-night in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was the largest employer of labor in this city, the Sanford carpet mills giving employment to 3,000 men and women. Of recent years he has been known throughout the length and breadth of the land by the victories of his hurricane-bred horses on the Saratoga race track, beginning many years ago with Postguard, and closing with Chuctanunda, Caughnawaga, Mollie Brandt, and Mohawk II. Many times a millionaire, Mr. Sanford had during his lifetime contributed to every charitable institution in the city. Although a lifelong Republican, Mr. Sanford never held but one public office, that of Representative in Congress. He is survived by a son, John Sanford of this city.

Taught School in New Times Square.

Franz Traft, 70 years old, and formerly a schoolmaster with a private school on the site of the present Times Building, died Wednesday night in the Metropolitan Hospital on Ward's Island, where he had been employed as a clerk for the last five years. Mr. Traft came to this country from Baden-Baden, Germany, when 25 years of age, and opened a private school at Forty-second Street and Broadway. Later he moved his little school to Fifty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, where he taught for many years.

Color Conferences at the Lyceum.

Two of Elisabeth Merbury's series of color conferences will take place this week at the Lyceum Theatre, the first this afternoon and the following to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. To-day Christian Brinton will describe "The Spain of the Moors, Velasquez, and the Prada." To-morrow Carroll Beckwith will talk on "Versailles."

SAYS THE NEW HAVEN IS NOT A MONOPOLY

Only Controls 5.8 Per Cent. of New England Water Traffic, E. G. Buckland Testifies.

HOLDINGS IN COAST LINES

Railway Shows a $6,000,000 Annual Deficit on the Physical Valuation of $500,000,000, He Says.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—E. G. Buckland, Vice President of the New Haven railroad and steamship companies, headed a delegation of officials who testified to-day before the House Shipping Trust Investigating Committee to refute charges that the New Haven road had a monopoly on water and rail traffic in New England. George S. Hobbs, Vice President of the Maine Central; Daniel H. Hayne, General Solicitor for the Merchants and Miners' Company, and Calvin Austin, President of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, were others present.

Mr. Buckland testified that of a total water traffic in and out of New England ports coastwise and not including transatlantic, aggregating 33,560,653 short tons in the fiscal year 1912, the New Haven system controlled only 5.8 per cent. Mr. Buckland denied that there was any effort to stifle competition.

Mr. Buckland testified that the New Haven system "did not actually or potentially" control the Eastern Steamship Company, but owned 35,000 shares of 97,500 shares of stock. The New Haven road, he said, absolutely owned the New England Transportation Company, controlled $2,531,700 of the $5,000,000 total capitalization of the Merchants' and Miners', and controlled the Maine Steamship Company.

Mr. Buckland said that despite the New Haven's stock interest in the Merchants & Miners' Transportation Company it had "no potential control;" that he had regarded the Merchants & Miners as an "extension of the New Haven system, and really felt it was a potential competitor."

Chairman Alexander and other members of the committee sought to show that the reason for the 5.8 percentage of the New Haven's part in the coastwise freight in and out of the New England ports was so small because of the bulk of coal traffic handled between the anthracite fields in Pennsylvania and the New England ports, which did not figure in the New Haven's business.

Representative Green of Massachusetts asked about the "Enterprise Steamship Line," which he said had been driven out of business "in despair" after a fight for traffic. Mr. Buckland said his recollection was that the New Haven system had "met" the prices of other lines but had not cut under them.

Mr. Buckland said the railroad system was showing a $6,000,000 annual deficit "on the physical valuation" of $500,000,000, this deficit being in the freight revenue, but the capitalization was $104,000,000 less than the physical valuation, and on that the system was trying to earn 8 per cent. annual dividend, but was not quite doing so.

Asked if the system had not bought all of the trolley lines in its territory, Mr. Buckland said the New Haven did not own a trolley line west of New Rochelle.

Charles C. Goodrich of Hartford, Conn., for five years Vice President of the Hartford and New York Transportation Company, testified that out of the 37,637,513 short tons of coastwise traffic in and out of New England ports, from or to New York, 28,000,000 tons was coal, which originated beyond that traffic area. This showed, Chairman Alexander stated, that the New Haven system carried about 50 per cent. of the coastwise traffic originating between ports in the New York-New England traffic area.

Daniel Campbell, Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and head of its Traffic Department, testified regarding the operations of the company and its subsidiary lines. He told of the Fall River Line's "apparent profit" for the year being $600,000, the Providence Line $130,000, and the New Bedford $99,000, and of some of the smaller steamship lines losing as a whole in view of depreciation of property and other causes. Replying to the committee, Mr. Campbell said there was no prospect that these lines now running at a loss were going out of business, as there was "a moral obligation to the public to keep up the service," which the company felt to be a matter of policy.

Calvin Austin of Boston, President of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, told of the workings of his company.

COLORADO FUEL PAYS

35 Per Cent. Dividend on Preferred, Nearly Half Its Arrears.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company declared yesterday a dividend of $700,000 on its $2,000,000 preferred stock, the payment of 35 per cent. a share being a little less than half the unpaid dividends which have accrued in the past ten years. The company voted a payment of 5 per cent. last June. Exclusive of this declaration 74 per cent. was still due the shareholders until the Directors decided upon the large disbursement. The stock is entitled to dividends of 8 per cent. a year, none of which was paid from 1903 to 1912.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company did the largest business in its history in the year ended on June 30, 1912, when gross earnings of $24,000,000 and a net income from all operations of $3,772,000 were recorded in the annual report. After providing for all fixed charges, including sinking funds, there remained a surplus of $1,801,000 from which the dividend of $100,000 was declared. The company at that time had cash on hand amounting to more than $4,500,000.

The payment of a portion of the dividends in arrears had been rumored in the Street for several weeks to the accompaniment of an advance in the preferred stock to 155 on Feb. 1, a high record. The date of payment has not yet been announced, although the books close on March 1 to re-open March 3.

TO DRAW NEW POLICY FORM.

Plan for a Committee to Suggest Changes to Legislature.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Senate to-day adopted a concurrent resolution asking the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners to appoint a committee to consider the standard form of fire insurance policy. This committee is to recommend as soon as possible such changes as in the opinion of the committee may be necessary, so that the New York Legislature may enact appropriate legislation. In a message to the Legislature Gov. Sulzer recently recommended that certain changes be made in the standard form of policy. As the New York form of policy has been adopted by several States, a change in this State would result in much litigation and confusion. The National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, through its committee, will try to avoid this.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

S. S. Kresge Company reports January sales amounting to $744,818, compared with $526,916 in January, 1912.

Theodore P. Artaud, who has been Superintendent and general purchasing agent of the Hudson & Manhattan Company, has been appointed Assistant General Manager.

The Board of Directors of the Ohio Traction Company, controlling the Cincinnati Traction Company and other properties, was reduced from fourteen members to eleven at the annual meeting.

Dudley H. Peabody has been elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange. The seat of Joseph G. Willis has been posted for transfer to Alexander W. Thomson.

It has been announced that the Southern Pacific stock underwriting syndicate was considerably oversubscribed. It consists of more than 500 participants, distributed throughout the United States, England, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Belgium, and Austria. The combined European interests in the syndicate amount to about $50,000,000, or 40 per cent. of the whole.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

PEPPER IS SCARCE.

Cinnamon and Nutmegs Also Short in Supply.

Peppers are scarce, and it is difficult to get sufficient black pepper to fill orders without paying what seems to be an exorbitant price. It is pointed out by those factors who import goods of this character that the supply, even at the point of production, is so limited that it is next to impossible to obtain stock at any figure. Business has been done in a small way only, purchasers taking only such quantities as they must have to satisfy their customers. One sale of five tons was almost a record for this season.

Cinnamon is almost as scarce as pepper though, fortunately for those who must buy at the present high range of values, the quantity required is relatively smaller than it is in pepper. Prices are very high, however, and buyers find it difficult to find sufficient to fill their demands.

Nutmegs are steady, though some buyers complain of difficulty in obtaining the larger sizes. Holders insist on their prices before permitting stock to go.

The demand for cloves is slightly less insistent than it has been. Purchases have been light of late, and only to fill actual daily requirements. Few are buying for the future, as the prices are too high to risk that.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Milan Reelers Grant Concessions—Japanese Prices Up 15 Yen.

Cable advices received by H. L. Gwalter & Co. report the Italian raw silk market unchanged at Milan. Reelers are willing to grant some concessions on present stocks, but are very firm on prices for forward delivery. At Yokohama Japanese silks went up 15 yen in the course of the week, and stocks have decreased considerably. Sales for the week were 3,800 bales, while shipments to America in the same period totaled 2,400 bales. Canton reports a firm market, with considerable buying for American account. Stocks are small there. At Shanghai there is continued firmness, and holders are refusing all concessions. Tussahs are quiet, but steady.

The local market continues with a fair demand for spot delivery, but there has been little gain in the call for forward delivery. Prices are firm, and any quickening of the demand will doubtless result in advances.

SILK BUYERS COMING IN.

Ribbon Men Looking for the Best Season Since 1907.

Buyers are coming into the local silk market in good numbers, and the ribbon manufacturers are looking on the coming season as the best they have had since 1907. At the present time a good many of them are behind on deliveries. There is a general demand for Bulgarians, foulards, and fancy edges, but there is also a slight demand for velvets. Large quantities of medium-width ribbons are being sold for hats, dresses, and sashes, which have not been in demand in several years.

In the broad silk end of the market conditions are also favorable, and the manufacturers are anticipating the best season in many years. One of the most pleasing features is that the present demand has not crystallized on any particular fabric.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Wool Yarn Reduced—Sanctuary Carpets Denied Free Entry.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday reversed the Collector at Chicago in his assessment on wool yarn, classified under Paragraph 378 at 44 cents a pound and 55 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wool. Judge Chamberlain found that the claim for duty as wool yarn under Paragraph 377 was well taken. This paragraph carries rates of 38½ cents a pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

A protest by Bartley Brothers & Hall of New York was lost. Collector Loeb held paste and balls used in cleaning coachmen's livery dutiable at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 95 of the present law as mineral substances. The importers asked for 20 per cent. under Paragraph 480 as manufactured articles not enumerated in the act of 1909. The importers' testimony was held by Judge Hay to be insufficient, and while the protest was overruled, the Collector was not affirmed.

In a case brought by the American Express Company and J. J. Purtell & Co. the board held that to obtain free entry certificates required by the Secretary of the Treasury must be filed with the Collector at the same time as the entry. Carpets for sanctuary use, assessed under Paragraph 390 of the act of 1909 and claimed free as church regalia, were involved.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

New York.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Among the companies incorporated here to-day were the following:

Universal Manufacturing and Carbonator Corporation of Buffalo; autos, bicycles, &c.; $1,000,000. Edward J. Liebetrum, Charles A. Adola, Henry J. Rosche; 5 Mutual Life Building, Buffalo.

Gregory's Restaurant, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $10,000. Giles F. Gregory, James C. Fox, Arthur Myles; 20 Broad Street, New York.

Inside Watch Guard Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $10,000. Aaron Leikind, Solomon Rosofsky, Frumme Leikind; 32 Eldridge Street, New York.

American Motion Picture Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo; $1,000,000. Perry A. Little, George E. Hilfinger, Lewis E. Willet; all of 298 Main Street, Buffalo.

Bakers' Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; bakers' supplies; $100,000. George D. Lee, Luke J. Lerolle, Paul A. Junker; 30 Church Street, Manhattan.

Auto Centre, Incorporated, of Manhattan; realty and garages; $25,000. Edward W. Forrest, Charles H. Fuller, Byron C. Thomas; all of 290 Lenox Avenue, New York.

John Splitdorf Corporation of Manhattan; electrical and mechanical engineers; $350,000. John Splitdorf, P. J. W. Kelley, A. L. Kull; 42 West Castile Place, New Rochelle.

South American Publishing Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $25,000. F. B. Altinger, W. H. Kline, L. Steiner; all of 1,133 Broadway, New York.

Advertising Corporation of America of Manhattan; general advertising; $150,000. Neil P. Cullom, Ivor Bache Clark, De Witt H. Clark; 52 Broadway, New York.

Duffy Contracting Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $10,000. William L. J. Duffy, William M. Shaw, William M. C. Cullagh; 312 West Eighteenth Street, New York.

William O. Chapman Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; manufacturers of wire, bronze, brass, &c.; $10,000. William O. Chapman, Valentine Kromm, Harold D. Chapman; 49 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

West End Avenue Realty Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $10,000. John H. O'Brien, Joseph A. Dowling, Michael J. Flannelly; 188 Columbus Avenue, New York.

Batt Brothers' Lumber Company, Incorporated, of Tonawanda; $25,000. Robert J. Batt, Raymond M. Batt, Seward H. Millener, Tonawanda.

Rockaway Furniture Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn; $10,000. David Jaffe, Wolf Ritch, Henry Ritch, New London, Conn.

Laurel Hill Healthorium, Incorporated, of Olean; $10,000. Jane McCormick Walker, Emma Hubbard Tucker, John R. Droney; all of Olean.

Arab Amusement Corporation of Manhattan; moving picture films; $10,000. Harry Harris, E. Knight Harris, Ralph A. Kohn; all of 31 Nassau Street, New York.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday trading was quiet, with the tone weak. Copper was down ⅛c for late deliveries. Tin was down ¾c in the bid and ⅝c in the asking price, 25 tons of June delivery selling at 47.75. Spelter was down 5 points. Lead was unchanged.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

Standard Cop.—	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Spot	14.50	..	14.50	..
February	14.37½	..	14.50	..
March	14.37½	15.00	14.50	15.00
April	14.37½	15.00	14.50	15.00
Lead	4.25	4.35	4.25	4.35
Spelter	6.35	6.45	6.40	6.50
Tin	48.75	49.05	49.50	49.62½

On the London Metal Exchange yesterday the following prices for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin obtained. These figures compare with Tuesday's close:

	Thursday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	66 7 6	66 5 0
Copper, futures	66 7 6	66 10 0
Pig tin, spot	221 10 0	222 10 0
Pig tin, futures	218 15 0	219 10 0

The market ended easy. Spanish pig lead £16 10s, down 2s 6d. Spelter £25 10s, unchanged. Cleveland warrants 64s 3d, down 6d.

STEINWAY GROWING ABROAD.

Hamburg Offers Land for Increased Piano Plant.

When C. H. Steinway, head of Steinway & Sons, arrives in this country this week he will make public the details of one of his most important visits to Europe. According to musical America, Mr. Steinway made the trip for the purpose of inspecting a large tract of land offered to Steinway & Sons by the city of Hamburg, Germany, as a site for a new factory. The present Steinway plant in Hamburg is not entirely adequate to output.

The question of enlarging the firm's German plant has been under consideration for several months, and some of the manufacturing departments were re-arranged last Summer with a view to increasing the output. The tract offered by the city government is large enough to erect factories of considerable size. Its location is not all that can be desired for a piano factory, however, because of the dampness, but it is probable that some arrangements will be made within the next year for the desired enlargement.

Big Attachment Granted.

Deputy Sheriff Bier has received an attachment for $45,500 against William E. Hutton, Robert C. Pew, Frederick H. Goff, and Joseph M. Spencer, as members of the Stockholders' Protective Committee of the Toledo Railways & Light Company, and also against the company, in favor of William H. Netherland, who was also a member of the committee, for services on the plan of reorganization from Dec. 1, 1910, to date.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

There is little doubt now in the minds of many merchants in the local trade regarding the position of printed silks for the Spring season. "They are winners," one big man in the market said yesterday.

Jobbers continue to do a good business in staple and dress ginghams. These goods show little of the depression that characterized them last year.

Rubbers are still a drug on the market in retail shoe circles. A good part of the wholesalers' difficulties of collecting accounts is attributed to their lack of movement this Winter.

Reports from the ribbon trade still show some doubt regarding the extent to which millinery stock will be used this year. In some quarters, however, considerable optimism regarding the outlook is shown at the moment.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Rauchbach-Goldsmith Company, trunks, of Newark, N. J., have opened a New York salesroom at 215 Fourth Avenue for the convenience of out-of-town buyers.

On Monday, Feb. 17, a meeting of the hosiery and underwear buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance will be held at 75 Spring Street.

The notions and leather goods buyers of the Dry Goods Union will meet at the office of the union, 55 White Street, on Feb. 18.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—The following are current wholesale market prices for beef cuts in New York City: Ribs, No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 13c; No. 3, 10½c; loins, No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 13c; No. 3, 10½c; rounds, No. 1, 11½c; No. 2, 10½c; No. 3, 9½c; chucks, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 9½c; No. 3, 8½c.

SUGAR.—The market for refined sugar held steady. Fairly good-sized orders were booked. Prices were unchanged, with granulated at $4.30 to $4.35.

The following prices are net, less 2 per cent. discount for cash: Crystal dominoes in cases of two-pound cartons, half or full size pieces, $7.50@$7.60; in cases of five-pound cartons, $7@$7.10; Eagle tablets, $5.65; cut loaf, $5.15; crushed, $5.05; Mold A, $4.70; XXXX powdered, $4.50; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $4.45; fruit powdered, Eagle, extra fine granulated, $4.35; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five-pound cartons of fine granulated, $4.55; Eagle, two-pound bags, $4.65; three and one-half-pound bags, $4.60; five-pound bags, $4.55; ten-pound bags, $4.50; twenty-five and fifty pound bags, and standard granulated, $4.40; fine granulated and Diamond A, $4.35; Confectioners' A, $4.20; No. 1, $4.10; Nos. 2 to 12 in five-cent ranges, $4.05@$3.55; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, $3.50.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The market for molasses and syrups ruled steady, but quiet, and without important changes in quoted prices.

Quotations.—New Orleans centrifugal, common, 15@16c; fair, 17@20c; good, 21@26c; prime, 20@24c; New Orleans open kettle, 35@55c; syrups, common, 11@12c; medium, 14@17c; fancy, 25@28c.

RICE.—The market for rice held steady, with fairly good jobbing demand at full prices.

Quotations—Screenings, 4@4¼; ordinary, 4½@4¾; fair, 4½@5; good ordinary, 5@5¼; prime, 5¼@5½, choice, 5¾@5¾; head Japan, 4¾@5c; Patna, 6⅝@7.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was inactive, with prices nominally unchanged, although buyers were further induced to hold off by the decline in wheat.

The following prices are quoted (in wood) on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $4.50@$4.80; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.75@$5.10; Spring clears, $4.30@$4.55; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.15@$4.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.05@$4.20; Kansas straights, $4.15@$4.20; fancy Spring patents, $5.40@$5.90. RYE FLOUR—Quoted: Fair to good, $3.60@$3.85; choice to fancy, $3.90@$4. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted: $2.25@$2.35 asked, per 100 pounds. CORNMEAL—Quoted: Kiln dried, $3.15. BAGMEAL—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.35; coarse, $1.25@$1.30. FEED—Quoted: Western Spring, $23.25; standard middling, $23.75; flour, $27; red dog, $28.75; bran, $23, bulk; $24, sacks; middling, $23@$29; red dog, $30.50; hominy chop, $23, bulk; $24.20 sacks; oilmeal, $31@$32.

OILS.—Linseed oil was unchanged. Refined petroleum was steady at recent prices.

Quotations: Standard white petroleum, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $8.50; bulk, $4.80; standard white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $10.80; water white, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $9.50; bulk, $5.80; water white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $11.80. Linseed Oil—American seed, city raw, 50@51c; out-of-town, raw, 50@51c; Calcutta, raw, 70c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine ruled firm. Tar and resin held to a steady basis with prices unchanged.

Quotations: Spirits turpentine, machine, barrels, 46c. Tar, $6@$6.50. Resin, common to good strained, $5.80@$5.90; B and D, $6.55; E, $6.65; F, $6.75; G, $6.80; H and I, $6.85; K, $7.20; M, $7.65; N, $8; W G, $8.60, and W W, $9.

PRINTCLOTHS STILL QUIET.

Trading in the local printcloth market did not recover very well from the holiday lull yesterday, and, consequently, there were no sales of real importance. Some 38½-inch, 64-60s, moved at 5¼ cents and some activity in 39-inch, 80-80s, was also noticed at 7¼ cents. The day's quotations follow:

27-inch, 56-52s	3½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¼c
27-inch, 56-56s	3¾c	38½-inch, 64-64s	5½c
27-inch, 64-60s	3⅞c	39-inch, 68-72s	5⅞c
28-inch, 64-60s	3⅞c	39-inch, 72-76s	6⅛c
28-inch, 64-64s	4c	39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c

Brown sheetings, Southern standard, 8@8½c; brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s, 6¼@6¾c; brown sheetings, 3-yard, 7¼@7½c; crown drills, standard, 8@8½c; denims, 9-ounce, 14@17½c; tickings, 8-ounce, 13½c; standard prints, 5½c, and standard staple ginghams, 6¾c.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction com	395	405
American Light & Traction pf	108	111
Adirondack Electric Power com	19	21
Adirondack Electric Power pf	59	61
American Gas & Electric com	82	86
American Gas & Electric pf	44	46
American Power & Light com	74	76
American Power & Light pf	84	86
American Public Utilities com	62	65
American Public Utilities pf	75	78
Appalachian Power Company	22½	23½
Appalachian Power Company pf	73½	75
Cities Service com	129	133
Cities Service pf	87	89
Commonwealth P. R. & L. com	68	71
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	89	91
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s	94	96
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Electric Bond Deposit pf	75	78
Empire District Electric 5s	84	88
Empire District Electric 5s pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal Light & Traction com	30	34
Federal Light & Traction pf	80	84
Federal Utilities Co. Inc. com	37	41
Federal Utilities Co. Inc. pf	70	77
Gas & Electric Securities com	125	140
Gas & Electric Securities pf	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Electric	27	31
Montana Power Co. com	44½	46
Montana Power Co. pf	100	102
Montgomery Light & W. P. 5s	82	86
Northern States Power com	23¼	24½
Northern States Power pf	85	86
Ozark Power & Water Co. com	57	60
Pacific Gas & Electric com	60½	61½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	90	92
Republic Ry. & Light Co. com	27	29
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	77	80
Standard Gas & Electric com	21	22
Standard Gas & Electric pf	49	51
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power Co.	20½	21½
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power Co. pf	76½	78
Union Rwy. Gas & Electric com	63	66
Union Rwy. Gas & Electric pf	87½	89½
United Light & Rys. com	81	83
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	80	82
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	74	76
United Utilities Co.	37	40
United Utilities Co. pf	100	102
Utah Securities	22	25
Utilities Improvement com	67	70
Utilities Improvement pf	75	78
Western Power com	20	23
Western Power pf	47	51

WANT ROAD RACE FOR LONG ISLAND

Movement to Hold Event of Vanderbilt Calibre—Dealers' Dinner—Novel Windshield.

There is a movement on foot among those interested in automobiling here to obtain a road race of the calibre of the Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prize races to be run in this vicinity, preferably on Long Island. Many members of the Motor Dealers' Contest Association believe such a race could be successfully held, and that it would prove popular, especially if an adequate trophy and attractive prize money were offered. The greatest question in regard to such a contest is admittedly that of policing and properly protecting the course. It was on this point that much criticism was directed when the Vanderbilt was run on Long Island. George Robertson, the ex-racing driver, is one of those who is strongly in favor of a local road race.

"It would be a splendid thing," he said yesterday, "and entirely feasible, it seems to me. I would advocate a plan of ringing the course with two or even three rows of barb wire. With such protection and a guard, let us say, every hundred feet, there would be little danger of the course being obstructed. I believe that not only should the roads on which the race is to be run be closed to traffic on the day of the race, but that the roads leading to the course should also be shut off about a mile back from the course. This was done at Elgin, and I see no reason why it should not be successful here. Gates could be placed at these roads and enough money collected in automobile admissions to defray the cost of wiring and policing the course."

* * *

The second annual dinner and meeting of the Automobile Dealers' Association, Inc., of New York was held at Reisenweber's last night. The meeting was of an informal character, but there was quite a list of guests, in addition to the members of the association. Those invited included Mitchell May, Secretary of State; Alfred Reeves, Col. George Pope, and Merle L. Downs, composing the show committee of the Automobile Board of Trade; Herbert L. Carpenter, representing the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association; George A. Blakeslee of the New Jersey Automobile Trade Association; D. C. Fenner, President of the Motor Truck Club of this city; A. G. Batchelder, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Automobile Association; Charles T. Terry, C. F. Reddin, W. J. Coughlin, W. B. Parkinson, Emanuel Lascaris of the Automobile Importers' Alliance, and P. V. Clodio.

* * *

Times Square saw the newest thing in windshields yesterday, fitted on a big yellow touring car. In adddition to the ordinary front seat shield, this machine was equipped with a contrivance resembling a threefold screen, which was brought close to the rear seat passenger by means of tubular framing mounted on the back of the front seat. When the side panels of this screen were set at an angle a passenger in the corner of the tonneau could get all the air but was thoroughly protected from wind.

Transcontinental Route Chosen.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 13.—After a long fight over the line of the proposed Trans-Continental Road, the Southern National Highway Convention fixed on a route to-day to begin at Washington, then via Richmond to Durham, then following the Central Highway route to the Tennessee line, then via Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Little Rock and Texarkana. This road would strike the New Mexico line eighty miles east of Roswell. From there to San Diego the route already has been designated.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

LONDON & MARTIN.—A petition on bankruptcy has been filed against Bessie London and Joseph Martin, composing the firm of London & Martin, who conduct three "Rotiserie" restaurants at 805 Sixth Avenue, 8 Stone Street, and on Surf Avenue, opposite Luna Park, Coney Island, by Yankauer & Davidson, attorneys for these creditors: Seventh Avenue Meat and Provision Company, $650; G. W. Faber, Incorporated, $18, and Marcelino Perez & Co., $15. Judges Hand appointed Eustace D. Manchee receiver, bond $3,000. He is one of the Creditors' Protective Committee and will serve without compensation. M. P. Davidson said that the petition was filed at the request of the Creditors' Committee to preserve the assets, as the landlord of 805 Sixth Avenue had begun dispossess proceedings. Liabilities, $16,000; assets, $5,000. There is a chattel mortgage of $2,000 on the Coney Island place and chattel mortgages for $8,000 on the other two places.

S. J. WEISS & SONS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Saul J. Hyman and Irving M. Weiss, who compose the firm of S. J. Weiss & Sons, jobbers in woolens, by Rosenberg & Levis, attorneys for these creditors: S. Kittner, $2,000; J. Abrahams, $100, and Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, $100. It is alleged that the firm is insolvent and has made preferential payments. Liabilities, $30,000; assets, $10,000. The business was started on June 1, 1906, by Saul J. Weiss, and the sons were admitted as partners on Jan. 1, 1911.

JOHN H. BROWN, known as John H. Perry, a theatrical performer of 1,402 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $3,443; no assets. He has only three creditors—Maurice Jacobs, Richmond Hill, $1,240 note; Henry Morris, $1,161, money loaned, and Isaac Levy, $1,042, judgment on a note.

SAMUEL J. McKINLEY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel J. McKinley, dealer in leather bags and trunks at 154 West Thirty-fourth Street, by these creditors: Langfeld Bros. & Co., $250; Joseph Ahrenberg, $200, and Nikodem Waterski, $350. It is alleged that he is insolvent and has made preferential payments of $1,000 and transferred property worth $1,000. He began business March 1, 1912. Judge Hand appointed John J. Lyttle receiver, with authority to continue business ten days. Liabilities, $5,000; assets, $1,500.

QUEEN UNDERWEAR COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julia Gutman, doing business as the Queen Underwear Company at 540 East Eighty-fourth Street, by Farish Stafford Company, a creditor for $2,449. It is alleged that she is insolvent and has made preferential payments.

GEORGE W. STRONG, salesman, of 512 West 184th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $1,643; no assets. He owes $742 to six doctors, one of the bills being $400 and another $200; also $240 for rent, and $241 to the Equitable Trust Company on a judgment obtained on Jan. 23, 1907.

OTTO HERSCHMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Otto Herschman, dealer in toys and stationery at 135 West 125th Street, show: Liabilities, $30,641; nominal assets, $35,845, consisting of stock, $27,689; fixtures, $5,073; accounts, $102; claim against a railroad company, $5; notes, $24; cash on hand, $57; cash in a trust company, $13; due from Banking Department, $12, and cash in the Northern Bank, $2,870, which has been assigned to seven creditors.

SUPERIOR NECKWEAR COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Spiegler & Patitiw, who did business as the Superior Neckwear Company at 108 Grand Street, show: Liabilities, $7,281; assets, not stated, consisting of accounts, cash, and stock in the hands of the receiver.

MORRIS GOLDSTEIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Morris Goldstein, dry goods, 268 Bleecker Street, show: Liabilities, $5,787; assets, $3,041, consisting of stock, $3,000; sold by the receiver, accounts, $6, and cash in bank, $35.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—On a petition of creditors, Referee Olmstead, in the United States Bankruptcy Court to-day, appointed Parker D. Morris receiver for Crescenzo Jannini, doing business as C. Jannini & Co., 239 and 241 Hanover Street, liquor dealers. A bond of $12,000 was filed. The liabilities are $31,280, of which $8,964 is secured. The assets are valued at $14,000, of which $12,000 is represented by the liquor license.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alexander, Julia—B. Kuhne, $244.
Anderson, Rasmus—F. C. Brady, costs, $138.
Antoniello, Angelo and Raffaele—G. Fischette, $155.
Arnold, Max, Samuel Nadelman, (not summoned,) and Joseph Feinberg, (not summoned)—I Ravich et al., $154.
Butterly, James W.—T. Feimer, $289.
Baker, William H.—C. S. Pinkel, $169.
Boggs, Constance H., and Lewis D. Boggs—I. C. Montgomery et al., $178.
Billor, Herman—J. E. Gidon, costs, $129.
Bock, Julius—Manhattan Leasing Co., $177.
Belinky, Max and Ida—M. Siegel, $137.
Bissell, Joseph B.—E. L. King, costs, $112.
Billings, George J.—Same, $128.
Blaine, James—M. Goldberg, $280.
Coniglio, Gaspero—F. S. Myers, costs, $114.
Clarke, Anna C.—J. Stewart, $534.
Coughlin, Frank J. and Elizabeth—Columbia Knickerbocker Trust Co., $320.
Denton, Daniel—W. Whispell, $264.
Dear, Frank L.—F. W. McNeal, $330.
Dardare, Louis—A. Berthier, $991.
Demerest, George F.—Brooks Bros., $203.
Dimmick, Orrin—Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co. of N. Y., $272.
Ellicott, Charles B.—Q. F. Cushing, $196.
Ernst, Emma D.—Columbia Bank, $1,132.
Emrich, Joseph, and Edward D. Sniffen—Brooklyn Bank, City of N. Y., $243.
Fisher, Harry—D. Rosendorf et al., $139.
Fogarty, Patrick A.—H. E. O'Reilly, $1,377.
Fisher, Leonard S.—H. H. Hansen et al., $231.
Fischel, Jacob—Burns Bros., $653.
Ferrara, Antonio, Pasquale Miehle, and Joseph Morrone—M. Miller et al., $5,089.
Greene, Ernest H.—I. L. Lichtenstein, $121.
Goldberg, Louis—F. Netschert, $156.
Grissler, Louis—M. McNamara, $112.
Goldstein, Jacob—R. Federer, $1,112.
Gondorf, Frederick—W. F. Davis, $8,608.
Hills, Gilbert—J. J. Hoffmann, $253.
Hawtrey, William F.—Algonquin Hotel Co., $505.
Hollander, Joseph, and Bloomer Lime Co.—Northern Bank of New York, $336.
Johnson, Clarence B. — Paterno Construction Co., $161.
Johnson, Mary — New York Contracting Co., Pennsylvania Terminal, costs, $110.
Jensen, Hilma—John Miles, Inc., $497.
Jardines, Thomas A. and Fanny—B. Spies, $826.
Johnson, William D.—A. B. Cummings, $672.
Kleinman, Max—P. Moroines, $103.
Knox, P. Arlington—J. B. Schwartzberg, $495.
Keller, Emilie, Joseph Keller and Irene Horowitz—Greenwich Bank, City of N. Y., $826.
Lucas, Charles W.—Goodyear Rubber Tire Co., of N. Y., $283.
Lederer, George W.—F. J. Welton, $464.
Lanzatte, Alessandro and Vito Marcantonio—V. Valentine, costs, $108.
Millard, Samuel H.—T. H. Harris, $1,785.
Mangam, W. P.—P. Levers et al., $342.
McComb, Harry—American Radiator Co., $380.
Middleton, Frank—Keuffel & Essex Co., $103.
Moore, George W.—Nasom Manufacturing Co., $477.
Offenberg, Oscar and Adolph—Manhattan Electric Supply Co., $179.
Rich, Samuel—L. Barth et al., $356.
Rosenfield, Julius—J. Rutstein, $1,667.
Rothschild, Harry—R. L. Cherury, $1,707.
Richman, Isaac—Swift & Co., $124.
Saxe, Eugene—Hennessy Realty Co., $101.
Sandor, Samuel—H. Himmelstein, $724.
Sandor, Samuel—F. Himmelstein, $5,091.
Sampson, Logan D.—J. Thompson, $525.
Silverson, Abraham, and Wendover Bronx Co.—Chelsea Exchange Bank, $225.
Siegel, Louis, and Sol D. Cohn—J. F. Cronin, $212.
Troxell, Joseph; Frederick Tench, Frank M. Tench, Harry G. Ingersoll, and Edgert B. Perry—H. M. V. Connelly, $120.
Wormser, Samuel and Jennie—R. Heyman et al., $8,160.
White, Helen S.—Belnord Automobile Storage and Supply Co., $114.
Walther, Barney—C. S. Stern, $239.
Wendling, William or Paul G.—J. Wendling, costs, $109.
Wendling, William or Paul G.; Union Dime Savings Institution, now known as Union Dime Savings Bank—J. Wendling, $1,221.
Granite Spring Water Co.—J. A. Cornell, $156.
Tomahawk Realty Co.—S. Kramer, $166.
Portland Stone Co.—F. H. Pouch, $566.
European Post Card Co.—Metropolitan Lithograph and Publishing Co., $221.
Florida Fullers Earth Co.—Cotton Oil Magazine Co., $107.
Griffin-Travis Co.—American Radiator Co., $399.
German Fire Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh, Penn.—J. Oxenberg, $502.
Astoria Veneer Mills and Dock Co.—Zibell Damp Resisting Paint Co., $1,558.
Carroll's Cafe—Hannis Distilling Co., $251.
German Fire Insurance Co. of Peoria, Ill.—J. Oxenberg, $502.
Kurtz Action Co.—F. J. Goepel, $3,039.
Broadway and Fifty-third Street Co.—Acme Wood Carpet Flooring Co., $525.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Bouvier, John V., Jr., executor—C. C. Nast, Nov. 30, 1912, $3,154.
Cadillac Hotel Co.—B. Cox, Dec. 24, 1910, $4,658.
City of N. Y.—J. M. Seaman, April 24, 1906, $1,328.
Independent Order Ahawas Israel—L. Medler, Feb. 3, 1913, $551.
Knox, Hettie and John A.—E. Thomson, May 1, 1899, $710.
Sabel, Nathan—P. N. Mahler, Jan. 21, 1913, $406.
Talcott, Maria T. and George M.—J. M. Haskell, Feb. 4, 1913, $5,000.
Pitkin-Holdsworth Worsted Co.—M. E. Lawler, Feb. 28, 1912, $5,142.
Jackson, Jacob W. and Benjamin C.—A. Bleischer, Feb. 3, 1913, $361.
Fullerton-Weaver Realty Co.—R. J. Mahoney, Jan. 24, 1912, $5,211.
Insley, Mary—E. M. Wight, Nov. 22, 1912, $179.
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach Transportation Co.—I. I. Messing, Oct. 17, 1912, $111.
Wasser, David—M. N. Clement et al., March 15, 1910, $1,820.
Schlanger, Max—A. Laud, Dec. 23, 1911, $700.
Freund, Adolph, and Thomas N. Cantwell—American Radiator Co., Nov. 15, 1912, $422.
Reeber, William C.—Laurie & Harper, Inc., Feb. 5, 1913, $142.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1913.	Increase.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—		
1st week February	$293,900	$31,900
July 1-Feb. 7	14,046,900	2,222,100
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—		
1st week of February	613,469	41,106
July 1-Feb. 7	21,533,897	1,243,625
DETROIT & MACKINAC—		
1st week February	20,550	*1,489
July 1-Feb. 7	714,523	14,317
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—		
1st week of February	1,292,630	28,980
July 1-Feb. 7	42,042,460	3,579,297
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—		
1st week February	20,172	*66
July 1-Feb. 7	960,309	58,036
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—		
1st week February	77,845	12,013
July 1-Feb. 7	2,552,041	126,052

*Decrease.

PACIFIC COAST for December—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross	$582,941	$586,969	$605,664
Net	54,395	74,121	87,107
Gross, 6 months	4,274,374	4,074,288	2,370,717
Net, 6 months	756,509	768,621	911,565

PERE MARQUETTE for December—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Mileage*	2,330	2,331	*1
Gross	1,566,646	1,520,680	45,966
Net after taxes	325,436	294,811	30,625
Gross, 6 months	9,249,848	9,093,726	156,122
Net after taxes	1,899,303	2,053,978	*154,675

Note.—There is included in expenses for December $10,361 account of rehabilitation and for six months $272,708, a part of which was paid from proceeds of receivers' certificates. *Decrease.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for December—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross	56,834	46,257	47,084
Net after taxes	22,962	*16,666	16,492
Surp. after chgs.	7,147	*32,252	730
Gross, 6 months	344,798	261,528	324,840
Net after taxes	88,757	*746	113,135
Def. after chgs.	6,665	92,532	†18,285

*Deficit. †Surplus.

RUTLAND RAILROAD for December.

Gross	299,479	264,966	264,272
Net after taxes	35,071	58,605	60,101
Gross, 12 mos.	3,612,521	3,416,713	3,339,834
Net after taxes	737,898	723,660	861,656

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for January—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Gross	118,237	113,664	4,573
Net	19,541	24,668	*5,127
Def. after chgs.	1,335	†5,054	6,389
7 mos. gross	843,050	769,743	73,307
7 mos. net	183,969	153,318	30,651
Sur. after chgs.	39,538	7,969	31,569

*Decrease. †Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BOOTH FISHERIES COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31, 1912. The income account for the twelve months compares with the twenty months ended Dec. 31, 1911, (the period covered by the last report,) as follows:

	12 Mos. Ended Dec. 31, '12	20 Mos. Ended Dec. 31, '11
Net profits	*$1,050,546	$1,115,943
Interest charges	299,736	339,665
Balance	750,810	776,278
Depreciation	312,174	473,678
Bond discount, &c.	34,666	
Surplus	*403,969	302,600

*After deducting all expenses, including $148,121 for repairs and renewals.

BRILL (J. G.) CAR COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Total sales	$7,842,090	$5,870,007	$5,960,778
Total income	1,054,851	689,409	440,955
Depreciation		134,429	114,623
Surplus	1,054,851	554,980	326,332
Prev. surplus	744,521	598,816	1,085,004
Total surplus	1,799,312	1,153,796	1,411,336
Adjust. debit	100,853	88,675	62,797
Wasen. Mfg.	......	......	429,122
Dividends	320,600	320,600	320,600
P. & L. surplus	1,377,918	744,521	598,816

CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS & UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Divs., int., rent, &c.	2,077,647	2,043,736	2,008,808
Gen. expenses	42,678	47,658	47,870
Int. on bonds	771,847	762,845	742,702
Total deduc.	814,525	810,503	790,572
Net income	1,263,122	1,233,233	1,218,236
Dividends	910,000	910,000	910,000
Surplus	353,122	323,233	308,236
Prev. surplus	2,772,905	2,449,673	2,141,437
P. & L. surplus	3,126,026	2,772,905	2,449,673

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE COMPANY for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Gross	$1,217,428	$1,167,000	$50,419
Net	608,360	582,644	25,716
Interest charges	302,615	295,819	6,796
Net profit	305,745	286,824	18,921

From the net profit there was deducted $75,000 for bad accounts and $60,000 for depreciation and reserve, leaving a balance of $170,745 to be added to the profit and loss surplus.

THE LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY and subsidiary companies for the twelve months ended Dec. 31—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
*Income	$3,728,783	$2,450,128	$4,963,177
†Proportion	743,769	584,913	986,058
Total income	4,472,552	3,035,042	5,949,236
Int. on Lack. Steel bonds	1,749,958	1,750,000	1,729,229
Balance	2,722,594	1,285,042	4,220,007
Skg. fds., exhaustion of minerals, &c.	577,833	260,056	432,378
Depreciation and renewals	1,135,949	942,183	1,254,525
Sur. for year	1,008,811	82,803	2,533,104
Unfilled orders (gross tons)	626,996	289,971	226,103

*From manufacturing and operating, after deducting all expenses incident thereto, including ordinary repairs and maintenance of plants and interest on bonds and fixed charges of subsidiary companies.

†Of earnings on investments in companies not controlled, and other annual income.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY for the year ended Jan. 31—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Net profits	$4,539,379	$4,673,469	$4,619,400
Dividends	3,782,835	3,782,835	3,490,475
Surplus	756,544	890,633	1,128,985
Prev. surp.	11,546,545	11,240,631	10,111,645
Total surp.	12,303,089	12,131,265	11,240,630
Extra div.	......	584,720	......
P. & L. sur.	12,303,089	11,546,545	11,240,630

UNION NATURAL GAS CORPORATION (Pittsburgh) for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross earnings	4,431,310	3,779,694	3,601,380
Gas and electricity pur.	865,130	699,470	595,280
Balance	3,566,180	3,080,224	3,006,100
Expenses	*1,618,661	1,447,958	1,289,589
Net	1,947,519	1,632,266	1,716,511
Charges	252,237	240,695	218,525
Surplus	1,695,282	1,391,571	1,497,986
Dividends	900,000	900,000	900,000
Surplus	795,282	491,571	597,986
Depreciation	600,030	426,894	525,797
Surplus	195,252	64,676	72,189

*Expenses, taxes, rentals, royalties and cost of drilling wells.

WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY (Spokane, Wash.,) for year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	3,170,245	3,264,158	3,155,223
Exp. and taxes	1,602,353	1,652,981	1,678,540
Net	1,567,892	1,611,177	1,476,683
Ch., dep., &c.	608,398	637,495	557,910
Surplus	959,494	973,682	918,773
Dividends	1,125,120	939,008	708,231
Deficit	165,626	*34,674	*210,542
Previous sur.	1,186,041	1,071,041	860,499
Total sur.	1,020,415	1,105,715	1,071,041
Adj. cred.	116,051	80,325	......
P. & S. sur.	1,136,466	1,186,041	1,071,041

*Surplus.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Lurie, A., Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Lurie, general mdse.; Miss Voe Lena, coats, suits, waists, dresses; Mr. Lipovsky, housefurnishing goods; 215 4th Av.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens; J. M. Buzzell, cotton and wool dress goods; E. C. Gatchell, men's furnishing goods; Mrs. F. Evans, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; G. B. White, shoes; S. J. Watts, house furnishing goods; Mr. Burdette, groceries; 334 4th Av.
Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.; E. W. Dempsey, gloves, umbrellas, laces, ribbons, neckwear; Miss M. E. Soule, neckwear; N. L. Goodwin, dry goods; 55 White.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; Miss E. F. Moyer, millinery; Miss Wein, millinery; 55 White.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Doyle, prints; L. F. Hill, house dresses; 1,270 Broadway.
Clawson & Wilson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. H. Wilson, furs; 38 West 32d.
Ives, Upham & Rand Co., Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, Jr., cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; C. J. Ward, millinery; 75 Spring.
Miller, Rhoades & Swartz, Norfolk, Va.; H. L. Linnell, upholstery goods, curtains, blankets; 320 Church.
Harris, Emery Co., Des Moines, Iowa; C. Henderson, linens, white goods; 320 Church.
Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co., Erie, Penn.; T. H. A. Ford, general manager, 320 Church.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. C. Cannon, notions, buttons, trimmings; F. Zimmerman, laces, embroideries; Mrs. H. Goodspeed, corsets; A. Horback, art needlework; 454 Broome.
Berkowitz, M., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; cloaks, suits, children's coats; 6 West 22d.
Hibben, Hollweg & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; E. M. Wiles, notions, fancy goods, furn. goods; 320 Broadway.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Co., Denver, Col.; Miss M. Ward, china; G. W. Carson, toys, (wholesale;) 71 West 23d.
Wolf, M., Des Moines, Ia.; ready to wear; 71 West 23d.
Sacks, H., Troy, Ala.; millinery; 71 West 23d.
Utitz, J. J., Lake Charles, La.; millinery; 71 West 23d.
Joslin D. G. Co., Denver, Col.; J. L. Flanagan, dress goods, silks, velvets; F. T. Berk, domestics, linens; 214 Church.
Spring D. G. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. C. E. Coffinger, upholstery goods; H. G. Kinnie, ribbons, leather goods, jewelry, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 214 Church.
Root D. G. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; Mrs. G. Kelly, ladies' wear; 214 Church.
McAlpin, G. W., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. N. Stafford, toys, china, house furn. goods; E. Levan, jewelry, leather goods; 214 Church.
Lion D. G. Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss M. Schuller, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 214 Church.
McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. E. L. Berger, ladies' and infants' wear, corsets; E. G. Miller, general buyer; 1,270 Broadway.
Morehouse Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss B. Christal, corsets; 1,270 Broadway.
Elder & Johnston Co., Dayton, Ohio; C. H. Reiling, toys; 2 Walker.
Peck, G. B., D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Miss M. A. E. McDonnell, buttons, dress trimmings; 2 Walker.
Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; A. G. Ortlapp, cloaks, suits, skirts, costumes; Miss Carney, dresses; 15 East 22d.
Herzfeld-Phillipson Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; T. E. Merritty, laces, ribbons, ladies' neckwear, embroideries; 31 Union Square.
Prenzlauer Bros. Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; W. R. Collins, ready to wear; 31 Union Square.
Harned & Von Maur, Davenport, Iowa; Miss Murphy, laces, embroideries; 31 Union Square.
Guthrie, E., Co., Paducah, Ky.; J. J. Foster, men's furnishing goods, upholstery, and housefurnishing goods; 31 Union Square.
Globe Department Store, Traverse City, Mich.; A. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits, dresses; 200 5th Av.
Rosenthal-Caplan Co., Eau Claire, Wis.; Mr. Caplan, cloaks, suits, dresses; 200 5th Av.
Stillman's, Omaha, Neb.; J. Saymon, cloaks, suits, millinery; 621 Broadway.
Lando, M., & Son, Pittsburgh, Penn.; M. Lando, woolens; Imperial.
Brown, Thomson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. R. Mullens, notions, gloves; 2 Walker.
Jackson, Lovell Hat Shop, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss P. Jackson, millinery; Mrs. E. P. Lovell, millinery; Park Avenue.
Hurst, J. E., Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. M. Parsons, wash goods; 15 E. 26th.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, silks; 200 5th Av.
Armstrong, Cator, Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Whitmore, laces, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; I. Steller, dress goods; 41 Union Square.
Neuhausel Bros., Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Neuhausel, leather goods; Longacre.
Knollenberg, G. H., Co., Richmond, Ind.; G. H. Knollenberg, carpets; St. James.
Lamson Bros. Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. H. Lamson, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
Hunter, A., S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; O. S. Van Dyke, carpets; 221 4th Av.
Goldenberg Bros., Baltimore, Md.; D. Rosenberg, silks; Herald Square.
Freimuth, I., Duluth, Minn.; F. P. Robinson, dress goods, silks; E. W. Kaltenbach, cloaks, suits, waists; I. Freimuth, gloves, laces, trimmings; 79 5th Av.
Rucker, D. G. Co., Petersburg, Va.; William Rucker furn. goods; J. A. Rucker, dry goods; Pierrepont.
Whitnee, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; Miss L. F. Groesch, laces, trimmings; Grand.
Prange, H. C., Co., Sheboygan, Wis.; Miss E. Prange, dress goods, silks, hosiery, gloves; 45 E. 17th; Park Avenue.
Bacon, Chappelle Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. E. Teeple, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Miss L. G. Watkins, cloaks, suits; Miss G. Willets, waists; 1,270 Broadway.
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Newcomb-Endicott Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets; 200 5th Av.; Netherland.
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McAtee, Lydone & Roy, Owensboro, Ky.; Miss M. E. Ling, millinery; 220 5th Av.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; J. D. Gardner, cloaks, suits; 2 Walker.
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Dunn, Taft Co., Columbus, Ohio; Miss M. Reynolds, stationery; 70 Franklin.
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Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; A. A. Adams, hats, untrimmed, 621 Broadway; Broztell.
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Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Shaw, furs; 454 Broome.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear; Broadway and 10th.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss Martin, ribbons; Miss Brown, Merino underwear, 214 Church; Victoria.
Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss M. E. Soule, neckwear; 55 White; Gregorian.
Schwartz, F., & Son, Allentown, Penn.; E. G. Schwartz, woolens; Herald Square.
Greenhut Cloak Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. Greenhut, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.
Greener, E., Memphis, Tenn.; dry goods; Herald Square.
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Hafter, C., Greenville, Miss.; general merchandise; 100 5th Av.; Somerset.
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Brett, J. E., Mankato, Minn.; general merchandise; J. H. Koch, dry goods, Wellington.
Robinson, C. H., Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; C. H. Robinson, hosiery, notions, furnishing goods; Great Northern.
Dosser Brothers, Bristol, Va.; J. H. Dosser, general merchandise; Mrs. M. E. Woodward, ladies' wear; Flanders.
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LACKAWANNA TARGET IN FEDERAL COAL SUIT

Government Opens Attack on Sales Companies Organized by Anthracite Roads.

OTHER SUITS TO FOLLOW

Injunction Asked for Against Selling Arrangement — Price Regulation by Railroad Charged.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—Further prosecution of the hard coal "trust" was begun here to-day by the Federal Government in a civil suit against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, charging violations of both the Sherman anti-trust law and the commodities clause of the Inter-State Commerce act.

It is understood that this move may be followed by one or more similar suits against other anthracite-carrying roads and their allied coal companies. The Government's petition in equity alleges that the coal-carrying roads and their affiliated coal companies, including the defendants, make and control the free on board prices of anthracite at the terminals of New York, the chief distributing centre, thus regulating the prices in other markets.

The suit filed in Trenton yesterday against the Lackawanna and its coal company constitutes the first attack on any of the coal sales companies organized by the anthracite roads following the enactment of the commodities clause of the Hepburn act. This clause prohibited any railroad from transporting in inter-State commerce commodities other than lumber in which it had an interest, direct or indirect.

The Lackawanna was the first to resort to the device of a coal sales company in order to conform with this law without the loss to its stockholders of their profitable coal business. The Lackawanna came clearly within the purview of the new law, inasmuch as it was directly engaged in owning and mining coal, and also purchased it, for transportation over its lines. The coal handled by the other anthracite roads was owned, mined, and purchased by coal companies controlled by the railroad companies and not by the railroad companies themselves.

The Lackawanna's selling company was formed by the payment of a 50 per cent. dividend by the railroad company, half of which could be applied by the stockholders to the purchase of stock in the coal company, the capital of which was one-fourth that of the railroad company. With insignificant exceptions, the road's stockholders took advantage of the opportunity, and, although some shares have since changed hands, 85 per cent. of the stock of the two companies is now held by the same individuals, according to the Government's bill in the present case.

Lehigh Valley Test Case.

The Government in the meantime had started suits against all the anthracite roads under the Hepburn act, but a test case was made of that against the Lehigh Valley, the other suits being withdrawn. The Lehigh Valley did not own or mine coal, but controlled two coal companies that did. It contended that it did not come under the Hepburn act, as the Lackawanna had before it formed its coal sales company.

The Circuit Court so held, but the Supreme Court held that the lower court had erred in some respects and sent the case back for retrial. The Government then sought to amend its bill to show that the coal companies were merely agencies of the railroad company and that the arrangement came within the prohibition of the statute. The Circuit Court ruled against this, but again the Supreme Court disagreed with it. The Supreme Court held that if the situation alleged by the Government were proved it would bring the Lehigh Valley within the law and that the Government should be permitted to amend the bill. This proceeding was still pending in the Circuit Court a few days ago, when James C. McReynolds, special assistant to the Attorney General, who is in charge of the present suit, withdrew it, to pave the way for a new action similar to that filed yesterday against the Lackawanna.

After the adverse decisions of the Supreme Court were rendered, the Lehigh Valley took a leaf from the Lackawanna's book and formed the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company by the same method employed by the Lackawanna, with the result that its stockholders are substantially identical with those of the railroad.

The Lackawana sells its coal to the Lackawana Coal Company, which ships it to market over the railroad, whereas the Lehigh Valley Coal Company sells coal to the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company for transportation over the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Other variations in handling coal prevail on the other anthracite roads, the Reading, for instance, being in the form of a holding company which owns both the railroad and the coal company.

Besides the suits that have been brought against the anthracite roads under the Hepburn act, an action was begun against them jointly, with the exception of the Pennsylvania and the Delaware & Hudson, under the Sherman act, charging a combination and conspiracy among them. This case was recently decided by the Supreme Court, which found the Temple Iron Company and the so-called 65 per cent. contracts part of a general conspiracy or monopolization, but declined to pass on the ownership of coal companies and other railroads by the defendant roads individually as not having been shown to be parts of a general combination.

Suggested Separate Suits.

The court suggested that they might be prosecuted separately as to these matters and Mr. McReynolds, who acted for the Government in that case, was reengaged by Attorney General Wickersham to take up the coal situation where the Supreme Court had left it.

The suit against the Lackawanna, which is under both the Hepburn act and the anti-trust law, is the first of these separate suits, and it is expected that suits will soon be filed against the Lehigh Valley, the Reading, the Erie, and other roads, possibly including this time the Pennsylvania and the Delaware & Hudson. In these suits the railroad mergers, such as that of the New Jersey Central with the Reading and the Susquehanna & Western with the Erie, will also be at issue.

In the suit against the Lackawanna a point is made of the fact that about half of the coal lands owned by the railroad company were acquired after 1874, when the Constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted, containing a provision that no common carrier shall engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its lines.

Another new point emphasized is that the railroad, by selling its coal to the Sales Company at 65 per cent. of its selling price, has an outside inducement, aside from its functions as a comon carrier, for keeping up its freight rates, as the higher the freight rates, and consequently the selling price, the more its 65 per cent. would amount to.

Company Retains Profits.

"The purpose of the railroad company and those who controlled it," says the complaint filed yesterday, "in organizing the defendant coal company was to use the latter as a mere instrumentality for retaining under their direction and for their profit the business of selling coal theretofore carried on by the railroad; and under the agreement of Aug. 2, 1909, this purpose has been carried into fruition. The coal company is and must always be subservient to the will and direction of the railroad and those who control the latter. They have always constituted its dominant stockholders and probably always will. They elect its officers, determine its policies, and, moreover, they may take away its sole business upon six months' notice. If its conduct should fail to meet their approval, it may be deprived of all benefits under the sales contract and its business quickly destroyed. In such event a similar subterfuge could be organized and the profits of the entire business still be secured to the stockholders of the railroad.

"The arrangement under which the defendant companies are operating in no proper or legal sense destroys or terminates the interest which the railroad company has in the output of the mines which it owns and operates or in the coal which it purchases from others before the sale starts in the course of interstate or foreign transportation; but during the entire time and course of such transportation the carrier has an interest therein within the true meaning and intent of the statute. The two companies are but instrumentalities of the same group of stockholders; the arrangements and contracts between them are but devices to avoid the prohibitions of the Inter State Commerce act, and operations under them are more damaging to the public than those under the old plan prior to August, 1909. They have enabled the coal company to acquire a monopoly of the sales of coal produced along the defendant railroad, and through the exclusive use of the instrumentalities leased by the latter and otherwise this monopoly will be continued. Having in the ways described secured for itself a monopoly, the defendant railroad successfully undertook to transfer this to the coal company, and, unless prevented, such monopoly will continue to the great detriment of the public.

Tends to Keep Freight Rates Up.

"Furthermore, the contract between defendants necessarily hinders and prevents the railroad from freely fixing its rates for transporting coal according to recognized and legitimate standards, and introduces a factor into the determination of questions relating thereto which may not be considered consistent with the rights of the public and which necessarily tends to keep such rates unduly high. For since under the contract the railroad company receives for its coal at the mines a percentage of the price at New York Harbor, which price is largely determined by the freight rate, it follows that the higher the freight rate from the mines to New York Harbor the higher the price received by the railroad company at the mines; and, on the other hand, as the freight rate decreases, such price decreases. The contract is thus not only a barrier against any reduction in the railroad company's freight rates to New York, however justified by the conditions, but is an inducement to higher rates regardless of any change in the cost or character of the service. It is in undue, unreasonable, and unlawful restraint of inter-State and foreign trade and commerce.

"The purchase of coal by defendant railroad company as above shown, for resale or for transportation over its lines, is incompatible with its duties as a public carrier, and the necessary tendency of such action is to produce a monopoly of and unlawfully to hinder and restrain inter-State and foreign commerce in that commodity. The imperative duty of a common carrier by railroad is to transport freight and passengers for all alike, without discrimination, at fair, reasonable, and just rates; and it may not enter into contracts or arrangements the necessary tendency of which is materially to hinder, impair, or destroy its ability to perform such duty or its freedom in determining what action should be taken in respect thereto. Especially it may not use its enormous and unusual powers and opportunities to acquire a monopoly nor make contracts or enter into arrangements which necessarily tend toward monopolization."

The Government asks that it be adjudged that the Lackawanna has not divested itself of its interest in coal and is unlawfully transporting it in inter-State commerce; that the railroad and coal companies be enjoined from continuing the present arrangement or any similar one; that the arrangement be adjudged in restraint of trade and an attempt to monopolize the business along the railroad's lines in violation of the Sherman act, and that the purchase of coal by the railroad and its delivery to the coal company be declared unlawful and enjoined.

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COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat Weak—Corn and Oats Sales Heavy—Cotton Closes Steady.

Wheat was freely sold and prices were closing at a net decline of ⅝ to 1¼ cents. Corn trading was active. Sales heavy due to large receipts at interior points. Closing prices showed net losses of ⅛ to ¼c. Oats were affected by the weakness in other grains and closing prices were at a net decline of ½ to ⅝c. Provisions prices broke sharply under heavy general selling. There was a sharp decline in cotton in the early trading, but the close was steady and from 1 to 2 points net higher.

WHEAT.

The news in the wheat market was not of a character to encourage holders, and, as there was an underlying feeling of pessimism in the market, partly borrowed from conditions in financial circles both here and abroad, longs sold freely throughout the day, and prices were weak, closing at a net decline of ⅝ to 1⅛c. The foreign markets and Winnipeg were weak over our holiday, and private reports from Europe said that prices there were influenced by pressure of cargo offerings and improved reports from India, where further rains occurred. Moreover, Argentina was offering wheat freely, and Broomhall estimated shipments from that country for the week at 5,600,000 bushels, compared with 5,168,000 last week, and 1,024,000 last year. The weather over the West was seasonable, and, while the weekly weather map showed quite a large area, including portions of Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, bare of snow covering, few complaints were received regarding the crop situation, although it was stated that any damage which has resulted from the cold weather would not be apparent until the plant begins to take on growth in the Spring. The spot demand was inactive, and The Northwestern Miller said that the flour market was unsettled, as the jobbing trade, as a rule, has anticipated its wants, and it is doubtful if at any time on this crop flour could be bought as cheaply as at present. Exporters were out of the market, and no business was reported during the day, notwithstanding the decline in prices and the lower market for ocean freights. Broomhall cabled that stocks of foreign wheat at important centres are light, and will continue so until March; but native supplies in Europe are generally larger and the quality better, especially in Germany. In the local spot market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.08 elevator, and $1.09½ free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 99½c free on board afloat.

WHEAT—FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
New York—					
May	99 1-16	98⅛	98⅛	99⅛	1.06¼
July	..	..	97⅞	98⅛	1.01½
September	96⅞	96¼	96⅞	96	..
New York Bonded—					
May	97½	96⅞	96⅞	97⅛	..
July	97½	96⅞	96⅞	97½	..
Chicago—					
May	93⅛	92¼	92¼	93⅛	1.02⅝
July	91⅛	90½	90⅝	91⅝	95⅞
September	90	89⅝	89½	90⅛	94⅜

CORN.

There was also heavy selling in the corn market, and prices at the close showed net losses of ⅛ to ¼c. Continued heavy receipts at interior points, as well as a moderate spot demand, were bearish factors. Moreover, reports from Argentina said that recent rains had benefited the crop there and that estimates were being raised. Broomhall estimated Argentine shipments at 1,275,000 bushels, compared with 1,130,000 last week and nil last year. Export corn in the local market was quoted at 56½c, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	53	52	52	53¼	68⅝
July	53½	52⅝	52⅝	53⅞	68¼
September	54½	53⅜	53⅝	54⅞	68¼

OATS.

Commission houses were active sellers in the oats market, and prices were easier, closing at a net decline of ⅛ to ⅝c. The demand was light and the market felt the influence of the weakness in other grains. The local cash market was easy, standard white quoted at 39@39½c.; No. 3, 38½@39c.; No. 4, 38@38½c.; natural white, 37½@39c.; white clipped, 38@41c., all track.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	34⅝	34¼	34¼	34⅝	52⅝
July	34½	34⅛	34¼	34⅝	48½
September	34⅝	34	34	34¼	41⅞

COTTON.

The cotton market showed more or less nervousness yesterday. The unsettled feeling noted, however, was supposed to arise from conditions outside of the cotton trade itself, and after quite a sharp early break trading became less active, while prices rallied from the lowest on covering and trade buying. The close was steady and from 1 to 2 points net higher.

The market opened steady at an advance of 6 to 10 points, with May contracts making a new high point for the movement, while other months just about recovered Tuesday's late loss. This advance was in response to better cables than expected, but it attracted heavy selling from Wall Street and allied sources. Weakness in the stock market, the continued disturbances in the Balkans, the Mexican troubles, threatened railroad strikes, and a feeling that with enough cotton to go around such conditions were against any bull market were supposed to be the factors behind the selling movement. Offerings at times were aggressive, but they were absorbed on a scale-down by trade brokers or older shorts, and, after showing a net loss of from 3 to 5 points, the market became comparatively quiet and steady.

Southern spot advices were conflicting, some reporting plenty of cotton for sale at prevailing prices, and few buyers, while others claimed that the demand was increasing. The more favorable reports may have been a partial factor here late in the day, owing to an idea that the support had come largely from trade sources, and as the markets officially reported were unchanged to ½c higher, with fair sales at a number of points. Rains reported in the Southwest were considered favorable, as some points have been complaining of insufficient moisture in the ground, but some thought that this was offset by delayed farm work, both in the western and central belts. Reports from Arkansas claim that the farmers in that State and in Mississippi were not preparing to increase acreage, and there were also claims that mule sales have not been as large as last year. New Orleans was relatively easy early and sent a number of bearish messages to New York, but steadied up with the local market during the afternoon.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 13.05 for middling upland; sales nil.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	12.56@12.58	12.55
March	12.60	12.51	12.54@12.55	12.53
April	..	..	12.42@12.44	12.40
May	12.49	12.37	12.42@12.43	12.40
June	12.30	12.30	12.29@12.31	12.27
July	12.40	12.28	12.33@12.34	12.31
August	12.25	12.13	12.17@12.18	12.15
September	11.83	11.75	11.78@11.80	11.77
October	11.79	11.66	11.72@	11.71
December	11.78	11.68	11.72@11.74	11.71
January	11.76	11.70	11.70@	11.69

PROVISIONS.

Prices in the provision market broke sharply under heavy general selling led by packers. The advance early in the week, which sent values to new high records for the season, apparently attracted active profit taking, and in the absence of aggressive support the market declined rapidly. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000, estimated for Friday 27,000; Kansas City received 7,500 and Omaha 11,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.72	10.47	10.47	10.70	9.22½
July	10.75	10.42	10.52	10.72	9.35
Ribs—					
May	10.65	10.40	10.40	10.65	8.77½
July	10.62	10.42	10.42	10.67	8.82½
Pork—					
May	19.97	19.50	19.50	19.97	16.17½
July	19.95	19.50	19.55	19.97	16.37½

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the cottonseed oil market was only moderately active until late in the day, and, after opening about steady, prices developed an easier tone, and at the close were 4 to 8 points net lower. The sharp decline in lard had a sympathetic influence on prices, and there were evidences that the West was selling. Crude oil was steady, and there was comparatively little pressure to sell, but, while the spot demand was said to be fair, there was little in the situation to induce active speculative buying. The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.30@ ..	6.35
February	6.34	6.34	6.31@6.32	6.35
March	6.36	6.28	6.30@6.31	6.37
April	..	..	6.31@6.34	6.39
May	6.40	6.34	6.34@6.36	6.40
June	6.43	6.41	6.36@6.38	6.43
July	6.48	6.42	6.41@6.42	6.48
August	..	..	6.42@6.47	6.49
September	6.53	6.47	6.46@6.48	6.52

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, 36½c@37c; firsts, 33½c@36c; seconds, 31c@33c; thirds, 29c@30c; held, extras, 34c@34½c; firsts, 31c@33c; seconds, 29c@30½c; State dairy, finest, 34c@34½c; good to prime, 29c@33c; common to fair, 24c@28c; process, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 25c@25½c; seconds, 22c@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24c@25c; factory, held, 22c@23½c; current make, firsts, 22½c@23c; seconds, 21c@21½c; thirds, 18c@20c; packing stock, held, 20c@21½c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; No. 3, 17c@19c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 17½c@18c; white, 17½c@17¾c; colored, average, fancy, 16½c@17c; white, 16½c@17c; lower grades, 14c@16c; Winter specials, 16c@16¾c; average run, 15½c; poor, 14@15c; Daisies, held, best, 17½c@17¾c; State, skims, held, specials, 13c@13½c; fair to choice, 10c@12c; skims, Winter made, choice, 9c@11c; poor to fair, 5c@8c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 26c@27c; extra firsts, 24½c@25c; firsts, 23c@24c; seconds and lower grades, 20c@22c; fresh gathered, dirties, 17c@19c; checks, 15c@17c; refrigerator, firsts, 20c@20½c; seconds, 18½c@19½c; thirds and poorer, 12c@18c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, good to large size, new laid, 30c@32c; selected whites, defective in size or quality, 25c@29c; Western, gathered whites, 25c@29c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 27c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24c@26c.

COFFEE.

A break of 3 to 3¼ francs in Havre and 2 to 2½ pfennigs in Hamburg was followed by a sharp break in New York, the close being only slightly above bottom at a net decline of 32 to 43 points. There was heavy selling on margin calls, total sales amounting to 143,000 bags. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were very irregular, ranging from 20 to 40 points below Tuesday's quotations. The Brazilian markets declined 50 reis, and receipts were fairly liberal.

Spot coffee, Rio 7, 13⅛c, and Santos 4s at 15¼c. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	12.37	12.37	12.27@12.65	12.70
March	12.72	12.61	12.65@12.66	12.97
April	..	..	12.71@12.72	13.05
May	12.88	12.75	12.77@12.78	13.13
June	12.80	12.80	12.78@12.79	13.14
July	12.89	12.74	12.80@12.81	13.15
August	..	..	12.87@12.89	13.22
September	13.05	12.90	12.95@12.96	13.29
October	12.88	12.88	12.83@12.85	13.15
November	12.80	12.80	12.77@12.78	13.12
December	12.80	12.70	12.72@12.73	13.08
January	12.79	12.75	12.72@12.73	13.08

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

General price declines occurred on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, although the severity of the losses was somewhat curtailed in the closing dealings, when there was a rally apparently mainly due to covering of short contracts. The disturbed Mexican situation, with the possibility of intervention by the United States, and the fear of a near-by strike of the railroad firemen, combined to bring about large selling. Uncovering of numerous stop loss orders added to the pressure upon the market. The low figures for the day represented severe declines for the leading issues. There was a transaction in American Ice at 21½, which represented the only sale of that stock in Wall Street during the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,270	Amal. Cop.	71⅛	71¼	69⅝	70¼
160	Am. Beet Sugar	35¾	36¼	35	36
1,540	Am. Can	40	40	38⅞	39⅞
20	Am. Cotton Oil	49	49¼	49	49¼
10	Am. Ice	21½	21½	21½	21½
10	Am. Linseed	10½	10½	10½	10½
100	Am. Loco.	38⅜	38⅜	38	38
3,090	Am. Smelting	71⅛	71⅛	69½	70¼
280	Anaconda Cop.	36	36½	36	36½
420	A., T. & S. F.	102¾	102¾	101¾	102
60	Balt. & Ohio	101½	101½	100⅜	100⅜
490	Brook. R. T.	89	89¼	88⅜	88½
120	Canadian Pac.	233	233½	232½	232½
30	Cent. Leather	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
120	Ches. & Ohio	76⅜	76⅜	75⅝	75⅝
260	C., M. & St. P.	109¼	109½	108	108⅜
30	Chino Copper	40¼	40¼	40	40
1,150	Col. Fuel & I.	36	36¼	34¼	35⅜
20	Consol. Gas	134	134	134	134
370	Corn Products	14	14⅜	12⅞	14
650	Erie	30⅜	30⅜	29⅜	29⅞
10	Erie 1st pf.	47	47	47	47
60	Gt. Nor. pf.	127⅞	127⅞	127	127⅞
190	Inter.-Met.	18¼	18¼	17⅝	17⅞
360	Inter.-Met. pf.	62	62	60⅝	61⅛
580	Lehigh Valley	159¾	159¾	157⅞	158⅜
10	Louis. & Nash.	134	134	134	134
10	Mex. Petroleum	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
10	Mo., K. & T.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
530	Mo. Pacific	40⅜	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝
200	Nevada Con.	17	17	16⅝	16⅝
370	N. Y. Central	105⅝	105⅞	104¼	105⅛
10	N. Y., O. & W.	31	31	31	31
50	Nor. Pacific	118¼	118¼	117½	118
10	Pacific Mail	28	28	28	28
180	Pennsylvania	119¼	119⅜	118⅞	118⅞
100	Pitts. Coal	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
20	Ray. Con. Cop.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
14,640	Reading	162⅛	162½	159⅜	160⅜
280	Rock Island	22½	22½	21⅞	22⅜
20	Rock Island pf.	39	39	39	39
1,100	Southern Pac.	102	102	100⅝	101⅜
20	Southern Ry.	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜
40	Tenn. Copper	33½	33⅜	33½	33⅜
8,360	Union Pacific	157⅛	157½	154⅞	156⅜
580	U. S. Rubber	64⅜	65⅛	64⅜	65⅛
18,590	U. S. Steel	62⅝	62⅝	61⅛	62¼
40	U. S. Steel pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
130	Utah Copper	52¼	52⅜	51½	51⅜
30	Va.-Car. Chem.	33¾	34⅝	33¾	34⅝
120	West. Elec.	71¼	71¼	71	71
59,040					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Atlanta	.16	.16	.16	.16
350	Goldfield Con.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
300	Hale & Norc.	.07	.07	.07	.07
400	Isabella	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13¼
600	Jim Butler	.72	.72	.71	.71
400	Mexican	.87½	.87½	.87½	.87½
500	North Star	.21	.21	.21	.21
500	Round Mount.	.35	.35	.35	.35
200	Tonopah Ext.	1.92½	1.92½	1.92½	1.92½
600	Tonopah Merg.	.82	.82	.82	.82
4,350					

Summary 17th Annual Statement

New York Realty Owners, Inc.

January 1st, 1913

Total Resources	$3,739,525.98
Total Real Estate Assets	$3,293,713.72
Total Mortgages and Charges Against Real Estate	$390,539.21
Total Bonds and Other Obligations	$714,748.14
Total Liabilities	$1,105,287.35
Total Capital Account	$1,700,368.80
Surplus and Reserves	$933,869.83

Full statement with certificates of Certified Public Accountant and Appraisers will be mailed on request.

NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS

489 Fifth Ave., New York

Notice to Note-Holders and Other Creditors of the Merchants National Bank of Baltimore.

The Merchants National Bank of Baltimore, located at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, is closing its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. WILLIAM INGLE, Vice President and Cashier.

Dated January 1, 1913.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ST. Paul, located at St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, is closing its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present all notes and other claims for payment.
C. H. BUCKLEY, Cashier.
Dated December 27th, 1912.

PROPOSALS.

PRINTING.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M. on Thursday, Feb. 27, 1913, for Contract AC for printing.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

$1,649,000

National Properties Company

6% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK

Par Value of Shares $100 each. Dividends Payable January 15 and July 15.
The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Registrar. H. B. Hollins & Co., Transfer Agent.

A large portion of the above stock having been placed with investors, the undersigned will receive subscriptions for the unsold balance upon the same terms, viz.:

$1000 par value Preferred Stock
$400 par value Common Stock } **for $970**

Payable Ten Per Cent. on Application and the Balance on Allotment and Delivery of Ad Interim Certificates.

From a letter of Mr. Van Horn Ely, President of the Company, on file in our offices, a copy of which will be sent upon request, we quote the following:

The National Properties Company, organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, controls by stock ownership the

Wilmington & Philadelphia Traction Company
Pittsburgh City Light & Power Company
Water Company of Tonopah, Nevada

National Properties Company, through its subsidiaries, supplies under perpetual franchises and without competition, electric light and power to the City of Wilmington, Delaware. It controls practically the entire street railway business of that City and of Chester, Pa., the electric railway system connecting Wilmington with Chester, and an electric railway system extending from Chester to Philadelphia, 6½ miles distant.

It further controls an electric light and power company operating in Pittsburgh and vicinity, and a water company in Tonopah, Nevada, which enjoys profitable municipal and corporate contracts.

The total population served by National Properties Company is 318,000 as reported by the United States Census for 1910. The districts served are rapidly increasing in population and industrial development.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Outstanding
Preferred Stock	$10,000,000	$1,649,000
Common Stock	10,000,000	1,992,000

The Preferred Stock has preference both as to dividends and assets, and is further safeguarded by provisions in the charter restricting the issue of additional shares. A sinking fund is created for the retirement of the Preferred Stock.

EARNINGS

For the year 1912, the surplus earnings of these subsidiaries were at the rate of

6% Per Annum on $1,649,000 National Properties Preferred Stock
4.85% Per Annum on $1,992,000 National Properties Common Stock

A careful estimate for the period of three years next ensuing shows the following net earnings accruing to National Properties Company from its subsidiary properties:

	1913	1914	1915
Net Earnings National Properties Company	$253,645	$341,645	$421,640
Dividends on National Properties Company Preferred Stock	98,940	98,940	98,940
Surplus Earnings on National Properties Company Common Stock	$154,705	$242,705	$322,700
Earned on National Properties Company Common Stock	7.76%	12.18%	16.2%

MANAGEMENT

The Company is under the active management of Mr. Van Horn Ely.

The following constitute the Board of Directors:

Briton N. Busch,	H. B. Hollins & Co.,	New York.
Van Horn Ely,	President,	
John Gribbel,	John J. Griffin & Co.,	Philadelphia.
William F. Havemeyer,	Vice-President,	New York.
John J. Henderson,	Newburger Henderson & Loeb,	Philadelphia, Pa.
H. B. Hollins,	H. B. Hollins & Co.	New York.
Alfred H. Newburger,	Newburger, Henderson & Loeb,	New York.
A. C. Robinson,	Vice-President Commonwealth Trust Co.,	Pittsburgh.
H. P. Scott,	Scott & Company,	Wilmington, Del.
T. W. Wilson,	Vice-President, Wilmington & Philadelphia Traction Co.,	Wilmington, Del.

The strong investment position of the Preferred Stock offered herewith is:

1.—The Preferred Stock has preference both as to dividends and assets.
2.—Additional shares of Preferred Stock can only be issued under careful restrictions.
3.—A Sinking Fund is provided for the retirement of the Preferred Stock.
4.—Present earnings are at the rate of twice the dividend requirements of the Preferred Stock.
5.—The Company has ample working capital.
6.—The Subsidiary Companies have either perpetual or long term franchises and are located in prosperous and growing communities.
7.—The management of the Company is in charge of able and experienced men.

An Offering of this issue is being made in London on our behalf by Messrs. Coates, Son & Co.

The right is reserved to reject any application or to allot a smaller amount of stock than applied for.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.
Cor. Wall & Broad Sts., New York

NEWBURGER, HENDERSON & LOEB
100 Broadway, New York
1410 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

REORGANIZATION
OF
United States Motor Co.
ALDEN-SAMPSON MANUFACTURING CO'Y
BRUSH RUNABOUT COMPANY
COLUMBIA MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DAYTON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
MAXWELL-BRISCOE MOTOR COMPANY

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York Issued under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated October 10, 1912, Representing Notes Made or Endorsed by and Claims against the Above Named Companies:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that distribution of the amounts of cash payable under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization will be made on and after **FEBRUARY 14, 1913**, at the office of the Depositary, CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, to holders of Certificates of Deposit representing notes made or endorsed by, and claims against the above named Companies, which have been admitted by the Committee as valid obligations of the respective Companies, upon the presentation and surrender of Certificates of Deposit representing notes which, under the provisions of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, are to be paid in full, properly endorsed in blank, and upon the presentation of Certificates of Deposit representing notes and claims which under the provisions of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization are entitled to receive part cash and part Voting Trust Certificates, properly endorsed in blank, for the notation thereon of the payment of the amounts payable in respect thereof. It is expected that distribution of the Voting Trust Certificates as provided in the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization will be made in the near future, and later announcement in regard to such distribution will be made by the Committee.

Dated New York, February 14, 1913.

GEORGE W. DAVISON, Chairman.
CHARLES H. SABIN,
BENJAMIN STRONG, JR.,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
JAMES C. BRADY,
EUGENE MEYER, JR.,
NEAL RANTOUL,
ELISHA S. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Counsel.
A. SPOTSWOOD CAMPBELL, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York City.

INTERNATIONAL PULP COMPANY.
TO THE HOLDERS OF GOLD NOTES OF INTERNATIONAL PULP COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this corporation will redeem its entire issue of Gold Notes, dated March 1, 1910, numbered 1 to 60, inclusive, at the Broadway Trust Company, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the first day of March, 1913, pursuant to the terms of such notes, and that after said date interest on said notes will cease and the coupons representing future interest thereon will become void.

Dated New York, N. Y., January 29th, 1913.
INTERNATIONAL PULP COMPANY,
M. M. BELDING, Jr., Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
No. 71 Broadway, New York, February 13, 1913.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. February 17th to the morning of March 1st, 1913.
WALTER H. ALBERT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and a Quarterly Dividend of $2.50 per share on the Common Stock

of this Company have this day been declared payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on **April 1, 1913**, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. Friday, February 28, 1913.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

For the payment of these dividends and for the purpose of the subscription to Southern Pacific Co. stock, explained in this Company's circular of February 10, 1913, the stock transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M., February 28, 1913, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 17, 1913.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., February 13, 1913.

American Sugar Refining Company.
Jersey City, N. J., February 11, 1913.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the following dividends, payable April 2nd, 1913, to the stockholders of record on March 1st, 1913:
On the Preferred Stock a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. On the Common Stock a dividend of 1¾ per cent.
The Transfer Books will not be closed.
JOSEPH E. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

60th PREFERRED DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared the sixtieth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable February 28, 1913, to Stockholders of record at the close of business, February 15, 1913. Transfer books will not be closed.
F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

Homestake Mining Company.
February 11, 1913.
Dividend No. 450 of Sixty-five (65) cents per share has been declared, payable by the Transfer Agent in New York on the 25th inst. Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., Transfer Agent.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, January 24, 1913.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 11, 1913, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, February 3, 1913, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, March 12, 1913, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By B. F. BUSH, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

THE STERLING IRON & RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sterling Iron & Railway Company will be held at its office, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 4th day of March, 1913, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
Dated February 14, 1913.
W. S. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Chicago, February 13, 1913.
You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Pettibone, Mulliken Co. will be held on Tuesday, February 25, 1913, at 10:45 o'clock A. M., at the company's principal office, 165 Broadway, Room 2,434, New York, N. Y.
PETTIBONE, MULLIKEN CO.
A. A. STROM, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual stockholders' meeting of the I. B. KLEINERT RUBBER CO. for the election of Directors will be held at the Company's office, 725 Broadway, on Monday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
V. GUINZBURG, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE to the Holders of General Mortgage Bonds of the Tennessee Central Railroad Company secured by a mortgage of said Railroad Company to Mercantile Trust Company of Saint Louis, Missouri, dated the first day of January, 1904.

A meeting of the holders of General Mortgage Bonds of the Tennessee Central Railroad Company, secured by a mortgage or deed of trust executed by said Railroad Company to the Mercantile Trust Company as Trustee, dated the first day of January, 1904, is hereby called by the said Trustee, to be held at the office of said Mercantile Trust Company, at the northeast corner of Eighth and Locust Streets in the City of Saint Louis and State of Missouri, on Monday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1913, for a conference regarding the suit to foreclose said mortgage, instituted by the said Trustee in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, Nashville Division, and now pending in said Court, and for consultation upon other matters affecting the said bonds, and each and all the holders of said bonds are notified to be present, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. on said 24th day of February, A. D. 1913, at said office of the Mercantile Trust Company.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, said Mercantile Trust Company has hereunto caused its corporate name to be subscribed by its President, and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed by its Secretary, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1913.

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By FESTUS J. WADE, President.
Attest: W. J. DUGGAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.
GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.
25 Broad Street, New York, January 31, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders will be held at the Company's chief office at 25 Broad Street, New York City, on Monday, the 17th day of February, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing three Directors to serve for four years in place of the three whose terms are about to expire, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all the acts of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, and the officers of the Company since the last meeting of the stockholders.

The stock and transfer books will be closed against the transfer of stock on Thursday, February 6th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Tuesday, February 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS F. BURGESS, Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE THAT A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of the ORIENTAL OPERATING COMPANY will be held on the 14th day of February, 1913, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., at the office of said Company at No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the capital stock of said Company to the amount of Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000,) to consist of two hundred shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) per share.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, January 30, 1913.
A. B. POUCH, Vice President.
W. H. POUCH, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Syndicate Publishing Co. will be held, pursuant to the provisions of Paragraphs 24 and 25 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1913, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the principal office of the Company, Nos. 12 & 14 West 32d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
M. W. LEE, Secretary.
Dated Feb. 11, 1913.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, Feb. 13th, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 19th day of March, 1913, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of Directors.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 10th day of March, 1913, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 20th day of March, 1913, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. W. VEITCH, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
AND
CENTRAL PACIFIC
BOND HOLDERS
will receive valuable information by communicating with the undersigned.
Kindly state your holdings.
Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York

Broadly speaking, and with some few exceptions, a man is an investor by virtue of his savings; a woman by the inheritance of a legacy, either in property, securities, cash or life insurance. It is the function of sound investment to surround funds of this nature with strong security, to pay interest promptly, and to yield at the same time a fair rate of income. We are always ready to aid you in selecting investments of this character, and suggest you send for
Pamphlet No. 1016
"The Silent Workings of Compound Interest."
Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
43 Exchange Place, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

First Mortgage
5%
RAILROAD BONDS
Secured by first mortgage on part main line New York Central System at less than $20,000 per mile.
TO YIELD 4½%
DESCRIPTION ON REQUEST.
Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
New York Chicago
115 Broadway First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Public Utility
Investment Bonds
combining
1. First Mortgage Security
2. Negotiability
3. Yield of over 5%
Particulars on Request
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St., New York

Keeping Posted
Investors who desire an intelligent and unbiased view of investment conditions will be interested in our monthly circular, "The Investment Situation."
Any investor who requests us to place his name in our mailing list will receive a copy of this each month.
Knauth-Nachod & Kühne
INTERNATIONAL BANKERS
New York Leipzig

STEAM SUGGESTIONS
No. 4
Ann Arbor First 4s appear cheap, safe and attractive. They have received interest promptly since 1895 and are a first and closed mortgage at about $24,000 a mile. At present prices on the New York Stock Exchange the bonds yield about 5.25%.
Correspondence Solicited.
F. J. Lisman & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
30 Broad St., New York
Philadelphia Land Title Building | Chicago 108 So. La Salle St. | Boston 56 Congress Street | Hartford 39 Pearl Street

INVESTORS
Bonds Legal for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York State Yielding 4.20 to 4.50%
Circular to investors on request.
Estabrook & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange, Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St., New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Some Recovery in Prices After Weakness—The Southern Pacific Underwriting.

Fears aroused by a wider budget of adverse news than had confronted the market in many days supplied the surface reasons for a decline on the Stock Exchange yesterday, which carried the general level of prices to a new low level for the year. The more fundamental explanation of what has been going on in the market is to be found in a variety of factors, among which prominent place is held by the very heavy demands for capital which are being made on the markets of the world.

Yesterday's specific influences, which had to do rather with possibilities than with accomplished facts, were all the more effective in depressing prices by reason of the rather pessimistic drift of much of the prevailing sentiment in Wall Street. This doubtless is due largely, if not indeed mainly, to narrow consideration of problems which are Wall Street's immediate concern rather than the concern of the business of the country as a whole. In this particular direction the introduction in the Legislature at Albany of a bill looking to the compulsory incorporation of the Stock Exchange was an incident which exerted considerable influence. Whatever the merit or demerits of the proposal the Stock Exchange's own view of the matter was that such a law would be very detrimental. But this was but one of several matters which proved depressing influences. The Mexican situation was acute enough to give rise to some concern lest intervention by the United States might become necessary, and here at home the course of events in the attempt of the railroad firemen to obtain higher pay seemed to point with uncomfortable probability toward a serious strike. The head of the firemen's organization during the day disowned responsibility for the statement that a strike was likely by the beginning of next week, but the published news to this effect had its influence upon the stock market situation, and was one of the important factors in the unsettlement of quotations. The firmness of the call money market continued, but rates went no higher. All in all, the situation presented after Wednesday's holiday was discouraging to those holding a position on the long side and offered a freer field for bearish activities. That these latter, however, were not conducted without reserve was suggested by the substantial character of the recovery which occurred in a number of issues. The upturn from the low prices of the day in such leading issues as Reading, Union Pacific, and United States Steel amounted to more than a point. Nevertheless the two railroad stocks mentioned, and a number of other issues, showed at the close of trading net losses of a full point or more.

The foreign advices of the day, though they recorded increases of moderate amount in the gold holdings of both the Bank of England and Bank of France, dwelt much upon the large demands which confront the money markets of Europe. The Bank of France's increase in gold holdings in recent weeks has fallen short of the shipments which New York has made to Paris. This fact bears out the impression that the gold which France imported from the United States was taken with the specific object of making good at least in part losses of the precious metal by the French market to other countries. There was some calling of loans here, but it seemed chiefly preparation for to-morrow's large dividend payments which called for this shifting of credits. Interior banks were lenders here to some extent, the call rate having advanced sufficiently to induce out-of-town institutions to employ a portion of their New York funds in Stock Exchange loans.

Some further details of the organization of the syndicate which has underwritten the Union Pacific's sale of $126,650,000 stock were made known yesterday. No less than forty per cent. of the total has been underwritten in Europe. The bankers, moreover, were successful in bringing into the syndicate participants to the number of 550 or more, and many of these, as usual in such matters, subscribed to the syndicate in behalf of others. The actual distribution of this stock then will be very wide, which will be in keeping with the expressed view of the Attorney General that this stock should be scattered so as to destroy effectively the contract which the Union Pacific has exercised in the affairs of the Southern Pacific Company. The formation of this syndicate is a financial achievement which is all the more noteworthy in view of the obstacles which had to be overcome and in view, too, of the fact that the task was undertaken upon terms which many in Wall Street were inclined to regard as not sufficiently remunerative. The bankers had to contend with very unfavorable general market conditions, which added to the difficulty of finding an immediate market (it will amount to that if the syndicate is called upon to take the Union Pacific's holdings) for so large a block of stock. Southern Pacific declined yesterday to within a fraction of the flat price at which the shareholders of the Union and Southern Pacific are entitled to subscribe. This doubtless would have led to misgivings regarding the success of the plan were it not that the sale of the stock has been assured by the organization of this syndicate.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3½@4½ per cent., with the last loan at 3¾ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 4 per cent.

Time money rates were 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days, 4½@5 per cent. for ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent. for four months, 5 per cent. for five months, and 4¾@5 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4½@5 per cent. for best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $429,159,942; balances, $17,084,486; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $380,528.

The local banks have lost $5,042,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 5 per cent. for short bills and 4⅞ per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 3¾ per cent., and Berlin, 5 per cent. Money was 4½@4¾ per cent. in London and 4½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 25 centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 48 pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.88; demand, $4.8735.

Paris—Cable, 5.16⅞ less 5-64; check, 5.17½ less 5-64.

Berlin—Cable, 95 5-16 less 1-64; check, 95¼ less 1-32.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.20 plus 1-32; check, 5.20 less 1-16.

Holland—Cable, 40.24; check, 40.20.

Belgium—Cable, 5.20; check, 5.20⅝ plus 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.83; 90 days, $4.8110.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.82¾; 90 days, $4.80¾.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21⅞; 90 days, 5.23⅞.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94¼; 90 days, 93⅞.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; St. Paul, 50c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, 46⅞c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 28 7-16d, and ⅛c lower in New York, at 61⅝c per ounce.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Further Loss by S. P.

Around noon yesterday any one who happened to want some Southern Pacific stock was almost as well off without the rights accruing to the holders of the minority stock as with them. The owner of 300 shares of Southern Pacific could take 100 shares of the 1,266,500 soon to be released by the Union Pacific by paying for them. That operation would involve the payment of $10,000. A nonstockholder who picked up Southern Pacific at its low price yesterday would have paid $10,075 for the 100 shares. The Southern Pacific rights were quoted as low as ⅛ yesterday. At that figure the rights on the 100 shares were worth $12.50, or the commission on an order of that size.

* * *

Stock Exchange Seats.

As though the members of the Stock Exchange did not have troubles enough already, with the Governor recommending incorporation, the outbreak in Mexico, the threatened strike of the firemen, and numerous other disturbing factors, one of the news agencies took it upon itself yesterday to discover a sale of a membership at $45,000, or $3,000 below the previous sale and the lowest price in a dozen years. Some of the brokers with a vital interest in these matters grew nervous and attempted to verify or disprove the report. They said afterward that the man who was reported to have sold his membership for $45,000 had actually received $48,000. At the executive offices of the Exchange all knowledge of a transfer at a new low price was denied. According to the Secretary's figures, $48,000 is still the record low price.

* * *

James J. Hill's Activities.

James J. Hill came to town again yesterday with more cheerful reports as to the operations of the Great Northern and the outlook for business in the Northwest. Mr. Hill does not seem to find any less work falling to the lot of "a high private in the rear rank" than devolved on him as Chairman of the board.

* * *

Southern Pacific's Year.

The annual report of the Southern Pacific Company for 1912 has gone to the printers, and is expected to be ready for publication on Feb. 20. This year's issue promises to have a wider reading than any previous report of the company. Also it is probably the last that ever will be issued to include a full year's income from the Central Pacific. The report has been delayed by the inability of some of the executive officers to co-operate with the Comptroller's department while the dissolution plans were under discussion.

* * *

Small Interest in Colorado F. & I.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's 35 per cent. dividend could not be classed as a "melon," for it was simply the payment to holders of the preferred stock of the accumulated income to which they were entitled by the provisions under which the shares were issued. The total amount involved—$700,000—appeared small to the Street in comparison with the Standard Oil $40,000,000 and the American Tobacco $6,000,000 disbursements of recent memory. The fact that little comment was heard on Fuel & Iron's long expected payment in brokerage offices yesterday is partially explained by these conditions, but a more comprehensive explanation for the lack of interest shown by traders probably lay in the impossibility of a lively speculative movement in the shares because of the small size of the issue. Not a sale of the preferred stock occurred during the session.

* * *

Money and Liquidation.

Some borrowers of money found comfort in yesterday's decline of stocks, for they thought they saw considerable liquidation going on, which, they said, would be a material factor in strengthening the bank statement of the week.

* * *

Banks Lose Funds.

In banking circles the statement of the Clearing House institutions on Saturday will be studied with great care for a hint as to whether the new Treasury order to make use of the depository banks as direct agents of the Government for receipts and expenditure of money is going to be an advantage or not to the local banks. The Sub-Treasury has drawn more heavily upon the banks this week than last, and while it cannot be learned that any unusually large Government transaction has been completed, the loss to the banks from ordinary Treasury operations under the new system appears to be extensive enough to cause speculation as to the effect upon bank reserves of a continued operation of the method. In conservative quarters it is said that a two weeks' trial—the order went into effect on Feb. 1—is too short to give any insight into the practical working of the new departure.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

		—Maturity—	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Apr., 1913	100	100¼	3.25
Amer. Loco.	5	Oct., 1913	100	100⅜	4.75
Amer. Loco.	5	Oct., 1914	99⅞	100¼	4.62
Ann Arbor	5	May, 1913	97½	99	8.50
Austrian Govt.	4½	July '14-'15	97¼	97¾	5.85
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1913	99¾	100	4.50
Bos. & Maine	5	Feb. 3, 1914	99¾	100¼	4.85
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	96¼	96⅞	5.75
Ches. & Ohio	4½	June, 1914	99⅛	99⅜	4.90
Chi. & Alton	5	Mar. 15,'18	99⅝	100	5.00
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	99¾	99⅞	5.05
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1914	98	98¾	6.15
C., H. & D.	4	July, 1913	99⅝	99⅞	4.30
Erie	6	Apr. 8, 1914	100⅛	100¼	5.35
Erie	5	Oct., 1914	99¾	100	5.00
Erie	5	Apr., 1915	98¾	99¼	5.45
Gen. Motor	6	Oct., 1915	99⅞	99⅞	5.95
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	97½	97¾	5.55
Hock. Valley	4½	Nov., 1913	99¾	100¼	4.30
Hudson Cos.	6	Oct. 15,'18	99¼	99¾	6.75
Ill. Central	4½	July, 1914	99¾	99⅞	4.60
Int. & Gt. N.	5	Aug., 1914	98	98¾	6.00
Int. Harvester	5	Feb. 15,'15	100	100¼	4.70
K. C. R. & L.	5	May, 1913	90	92	25.00
K. C. R. & L.	6	Sep., 1912	90	91½	
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	95	95¾	7.20
M. S. R., K. C.	5	May, 1913	92	95	14.00
Mex. M. Com.	4½	Sep., 1913	97½	98¼	7.80
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1914	99	99¼	7.30
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1913	99⅞	100¼	4.50
Mo. Pacific	5	June, 1914	97⅞	97⅞	6.75
Mont. Tr. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	99½	100¼	5.90
N. R. of Mex.	4½	June, 1913	98	99	7.50
N. Y. Central	4½	Mar., 1914	99⅝	100	4.90
N. Y. Central	4½	May, 1915	99⅜	99⅞	4.50
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	Dec., 1913	99⅝	100⅛	5.00
St. L. & S. F.	5	June, 1913	99⅝	100¼	4.80
St. L. & S. F.	6	Sep., 1913	99⅞	100	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅛	99¾	5.10
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	98⅞	98⅝	6.20
U. S. R. M.	5	Aug., 1913	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Union Typew.	5	Jan., 1916	97½	98⅛	5.65
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	100½	5.80
West. E. & M.	5	July, 1913	99⅞	100¼	4.00
West. E. & M.	6	Aug., 1913	100¼	100⅛	4.30
West. Md.	5	July, 1915	97⅞	98¼	5.50

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
4½s..May, 1957, inter.	104¼	104¾	104¼	104¾
4½s..Nov., 1957, inter.	104¼	104¾	104¼	104⅞
4½s..Nov., 1917, inter.	101	102	101	102
4½s..Nov., 1917, inter.	101			
4½s..Mar., '30-'60, int.	100¼	100⅞	100¼	100⅞
4½s..Mar., 1962, inter.	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
4½s..Sept., 1960, inter.	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
4s..May, 1959, inter.	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
4s..Nov., 1958, inter.	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
4s..May, 1957, inter.	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
4s..Nov., 1956, reg.	95¼	97	95¼	97
4s..Nov., 1955, reg.	95¼	96⅝	96	97¼
4s..Nov., 1936, reg.	95¼	97	96	97¼
4s..1918-1919, inter.	98¾	100	98¾	100
3½s..Nov., 1954-5, int.	84¼	85½	84⅜	85¼
3½s..May, 1954, coup.	84¼	85½	84¾	85¼
3½s..1950-1954, reg.	84¼	85½	84⅜	85½

Stops Railroad Consolidation.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 13.—Gov. Colquitt to-day vetoed the bill which would permit the merger of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Texas Central Railroad Companies. He said that the consolidational bill was unconstitutional.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Sell Off on Increased Activity—Bonds Are Quiet.

Transactions in curb securities yesterday were in fairly large volume and some sharp declines were shown. United Cigar Stores Company of America declined to 105 on sales of 3,700 shares. It closed at 105¼ showing a decline of 1⅛. Tobacco Products preferred sold off to 92½ and closed there, at a loss of 1½ points. Standard Oil of New Jersey was traded in between 387 and 384. The close at 386 showed no change. The bond department was quiet and steady. Trading in the Union and Southern Pacific rights was transferred to the Board. The only sale in Southern Pacific stock "when released" was at 100½.

* * *

Transactions reported yesterday were:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	INDUSTRIALS.				
1,500	Brit.-Am. Tob.	24¼	24¼	23⅝	23⅞
650	Em.-Brant'm	66½	66½	65	65½
275	Houston Oil	21	21½	20	20
2,000	Man. Transit	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
50	Mar. of A. new	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,000	*Mays Oil	21	21	21	21
230	Nat. Sugar	101	101	101	101
840	Pue. S. & Rfg.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
210	‡St. Oil of N. J.	387	387	384	386
480	Tob. Prod. pf.	94	94	†91½	92½
3,700	United Cig. Sts. Co. of Am.	106¼	106¼	105	105¼
	RAILROADS.				
200	So. Pacific, w. r.	100½	100½	100½	100½
	MINING STOCKS.				
1,500	Alaska Copper	5½	5½	5⅜	5½
1,500	Alas. G. Mines	15½	15⅝	14½	14½
1,500	*Beaver Cons.	41	42	41	42
900	Bessie G. Dredg.	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
200	Bessie G. Dr. pf.	10	10	9½	9½
4,200	*Big Four	88	92	88	92
1,800	Braden Copper	9	9	8¾	9
200	Brit. Col. Cop.	4	4½	4	4½
200	Davis-Daly Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000	Diamond Blk. B.	4	4	4	4
1,300	El Paso Con.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,800	Ely Con.	12	12	12	12
700	Florence	42	42	40	40
1,800	Giroux Mining	3	3	2 15-16	3
1,500	‡Greene-Can.	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
100	Halifax Ton.	1	1	1	1
500	*Jumbo Exten.	31½	31½	31	31
800	Kerr Lake	3 7-16	3 7-16	3 5-16	3 7-16
300	La Rose Con.	3 1-16	3 1-16	3	3
1,000	Mason Valley	7½	7⅝	7¼	7½
1,000	McKinley-Dar.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2	2
300	Nipissing M. Co.	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
400	Ohio Copper	13-16	⅞	13-16	⅞
500	Pacific Smelters	7-32	7-32	3-16	3-16
500	S. U. M. & S.	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
1,500	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
500	Tonopah Exten.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
4,700	Tonopah M.	84	84	80	80
500	Tularosa	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	West End Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1 5-16	1 5-16
4,000	*Wettlauf. S. M.	18	18	18	18
600	Yukon G. M.	3 1-16	3 1-16	3	3
	LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.				
1,000	Chesterfield C.	8	8	8	8
700	*Mut. M. & L.	65	65	65	65
400	N. J. M. Co.	18	18	18	18
	BONDS.				
$1,000	B. C. 7s, old	178	178	178	178
40,000	Brooklyn R. T. 5% notes	96 13-16	96 13-16	96 9-16	96⅝
1,000	New York City 4¼s, 1960	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
100	N. Y., N. H. & H. 5% notes	100 1-16	100 1-16	100 1-16	100 1-16

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

Note—Not reported Tuesday: Chesterfield Copper, 1,000 at 8.

* * *

Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

	Feb. 13. Bid.	Feb. 13. Asked.	Feb. 11. Bid.	Feb. 11. Asked.
INDUSTRIALS.				
Allied Securities Co.	83	85	83	85
Am. Writing Paper	2	2½	2	2½
A., G. & W. I. pf.	11	12	11	12
Bay State Gas	½	9-16	½	9-16
Borden's Cond. Milk	114⅝	115⅝	114⅝	115⅝
Borden's Con Milk pf.	106½	107½	106½	107½
Brown Shoe	52	54	52	54
Brown Shoe pf.	95½	96½	95½	96½
Cluett-Peabody pf.	101	102½	101	102½
Con. Rubber Tire	23	25	23	25
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	80	90	80	90
Emerson-Brant. pf.	97	99	97	99
Havana Tobacco	4	5	4	5
Havana Tobacco pf.	8	15	8	15
Houston Oil pf.	60	65	62	66
Inter. Rubber T. ctfs.	8	9¼	8	9¼
Lehigh V. Coal Sales	215	225	215	225
N. Y. Transportation	4	5	4	5
Oil Fields of Mexico	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Otis Elevator	80	83	80	83
Otis Elevator pf.	97	99	97	99
Pennsylvania Textile	24	25	24	25
Standard Oil, old	1,150	1,175	1,150	1,175
Tobacco Products	120	140	120	140
U. C. S. Co. of Am., pf.	115	117	114	117
U. S. Hair	7¼	8½	7¼	8½
U. S. Hair pf.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
U. S. Light & Heat	11	12	11	12
U. S. Light & Heat pf.	70	75	70	75
Willys Overland	68	70	68	70
Willys Overland pf.	97	99	97	99
MINING STOCKS.				
Buffalo Mines	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Butte-New York	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
C. O. D. Con.	6	7	7	8
Con. Ariz. Smelting	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Diamond Field Daisy	4	5	4	5
First National	2	2¼	2	2¼
Gold Hill	¼	½	¼	½
Greenwater	5	6	6	7
Mines of America	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
North Butte Develop.	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Tonopah Mining	5⅝	6	5¾	5 15-16
Tri-Bullion	7-16	9-16	7-16	9-16
Tuolumne Copper	2⅝	3	3	3¼
United Copper	¼	¾	¼	¾
United Copper pf.		8		8
LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.				
Lightning C-G. D.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
South Live Oak	1½	2½	1½	2½
BONDS.				
Braden Copper 6s	180	185	180	185
Braden Copper 7s, new	180	185	180	185
Canada Southern 5s	107	107¼	107	107¼
Chicago Elevated 5s	98	98½	98	98½
N. Y. City 4¼s, 1962	99⅞	99¼	99⅞	99¼
Western Pacific 5s	86⅝	87¼	86⅝	87¼

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Feb. 13. Bid.	Feb. 13. Asked.	Feb. 11. Bid.	Feb. 11. Asked.
British-American	23⅝	24	24¼	24½
Conley Foil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	200	180	200
J. S. Young	175	185	175	185
MacAndrews & Forbes	195	200	195	200
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	245	255	250	260
P. R.-Am. T. 6% scrip	150	160	150	160
R. J. Reynolds	260	270	260	270
Tobacco Products	120	140	120	140
Tobacco Prod. Co. pf.	92	93	95	97
United Cigar Stores	105	105¼	107¼	108¼
United Cigar Stores pf.	116	118	116	118

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues and of these two groups of stocks combined:

1913.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.	Change.
RAILROADS.					
Feb. 1	89.89	89.50	89.73	89.72	—.10
Feb. 3	89.86	89.50	89.73	89.62	—.10
Feb. 4	89.89	89.46	89.67	89.50	—.12
Feb. 5	89.40	89.07	89.23	89.15	—.35
Feb. 6	89.19	88.95	89.07	89.04	—.11
Feb. 7	89.30	89.04	89.17	89.14	+.10
Feb. 8	89.23	89.09	89.16	89.19	+.05
Feb. 10	89.09	88.68	88.88	88.72	—.47
Feb. 11	88.53	87.84	88.15	87.99	—.73
Feb. 12—Holiday.					
Feb. 13	87.63	86.75	87.19	87.17	—.82
INDUSTRIALS.					
Feb. 1	64.53	64.24	64.38	64.37	—.09
Feb. 3	64.64	64.24	64.44	64.34	—.03
Feb. 4	64.49	64.13	64.31	64.23	—.11
Feb. 5	64.05	63.63	63.84	63.79	—.44
Feb. 6	63.84	63.63	63.73	63.78	—.01
Feb. 7	64.11	63.83	63.97	64.05	+.27
Feb. 8	64.30	64.09	64.19	64.21	+.16
Feb. 10	64.21	63.80	64.00	63.88	—.33
Feb. 11	63.56	62.88	63.22	63.02	—.86
Feb. 12—Holiday.					
Feb. 13	62.71	62.07	62.39	62.34	—.68
COMBINED AVERAGE.					
Feb. 1	77.21	76.91	77.06	77.09	—.13
Feb. 3	77.30	76.87	77.08	76.98	—.11
Feb. 4	77.19	76.80	76.99	76.86	—.12
Feb. 5	76.72	76.35	76.53	76.47	—.39
Feb. 6	76.51	76.29	76.40	76.39	—.08
Feb. 7	76.70	76.43	76.57	76.59	+.20
Feb. 8	76.76	76.59	76.67	76.70	+.11
Feb. 10	76.65	76.24	76.44	76.30	—.40
Feb. 11	76.04	75.36	75.70	75.50	—.80
Feb. 12—Holiday.					
Feb. 13	75.17	74.41	74.79	74.75	—.75

February Range in 1911 and 1912.

	High.		Low.		Last.
RAILROADS.					
1912	90.81	Feb. 28	88.74	Feb. 1	90.12
1911	97.49	Feb. 6	92.65	Feb. 24	93.80
INDUSTRIALS.					
1912	67.06	Feb. 20	61.74	Feb. 1	62.48
1911	67.71	Feb. 6	65.09	Feb. 6	66.31
COMBINED FIFTY STOCKS.					
1912	78.61	Feb. 20	75.24	Feb. 1	75.84
1911	82.60	Feb. 6	78.87	Feb. 24	80.05

This Year's Range to Date.

	Open.	High.		Low.		Last.
Railroads	90.68	91.41	Jan. 9	86.75	Feb. 13	87.17
Industrials	66.76	67.06	Jan. 2	61.87	Jan. 17	62.34
Comb. aver.	78.72	79.10	Jan. 9	74.41	Feb. 13	74.75

Year's Range in 1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Jan. 2.	Oct. 4.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 31.
Railroads	91.43	97.28	88.29	90.27
	Jan. 2.	Sept. 30.	Feb. 1.	Dec. 31.
Industrials	63.66	70.68	61.74	66.13
Combined av.	77.51	83.82	75.24	78.10

Year's Range in 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Jan. 3.	June 26.	Sept. 23.	Dec. 30.
Railroads	91.79	96.61	84.40	91.37
	Jan. 3.	June 5.	Sept. 25.	Dec. 30.
Industrials	62.05	66.76	54.75	63.83
	Jan. 3.	June 26.	Sept. 25.	Dec. 30.
Combined av.	77.37	81.41	69.57	77.60

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Bank of Baltimore	183	183	183
10	Baltimore Trust	160	160	160
10	Citizens' Bank	42½	42½	42½
140	Con. Coal	102½	102½	102½
1,430	Con. Coal rights	9c	7c	7c
300	Con. Power	117	117	117
630	Con. Power pf.	119	118½	118⅝
55	Exchange Bank	164⅝	164⅝	164⅝
130	Fidelity & Deposit	176	176	176
1,330	Houston Oil t. ctfs.	21	20¾	21
110	Hous. Oil pf. t. ctfs.	64½	64	64½
30	Mer. & Mech. Bank	33	33	33
5	Marine Bank	43½	43½	43½
280	Seaboard Air Line	19½	19	19
5	Union Trust	65	65	65
20	Union Bank	142½	142½	142½
	BONDS.			
$18,000	A. C. L. cv. deb. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5,000	Ala. Coal & I. 5s	75	75	75
1,000	Balt. Electric 5s	99½	99½	99½
8,000	Balt. City 4s, 1951	97	97	97
2,000	Carolina Cent. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	76	76	76
11,000	Con. C. 6s notes, w. i.	100⅝	100¼	100¼
11,000	Con. Coal ref. 5s	92	92	92
1,000	Ga. & Alabama 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
8,000	Norf. & P. Trac. 5s	91½	91½	91½
46,000	New O. & Gt. N. 5s	68	68	68
1,000	Northern Cen. 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8,000	New O., M. & C. 5s	86	86	86
11,000	Penn. Water & P. 5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
8,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	87½	87½	87½
23,000	United Rys. inc.	63	63	63
1,000	Va. Ry. & Power 5s	94½	94½	94½

BOSTON.

Sales.	MINING.	High.	Low.	Last.
410	Adventure	3⅜	3¼	3¼
30	Ahmeek	310	310	310
220	Algomah	1⅜	1¼	1¼
35	Allouez	37	36½	36½
1,823	Amalgamated	70⅞	69⅝	70⅜
1,516	American Zinc	31¼	30⅞	31
10	Anaconda	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
405	Arizona Com.	3¼	3 1-16	3 1-16
1,390	Butte & Superior	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝
99	Butte & Bal.	3⅛	3	3
170	Boston & Corbin	6	6	6
559	Calumet & Arizona	64	61	62
30	Calumet & Hecla	470	455	460
220	Chino	40⅝	40¼	40¼
50	Cliff Copper	3	3	3
505	Copper Range	44½	44	44
410	East Butte	13	12¾	12¾
10	Franklin	7	6¾	6¾
1,910	Giroux	3	3	3
478	Granby	64	62	63
1,465	Greene-Cananea	8 3-16	7⅞	7⅞
445	Indiana	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞
50	Inspiration	16¼	16¼	16¼
595	Isle Royale	26⅛	25⅝	26
100	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
380	Lake	18	17⅞	17⅞
80	La Salle	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
160	Mason Valley	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
150	Mass. Con.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
195	Mayflower	10⅝	10½	10½
75	Miami	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
100	Michigan	1½	1½	1½
100	Mohawk	52	50	50
120	Nevada Con.	17	16⅞	17
50	Nipissing	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1,717	North Butte	28⅛	26⅞	27
235	North Lake	2	2	2
20	Ojibway	2½	2½	2½
695	Old Colony	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
25	Old Dominion	47	47	47
5	Osceola	92	92	92
705	Pond Creek	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝
25	Quincy	71	71	71
50	Ray Con.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
350	Santa Fe	2¼	2⅛	2¼
240	Shannon	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
110	Shattuck	25	24⅞	24⅞
651	Superior & Boston	3⅞	3⅝	3¾
70	Superior	30	30	30
75	Tamarack	30	30	30
480	Trinity	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
320	Tuolumne	3	2⅝	3
500	Union Copper Land	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
27	U. S. Smelting	40	40	40
162	U. S. Smelting pf.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
288	Utah Con.	10⅛	10	10
100	Utah Copper	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
90	Winona	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
90	Wolverine	66	65	65
735	Wyandotte	1¼	1	1¼
	RAILROADS.			
120	Boston & Albany	212½	212½	212½
81	Boston Elevated	111	111	111
22	Boston & Maine	95½	95	95½
4	Fitchburg pf.	121	121	121
525	Maine Central rights	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝
150	Mass. Electric pf.	78	78	78
295	N. Y., N. H. & H.	129	128	128
176	Old Colony	170½	170½	170½
2	St. L. & S. W. pf.	75	75	75
106	West End St. R. R.	81½	81½	81½
65	West End St. R.R. pf.	98	98	98
	TELEPHONES.			
2,336	American	132⅝	132	132⅝
165,948	American rights	74c	69c	71c
600	Mexican	3½	3¼	3¼
50	New England	157⅝	157⅝	157⅝
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
70	Am. Agri. Chem.	53	53	53
82	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	98	98	98
290	Am. Pneu. Service	4	4	4
105	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	20	19½	19½
96	Am. Sugar	116⅝	116	116⅝
92	Am. Sugar pf.	116⅝	116	116⅝
25,625	Am. Sugar rights	5c	4c	4c
105	Am. Woolen pf.	79	78½	79
10	A., G. & W. I. pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	East Boston Land	13	13	13
12	Edison	283	283	283
221	General Electric	140¼	140	140¼
4	General Elec. frac.	14.10	14.10	14.10
107	Mass. Gas	91⅛	91	91
393	Mass. Gas pf.	94⅝	94	94⅝
2	Mergenthaler	216½	216½	216½
20	North Texas Elec. pf.	99½	99½	99½
12	Pullman	160	159	159
147	Swift & Co.	106¼	105⅝	106
200	Torrington	27½	27⅛	27⅛
57	United Fruit	174	173½	174
2,110	United Shoe	50⅛	50	50
87	United Shoe pf.	28	27⅞	28
2,134	U. S. Steel	62⅝	61⅝	62⅛
5	U. S. Steel pf.	108⅝	108	108⅝
	BONDS.			
$2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
3,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	106	106	106
15,000	Am. T. & T. 4½s, w.i.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	61	61	61
14,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1,000	Central Vermont 1st	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
2,000	C.J.R.& S. Y. 5s, '15	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Dominion Coal 5s	99	99	99
1,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 5s	112½	112½	112½
11,000	Sham., Ariz., 6s	94	94	94
2,000	Western T. & T. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞

BOSTON CURB CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Gold	15	15½	Houghton	5¼	5⅝
Bego'e	1½	2	La Rose	2 15-16	3
Bohemia	2	3	Majestic	45	50
Boston Ely	75	80	Mex. Metals	1¼	1⅜
B'tte Cen'l	8¼	8½	Nev. Doug.	1⅜	1½
Butte & L.	30	32	New Baltic	99	1 1-16
Cactus Cop.	6	8	Ohio	75	80
Calaveras	2⅝	3	Oneco	1½	1¾
Chief Cons.	1⅝	1¾	Raven	18	22
Corbin Cop.	75	80	R. I. Coal	9	12
Cons Ariz.	40	50	South Lake	7¼	8¼
Davis-Daly	1⅜	1 7-16	S. W. Miami	3	4
First Nat.	2	2¼	Un. V. Ext.	75	80
Hollinger	14½	15½			

CHICAGO.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Amer. Can	40	39¼	39⅝
150	Amer. Can pf.	124½	123⅝	123⅝
25	Chic. Pneu. Tool	51	51	51
10	Chic. Rys., Series 1	94	94	94
355	Chic. Rys., Series 2	25¼	24⅞	25
150	Chic. Rys., Series 3	7½	7½	7½
25	Chic. Rys., Series 4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
55	Commonwealth Edison	143	142	142
50	Corn Prod. Refining	14	14	14
15	Diamond Match	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10	Illinois Brick	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
25	Inter. Harvester	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
25	Goodrich	53	53	53
100	National Biscuit	117	117	117
50	National Carbon	122	122	122
100	People's Gas	111	111	111
100	Pacific Gas	61⅛	61	61⅛
10	Public Service pf.	98⅝	98	98
10	Quaker Oats	275	275	275
25	Rumely pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼
535	Sears-Roebuck	202	200	201½
140	Sears-Roebuck pf.	124½	124	124
35	Studebaker	34	34	34
115	Swift & Co.	106¼	105⅝	105⅞
175	U. S. Steel	62½	61⅝	62⅛
20	Union Carbide	188	188	188
	BONDS.			
$6,000	Chic. Ry. 5s	100¼	99⅞	99⅞
5,000	Chic. Tel. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
20,000	City Ry. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
15,000	Commonw. Edison 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2,000	Met. gold 4s	81	81	81
2,000	Met. ext. 4s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Window G. pf.	38	38	38
510	Crucible Steel	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
220	Crucible Steel pf.	93⅝	93	93
230	Ind. Brewing pf.	29	26⅝	29
780	La Belle Iron	60⅛	56⅝	56⅞
500	La Belle Iron pf.	131	126	126
100	Mfrs. Light & Heat	50⅛	50	50⅛
10	Osage & Oklahoma	62½	62½	62½
230	Ohio Fuel Supply	45	45	45
50	Pitts. Plate Glass	100⅛	100	100
25	Pitts. Oil & Gas	9	9	9
20	Pure Oil	15	15	15
200	Pittsburgh Brewing	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛
145	Pittsburgh Brew. pf.	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
100	Pitts. Silver Peak	65c	65c	65c
200	Ross Milling & Min.	5c	5c	5c
100	San Toy	25c	25c	25c
100	Westinghouse Elec.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
75	Westinghouse Air B.	141	140⅛	140⅛
	BONDS.			
$5,000	Ind. Brewing 6s	80	80	80
2,000	Pitts. Brewing 6s	89½	89½	89½

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Feb. 12.	Month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$1,866,456	$10,625,318	$205,907,743
Int. revenue	776,080	9,215,750	194,447,961
Corp'n tax	4,167	182,006	287,177
Miscellaneous	47,203	1,820,253	33,947,088
Tot. receipts	2,694,807	21,843,278	437,789,971
Expenditures	2,416,806	20,880,043	430,792,100
Surplus	278,001	963,235	6,377,871

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was: Working balance, $75,185,347; in banks and Philippine treasury, $38,223,674; total of general fund, $147,525,966.

BOURSES OF EUROPE

Depression in London Continues, Mexicans Leading the Decline—Berlin Prices Improve.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 14.—The Times, in its City article this morning, says:

"The money market was rather more comfortable yesterday. Owing to recent operations at the Bank of England and the payment of Treasury bills on Wednesday, the rate for day-to-day advances was rather easier, but money was not more plentiful than of late, and the rates for short fixtures and for the discount of bills were unaltered. The market, in fact, was unable to avoid obtaining help from the Bank.

"The sum of £300,000 ($1,500,000) in sovereigns was withdrawn from the Bank for Argentina. It is understood the movement of gold from New York to Buenos Aires has not yet ceased.

"A very gloomy feeling was apparent in all departments of the Stock Exchange at the opening, and although in a few isolated instances a slight rally ensued, as a rule prices were generally lower.

"On balance the final arranging of accounts presented no difficulties, and little business was done after it was completed.

"The most encouraging feature was a recovery of 3 1-6 in consols owing to the satisfactory Bank return, the slightly easier tone to the money market at the close, and the impression that for the present no more new issues were impending.

"The latest news from Mexico City induced further selling of all Mexican securities. American shares were flat in sympathy, while sales from Berlin and Wall Street brought about a sharp fall in Canadian Pacifics."

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse to-day. Price changes were irregular.

Three per cent. rentes, 88f. 95c. for the account.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Prices improved slightly on the Boerse to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	74 5-16	..	..	— ⅛
Consols, account	74⅜	..	..	— ⅛
Amalgamated	72½	70¼	71½	— ⅛
Atchison	104⅛	101⅛	103	— 1⅛
Balt. & Ohio	104⅛	101⅛	101¼	+ ⅛
Can. Pacific	239⅜	233⅛	236	— 2⅝
Ches. & Ohio	78¼	76⅛	76⅜	— ⅛
St. Paul	112	109¼	110⅛	— 1¼
Chic. Gt. West	16½	16⅛	16	+ ⅛
Denver	21¾	21¼	..	..
Erie	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜	— ⅝
Erie 1st pf	48½	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅜
Illinois Central	127½	124¼	124⅜	— ⅜
Louis. & Nash	141	137⅝	137	+ ⅝
Kan. & Texas	26¾	26	..	..
N. Y. Central	108	105⅛	106⅛	— 1
Norf. & West	110¼	107⅛	108⅛	..
Ont. & West	32¼	31½	31⅛	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	61	118	119⅛	..
Reading	82½	160⅛	160	— ½
South. Pacific	103⅝	100⅞	102⅝	— ½
Union Pacific	159½	155⅛	157⅞	— 2⅛
U. S. Steel	63¼	61⅝	62⅛	— 1
Wabash	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
South. Ry	27	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅝

Exchange, 4.87¼.

American Mining Stocks in London.

(MIDDLE PRICES.)

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	0	0	Tomboy	1	7	9
Esperanza	1	10	3	Oriental Consol	1	12	6
El Oro	0	17	6	Alaska Treadw'l	8	15	0
Santa Gertrudis	1	6	3	Alaska United	4	15	0
Oroville	0	6	3	Alaska Mexican	2	13	9

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,187,000
Circulation decreased	388,000
Bullion increased	799,507
Other securities increased	2,909,000
Public deposits increased	2,637,000
Other deposits increased	1,444,000
Notes reserve increased	1,116,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 45.80 per cent.; last week it was 47.02 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 5 per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	8,905,000
Silver in hand decreased	11,343,000
Notes in circulation decreased	124,925,000
Treasury deposits increased	7,900,000
General deposits decreased	8,175,000
Bills discounted decreased	42,325,000
Advances decreased	18,475,000

Bank of Bengal's Rate Reduced.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was reduced from 8 to 7 per cent. to-day.

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Amal. Copper	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛
100	Am. Can	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛
50	Am. Milling	2	2	2
20	Am. Rys.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
5	Am. Rys. pf.	102½	102½	102½
300	Beth. Steel pf.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
65	Cambria Steel	50	50	50
200	Corn Products	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
155	Electric Storage	52½	52½	52½
10	Erie	30	30	30
500	Gen. Asphalt	40	39⅝	39⅝
459	Gen. Asphalt pf.	75¼	74⅝	74⅝
180	Keystone Tel. pf.	42½	42½	42½
300	Lake Superior	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛
50	Lehigh Nav	90	90	90
34	Lehigh Nav. ctfs.	90¼	90¼	90¼
55	Lehigh Valley	79⅝	79⅛	79⅛
155	Lehigh Val. Transit	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
203	Lehigh Val. T. pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
110	Inter.-Met	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
10	Missouri Pacific	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
76	Minehill	57	56⅝	56⅝
730	Penn. R. R.	59⅛	59⅛	59 11-16
350	Philadelphia Co	48⅛	47⅛	48
215	Phil. Co. pf.	41	41	41
964	Phil. Electric	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛
40	Phil. Traction	83	83	83
10	Penn. Steel pf.	93	93	93
608	Reading	81	79 15-16	80
4,105	Tonopah Belmont	7 15-16	7 11-16	7 11-16
645	Tonopah Mining	6	6	6
94	Union Traction	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
166	U. G. Imp.	90⅛	89⅝	90
50	U. S. Rubber	65	65	65
15,985	U. S. Steel	62⅛	61⅝	62⅛
3	United Co. of N. J.	236	236	236
10	Warwick Iron & S.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2	West Jersey & S. S.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
15	West. N. Y. & P.	14	14	14
40	York Ry.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
50	York Ry. pf.	37½	37½	37½
	BONDS.			
$11,000	Am. Gas & Elec. 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼
4,000	Baldwin Loc. 5s	104⅛	104	104⅛
1,000	Harwood Elec. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4,000	Lake Sup. inc. 5s	75	75	75
3,000	Lehigh N. R. R. 4s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3,000	Lehigh Val. 5s	96	96	96
1,000	Phil. Co. 5s	95	95	95
2,000	Phil. Electric 4s	83	83	83
2,000	Phil. Elec. gold 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
11,000	Reading 4s	97	96⅞	96⅞

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Julia	.01
Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.02
Andes	.05	Kentucky Con.	.01
Belcher	.20	Mexican	.85
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.27
Caledonia	.67	Overman	.20
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.02	Savage	.05
Confidence	.36	Seg Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.32	Sierra Nevada	.17
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.14
Crown Point	.35	Utah Con.	.01
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.22
Hale & Norcross	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.65	Comb. Fract.	.05
Jim Butler	.72	Diamondf'd Daisy	.04
McNamara	.21	Diamondf'd B. B.	.03
Midway	.32	Florence	.40
Montana	1.70	Goldfield Merger	.27
North Star	.19	Great Bend	.01
Rescue Eula	.11	Jumbo Exten.	.31
Tonopah Exten.	1.90	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Merger	.80	Red Hills	.01
West End	1.32½	Sandstorm Kend.	.01
GOLDFIELD.		Silver Pick	.05
Adams	.01	Vernal	.11
Atlanta	.16	Nevada Hills	1.35
Booth	.02	**MANHATTAN.**	
C. O. D.	.06	Manhattan Con.	.05

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	5¾	6¼	Jackpot	5¾	6
Elkton	62½	63½	McKinney	62⅝	62⅝
El Paso	595	605	Old Gold	2	4
Findlay	4¼	6	Portland	98½	102
Gold Dollar	13⅝	15	Vindicator	89	89¼
Isabella	12	12⅝	Raven B. H.	6¾	7½

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
100 American Snuff Pfd. (Old) Stock
25 Albany & Southern Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 American Caramel Com. & Pfd. Stock
25 American Lithographic Com. Stock
10 Borne-Scrymser Stock
50 Cook & Bernheimer Com. Stock
25 Childs Restaurant Co. Pfd. Stock
50 Crocker Wheeler Pfd. Stock
10 Corn Exchange Bank Stock
25 General Fire Extinguisher Stock
50 Geo. W. Helme Com. & Pfd. Stock
10 Swan & Finch Stock
5 South Penn. Oil Stock
100 Tri-City Railway & Light Com. Stock
125 U. S. Metal Products Com. Stock
10 United States Trust Stock
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
5 Atlantic Refining Stock
20 Ajax Grieb Rubber Com. Stock
200 American Gas & Electric Pfd. Stock
150 Baring Cross Bridge Stock
25 Childs Restaurant Co. Com. Stock
100 Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd. Stock
200 Computing-Tabulating-Recording Stock
100 Dome Mines Co. Ltd. Stock
100 Electric Properties Pfd. with Com. Stock
10 General Chemical Com. Stock
100 Goldschmidt Detinning Com. Stock
10 Guaranty Trust Stock
10 Home Insurance Stock
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100 Otis Elevator Com. Stock
200 U. S. Metal Products Com. Stock
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10 Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
FOR SALE
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25 Bank of Metropolis
25 Chemical National Bank
25 Columbia Bank
10 Empire Trust Co.
10 Lawyers Mortgage Co.
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Babcock & Wilcox
Computing-Tabulating-Recording Stk. & Bds.
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5 S. O. of New York	15 Prairie Oil & Gas
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, Feb. 13, 1913.

Total sales Feb. 13, 1913.......... 475,850

From Jan. 1, 1913.......... 10,953,123

Same period last year.......... 15,458,201

Closing.		Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Bid	Ask.							
70⅛	70¼	35,600	Amalgamated Copper..	70⅞	71	69½	70¼	−1
35¾	36	300	Am. Beet Sugar......	36	36	36	36	−¼
39¾	39⅞	6,600	Am. Can............	39⅞	40	38⅞	39⅝	−⅜
123½	124	2,200	Am. Can pf.........	124½	124½	123⅞	123¾	−⅜
52¼	53½	100	Am. Car & Foundry...	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	...
47½	49	100	Am. Cities..........	47½	47½	47½	47½	−⅛
76	77	262	Am. Cities pf.......	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	−⅝
49	50	400	Am. Cotton Oil......	49⅞	49⅞	49	49⅞	−⅜
4½	5	100	Am. Hide & Leather...	4½	4½	4½	4½	−⅜
10½	11	300	Am. Linseed.........	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜	−⅞
38½	39	700	Am. Locomotive.......	38½	38½	38	38½	−⅜
51	53	550	Am. Malt pf.........	55	55	51½	51½	−4
70⅛	70¼	5,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.....	71	71	69¾	70	−1⅜
105	105½	225	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf..	105½	105½	105½	105½	+½
84	86	89	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B..	84	84	84	84	...
186	189	100	Am. Snuff...........	188	188	188	188	−1
36	37	200	Am. Steel Foundries...	35½	36	35½	36	−2
115½	117	200	Am. Sugar Refining...	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	−⅝
132¼	132½	900	Am. Teleph. & Teleg...	131⅞	132⅜	131⅞	132⅜	+⅜
279½	280	1,300	Am. Tobacco.........	280	280½	278½	280	−1¼
17½	18	100	Am. Woolen..........	18	18	18	18	...
29½	30½	20	Am. Writing Paper pf..	30	30	30	30	...
36	36¼	3,100	Anaconda Copper Co...	36⅝	36⅝	36	36⅛	−⅝
113	114	100	Assets Realization.....	114	114	114	114	−1
101⅞	102¼	5,150	Atch., Top. & S. F....	102⅞	103	101½	102	−1
101¼	101½	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf..	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	+¼
127	128	400	Atlantic Coast Line...	127½	127½	127½	127½	−1½
100⅝	100¾	1,650	Baltimore & Ohio.....	101	101	100⅝	100¾	−½
..	..	13,000	Balt. & Ohio rights....	1-16	1-16	1-32	1-32	−3-64
35½	37	1,300	Bethlehem Steel.......	36	36⅛	35⅞	36	−⅛
65½	68½	200	Bethlehem Steel pf....	66	66	65½	65½	−½
88½	88¾	4,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	89⅛	89⅛	88½	88½	−1⅛
8	8⅞	500	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec..	8	8	8	8	...
112	119½	100	Buf., Roch. & Pitts....	114	114	114	114	−2
54½	54⅝	1,800	California Petroleum...	54¾	53¾	54	54½	−½
62	64	100	Canada Southern.......	63	63	63	63	+½
232½	232¾	8,950	Canadian Pacific.......	233	233⅝	231¾	232¾	−3¼
..	..	3,100	Can. Pacific rights....	15	15½	14½	14½	−⅜
100	103	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.....	102	102	102	102	+1
27¼	28¼	600	Central Leather Co.....	28	28	27¼	27¼	−1
350	360	100	Cent. R. R. of N. J....	353	353	353	353	−5
76	76⅝	3,600	Chesapeake & Ohio....	76½	76½	75½	75⅝	−1
15	16	300	Chicago Gt. Western...	16	16	15⅞	16	...
31	31½	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf....	31½	31½	31½	31½	−½
108⅜	108⅞	6,460	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	110	110	108¼	108⅞	−1¼
135½	135¾	400	Chi. & Northwestern...	135¾	135¾	135⅝	135⅝	−¼
185	188	100	Chi. & Northwest. pf..	185⅝	185⅝	185⅝	185⅝	−⅜
148	158	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf..	150	150	150	150	−½
40⅛	40¼	5,000	Chino Copper..........	40¾	40¾	40	40¼	−⅞
53	56¼	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L..	53	53	53	53	...
35⅝	36	3,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	36¼	36¼	34½	35½	−1½
..	..	2,200	Comstock Tunnel.......	*10	10	8	9	−3
134	135	2,200	Consolidated Gas x d..	134½	134½	133½	134	−2¼
14	14½	1,800	Corn Products, Ref.....	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	−¾
76	77½	300	Corn Products Ref. pf..	76¾	76¾	76½	76½	−½
..	..	100	D., L. & W. sub. rcts. 50 per cent. paid.......	410	410	410	410	+5
20½	21½	100	Denver & Rio Grande..	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	−⅝
18½	19	100	Distillers' Securities...	18½	18½	18½	18½	−¾
29⅞	30	6,400	Erie.................	30¼	30¼	29¾	30	−⅝
46⅜	46½	700	Erie 1st pf...........	46¾	46¾	46½	46¼	−1¼
36¾	37	100	Erie 2d pf............	37½	37½	37½	37½	−1⅝
139½	141	1,025	General Electric......	140⅛	140⅛	139½	140	−¼
30	33	400	General Motors.......	34	34	33	33	−1¼
2⅛	2¼	300	Goldfield Consol......	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
53¾	54½	2,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co...	55⅞	56	53½	54	−2
99½	100⅛	300	Goodrich pf..........	100⅜	100¾	100⅜	100¾	−¾
128	128¼	2,400	Great Northern pf....	128	128¼	127	128¼	−¼
36¼	37	900	Gt. N. certs. ore prop..	37	37	36	36½	−1⅛
47½	48¾	200	Guggenheim Explor....	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾	−2½
116¾	117	50	Homestake Mining.....	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	...
124	124½	800	Illinois Central.......	125	125	123½	124½	−⅝
16¼	16½	400	Inspiration Con. Cop...	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
18	18¼	1,800	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs..	18	18	17⅝	18	−¼
61½	62	2,600	Inter.-Met. pf.........	62½	62½	60¾	61½	−1
110½	111½	200	Int. Harvester........	111½	111½	110½	110½	−1⅜
11½	12	100	Int. Paper............	11	11	11	11	−1
58½	59	200	Int. Steam Pump pf...	58½	58½	58	58	−1
24⅞	25	600	Kansas City South....	25	25	24¾	24⅞	−⅞
90	94	100	Kayser (Julius) & Co..	94	94	94	94	+1
77	80	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co......	76	76	76	76	−5
77	77½	200	Knickerb. Ice, Chi. pf..	76	77½	76	77½	+10½
47¾	48	200	Lackawanna Steel.....	48¼	48¼	48	48	−¾
102½	103	300	Laclede Gas..........	103½	103½	103	103	−½
158⅛	158½	9,400	Lehigh Valley.........	159	159	157¾	158¼	−2
222	222½	300	Liggett & Myers.......	222½	222½	222½	222½	−1¼
114	117	100	Liggett & Myers pf....	115	115	115	115	+¾
37½	38½	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit....	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	−½
103	104½	400	Loose-Wiles Bis. 1st pf..	103	103½	103	103⅜	...
93½	94½	100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 2d pf..	94	94	94	94	...
190	194¾	100	Lorillard (P.) Co......	193	193	193	193	−2
114	115	100	Lorillard Co. pf.......	114½	114½	114½	114½	−⅜
133½	134	1,100	Louisville & Nash.....	134¾	134¾	133⅝	134	−3
130	132	250	Manhattan Elevated...	132	132	132	132	−⅛
4	4½	400	Mercantile Marine.....	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	−½
71	71½	1,600	Mexican Petroleum....	71	71½	70	71½	+¼
23	23½	400	Miami Copper.........	22½	22½	22½	22½	−⅝
20	22	100	Minn. & St. Louis.....	20½	20½	20½	20½	−½
43	47	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf..	44	44	44	44	−3
26¼	26½	100	Mo., Kansas & Texas..	26½	26½	26½	26½	−½
40	40¼	2,640	Missouri Pacific......	40½	40½	39⅜	39⅞	−⅝
115	117½	650	Nat. Biscuit Co.......	118¼	118¼	116¼	116¼	−2¼
118	122	108	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	122	122	122	122	+1
17	18	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp..	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	−1⅛
87	91	20	Nat. Enam. & St. pf...	92	92	92	92	...
105	108½	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf......	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+⅛
22⅝	22⅞	200	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf..	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	−⅝
16⅝	16¾	2,400	Nevada Con. Copper...	17	17	16¾	16¾	−⅝
73	75	200	N. Y. Air Brake.......	76	76	75	75	−3
105	105½	4,130	N. Y. Central.........	106	106	104½	105⅛	−1⅛
127½	130	400	N. Y., N. H. & Hart..	128	128	127½	127½	−1½
30¾	31¼	900	N. Y., Ont. & West....	31¼	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	−⅝
107¼	107½	2,460	Norfolk & Western....	108¼	108¼	107½	107⅞	−⅝
82	88	100	Norfolk & West. pf....	87	87	87	87	−⅛
79	80	200	North American.......	79	79	79	79	−1
117⅞	118	3,100	Northern Pacific......	118	118	117½	118	−⅝
27	29	300	Pacific Mail..........	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	...
38¼	39½	500	Pacific Teleph. & Tel..	39⅛	39⅛	39	39	−¼
119	119⅛	11,165	Pennsylvania R. R.....	119½	119½	118¾	119	−¼
110¾	111	500	People's Gas, Chicago..	110	111	110	111	−½
27¼	28¼	100	Pettibone Mulliken....	27½	27½	27½	27½	−⅞
98⅛	100	200	Pitts., C., C. & St. L..	100	100	100	100	−⅛
21⅛	21½	300	Pittsburgh Coal.......	21½	21½	20⅞	21	−¾
89	89½	600	Pittsburgh Coal pf....	89	89	88¾	89	−½
160	160½	424	Pullman Co..........	160	160	160	160	...
3¼	4½	100	Quicksilver..........	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	−¼
30¾	31	200	R'way Steel Spring....	31½	31½	31	31	−½
18⅝	18⅞	3,400	Ray Consol. Copper...	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18⅝	−¼
160½	160⅝	73,600	Reading.............	161⅞	161⅞	159½	160⅝	−1¾
90½	91¼	100	Reading 1st pf.......	91	91	91	91	...
90	91	100	Reading 2d pf........	91	91	91	91	...
25¼	25½	300	Republic Iron & Steel..	25½	25½	25⅛	25⅛	−½
85	86	250	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	86⅛	86⅛	86	86	−⅛
22½	23	1,450	Rock Island Co.......	22⅞	22⅞	22⅛	22⅜	−¼
39⅜	39¾	900	Rock Island Co. pf....	39	39¼	39	39¼	...
79	80	1,100	Rumely (M.) Co.......	81½	81½	78	78	−4
93½	94	500	Rumely pf...........	93	93½	92½	93½	−½
26	26½	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	27⅜	27⅜	26	26½	−½
33	35	100	St. Louis Southwest...	34	34	34	34	−1½
73½	74½	100	St. Louis Southw. pf..	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+⅞
19	19¼	110	Seaboard Air Line....	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	−½
46¼	46½	400	Seaboard Air Line pf..	47	47	46½	46½	−¾
201	203	500	Sears, Roebuck & Co..	200¼	200½	200¼	200½	−1½
101¼	101⅜	33,450	Southern Pacific......	102	102	100¾	101¼	−1⅜
..	..	14,000	South. Pacific rights...	¼	11-32	5-32	7-32	...
26⅛	26⅜	800	Southern R'way ext...	26½	26½	26⅛	26¼	−½
79¾	80	500	South. R'way pf. ext..	80	80	79½	79⅝	−⅝
33	34½	300	Studebaker Co.......	34	34	33	33¼	−1⅝
91	92½	200	Studebaker Co. pf.....	92	92	92	92	−1
33	33½	700	Tennessee Copper.....	34	34	33⅛	33⅛	−1
117	118	720	Texas Co............	116	116½	116	116	−1½
93	105	100	Tex. Pac. Land Trust..	95	95	95	95	−2
36½	37	962	Third Avenue.........	36⅜	36½	36	36½	−½
95	97	100	Underwood Typewrit...	96	96	96	96	...
6¾	7	400	Union Bag & Paper....	6½	6½	6½	6½	−½
37	38	550	Union Bag & P. pf....	37¼	37¼	37	37	...
156¼	156⅜	52,300	Union Pacific.........	156⅝	156¾	154⅞	156¼	−1⅜
88¼	89	1,000	Union Pacific pf......	88¾	88¾	87¾	88½	−½
..	..	8,200	Union Pacific rights...	⅛	3-16	3-32	3-32	...
49	51	200	United Cigar Mfrs.....	49	50	49	50	+½
104¼	105½	100	United Dry Goods pf..	105	105	105	105	...
28	29	300	United Rys. Invest....	28	28	28	28	+⅛
54	55	920	United Rys. Invest. pf..	57	57	53	54	−⅞
14	16	100	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe...	15	15	15	15	−1
35	38	100	U. S. Indust. Alcohol..	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	−2⅞
3	6	100	U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf..	3½	3½	3½	3½	−½
65¼	65½	3,300	U. S. Rubber.........	65	65¼	64¾	65¼	−⅝
105	107	600	U. S. Rubber 1st pf...	106	106	105⅝	105⅝	−1⅛
78½	80½	360	U. S. Rubber 2d pf....	79½	79½	78¾	78¾	−¼
62⅜	62½	101,600	U. S. Steel..........	62½	62⅝	61⅛	62½	−⅜
108½	108⅞	800	U. S. Steel pf........	108⅛	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛	−⅜
51⅝	51¾	6,900	Utah Copper.........	53	53	51⅝	51¾	−1¼
34½	35	600	Va.-Carolina Chem....	34	34½	34	34½	−½
51	53	400	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke..	52½	52½	50	50	−2½
57	58	100	Va. Ry. & Power......	58	58	58	58	+1
12	12¾	300	Wabash pf...........	12⅜	12⅜	12	12	−½
70¼	70⅞	400	Western Union Tel....	71¼	71½	71	71	−1
71¼	71½	700	Westinghouse E. & M..	71½	71½	71	71	−⅝
46⅞	49	100	Wisconsin Central.....	50	50	50	50	−1
102½	103	1,700	Woolworth (F. W.)....	101	103	101	103	+1½

*Cents per share.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Feb. 13, 1913.......... $2,827,500

From Jan. 1, 1913.......... 73,515,500

Same period last year.......... 144,250,000

U S 4s, coupon
5,000..........114¼
Panama 3s, coupon
6,000..........102⅜
City of Tokio 5s
7,000..........88⅛
Jap Govt 4½s, sterling loan, 2d series
4,000..........87½
Rep of Cuba 5s
1,000..........102¼
4,000s10f..........102
N Y Canal 4s, 1962
5,000..........101⅞
1,000..........101¼
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
5,000..........52
N Y City 3½s, 1954
13,000..........84½
N Y City 4s, 1957
2,000..........97⅝
N Y City 4s, 1959
3,000..........97½
N Y City 4¼s
3,000..........100¼

Am Agr Chemical conv 5s
5,000..........101¾
[illegible]s6f..........101⅝
5,000..........101⅞
Am [illegible] Sec 6s
10,000..........104⅞
19,000..........105
Am T & T conv 4½s, when issued
60,000..........103⅝
30,000..........103½
17,000..........103⅝
Am Tel & Tel conv 4s
1,000..........106
Am Tobacco 4s
5,000..........97½
Am Writ Paper 5s
5,000..........89⅛
4,000..........89
Armour & Co 4½s
11,000..........91½
6,000..........91¼
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s
7,000..........97⅝
13,000..........97⅝
1,000..........97⅝
adjustment 4s
500..........86¾
stamped
1,000..........86½
conv 4s, 1960
32,000..........101
conv 5s
2,000..........103½
Atl Coast L, L & N col 4s
5,000..........90¾
Atl Coast L 4s
10,000..........95
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s
9,000..........91
gold 4s
5,000..........97½
5,000..........97⅝
1,000..........97⅝
4,000..........97⅝
conv 4½s, when issued
9,000..........95⅞
314,000..........95¾
40,000..........95⅝
26,000..........95¾
S W Div 3½s
32,000..........90¼
Beth Steel 1st & rfdg mtge 5s
2,000..........86
B'klyn Rap Tran rfdg conv 4s
8,000..........89¼
10,000..........88½
10,000..........88⅝
12,000..........88½
10,000..........88
10,000..........88¼
20,000..........88⅛
5,000..........88¾
10,000..........88
7,000..........88⅛
57,000..........88⅜
1,000..........88
B'klyn Union Elev 1st 5s
1,000..........101½
stamped
1,000..........101⅛
Buff, Roch & P con 4½s
3,000..........104⅜
Buff & Susq 1st rfdg 4s
1,000..........46¼
4,000..........48
Cal Gas & Elec 5s
2,000..........95⅝
Cent Leather 5s
1,000..........95½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
1,000..........95¾
1,000..........95⅝
Ches & O con 5s
2,000..........109
gen 4½s
2,000..........100⅞
conv 4½s
11,000..........91⅝
2,000..........91⅞
Chic, Bur & Qy gen 4s
1,000..........95⅞
Chic, Bur & Qy joint 4s
46,000..........95⅝
20,000..........95½
3,000 3..........95½
61,000..........95½
30,000..........95⅜
Iowa Div 4s
2,000s20f..........99
Denver Div 4s
3,000..........100⅛
Chic Gt W 4s
18,000..........76
Chic, M & St P gen 4s, Ser A
13,000..........98½
conv 4½s
5,000..........103⅞
2,000..........104
10,000..........103¾
6,000..........103⅝
when issued
3,000..........103⅝
80,000..........103½
65,000..........103⅝
C & P Wn 5s
1,000..........104½
Chic & N W gen 3½s
3,000..........84½
3,000..........84¾
Mil, Sparta & N W 1st 4s
2,000..........93¾
Chic, R I & Pac Ry rfdg 4s
5,000..........87⅝
24,000..........87½
7,000..........87⅝
1,000..........87⅝
5,000..........[illegible]
Chic, R I & Pac R R 4s
3,000..........64½
2,000..........64¼
5,000..........64¼
15,000..........64
Col F & I gen 5s
1,000..........99
Col Ind 5s
5,000..........84¼
3,000..........84
Col & So 1st 4s
[illegible]000..........93¾
Col & So rfdg & ext 4½s
10,000..........94
Corn Prod rfdg skg fd 5s, 1934
1,000..........93
4,000..........92¾
Del [illegible]ud conv 4s
1,000..........97½
1,000..........97¼
Del & Hud 1st & rfdg 4s
1,000..........98⅝
Den & R G con 4s
2,000..........88½
Den & R G 1st & rfdg 5s
2,000..........82½
3,000..........83
Detroit City Gas 5s
1,000..........100
Detroit United Ry con 4½s
1,000..........74⅞
Dist Secur Corp 5s
..........68
Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s
2,000..........88½
Erie 1st con 4s
1,000..........85⅝
4,000..........85½
Erie 1st gen 4s
1,000..........75
Galv, H & San A, M & P Div, 5s
2,000..........104¾
Gen Elec deb 5s, temp rects, full paid
8,000..........104⅝
Havana Elec Ry 5s
1,000..........98
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
1,000..........[illegible]
Illinois Steel 4½s
10,000..........85⅝
Indiana Steel 5s
6,000..........100⅝
Insp Con Cop 6s, sub rects, second paid
1,000..........103⅛
Inter-Met 4½s
1,000..........80⅝
5,000..........80¼
23,000..........80
21,000..........79⅞
10,000..........79¾
2,000..........80
Interboro R T 5s
12,000..........104¾
9,000..........104⅝
Int & Gt Nor 6s
2,000..........107
Int Steam P 5s
1,000..........87
Jamestown, F & Clearfield 4s
4,000..........93½
Kans & M 2d 5s
2,000..........98⅝
1,000..........99
K C, Ft S & M 4s
17,000..........76¾
Kan City So 5s
1,000..........98⅛
5,000..........98
10,000..........97⅞
1,000..........98
Lack Steel 5s, 1923
1,000..........96
1915
1,000..........95⅛
1950
10,000..........78
L S & Mich So 4s, 1928
4,000..........92¼
6,000..........92⅜
1931
3,000..........92¼
1,000..........92
Liggett & M 5s
1,000..........99¼
12,000..........99
L Island rfdg 4s
1,000..........94¾
L Island con 5s
1,000..........108
Lorillard Co 5s
3,000..........99¾
2,000..........99½
2,000..........99⅝
Louis & Nash unified 4s
1,000..........98¼
1,000..........98⅛
Manhattan con 4s
1,000..........94½
Mer Marine col tr 4½s
5,000..........65
Mich State T 5s
7,000..........100
Mo, Kan & Tex skg fd 4½s
3,000..........85½
Mo, K & T ext 5s
2,000..........98⅝
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
1,000..........79⅞
Mo Pac conv 5s
4,000..........87
5,000..........87¼
6,000..........87⅝
Mo Pacific 4s
1,000..........70
Mob & Birm 4s
1,000s15f..........78¾
Nash, Chat & St L 1st con 5s
1,000..........107½
Nat Rys of Mex gtd 4s
1,000..........77
1,000..........76¾
Nat Tube 5s
11,000..........98
N O, M & Chic 5s
24,000..........86
N O Ry & Lt 4½s
3,000..........85¾
N Y Cent gen 3½s
2,000..........85½
L S col 3½s
2,000..........77¾
N Y, Chic & St L deb 4s
2,000..........88
N Y G, E L & P col trust 5s
5,000..........103¼
10,000..........103
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
11,000..........124
N Y Rys rfdg 4s
23,000..........77½
2,000..........77⅜
1,000..........77¼
adjustment 5s
2,000..........58⅜
1,000..........58¼
13,000..........58⅛
2,000..........58¼
5,000..........58½
2,000..........58⅝
N Y, Susq & Wn 1st ref 5s
3,000..........100¼
N Y, Westchester & Boston 4½s
8,000..........97⅝
Norf South 1st ref 5s, Series A
10,000..........98½
5,000..........99
2,000 s..........99
15,000..........99
5,000..........99¼
Norf & Wn con 4s
21,000..........98½
divisional 4s
5,000..........91¾
conv 4½s, w is
40,000..........105⅜
10,000..........105⅝
81,000..........105¾
North Pac 4s
3,000..........97½
registered
2,000..........97¼
North Pac 3s
7,000..........67½
3,000..........67¼
2,000..........67
Ontario Power Co 1st s f 5s
3,000..........95⅝
Ore S L 1st 6s
1,000..........111
Ore S L 1st con 5s
1,000..........107½
Ore S L gtd ref 4s
2,000..........91
Pac T & T 5s
9,000..........100¼
3,000..........100⅜
2,000..........100½
Penn conv 3½s
21,000..........97⅝
1,000..........97½
5,000..........97⅝
Penn gtd 4½s
3,000..........103⅝
Peo & E inc 4s
1,000..........47
Peo & Pekin Un 1st gtd 6s
3,000..........106
Providence Sec Co deb 4s
3,000..........83¼
Public Serv Corp sink fund 5s
4,000..........92¼
10,000..........92¼
Reading gen 4s
3,000..........96⅝
19,000..........96⅝
1,000..........96⅝
Rio Gr West 1st 4s
3,000..........84½
Roch & P con 6s
1,000..........111⅞
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s
1,000..........82¼
5,000..........81⅝
River & G 4s
2,000..........83¼
St L, Rocky Mtn & Pacific 5s
10,000..........76½
St L & S F R R gen 5s
1,000..........80⅝
11,000..........80⅝
ref 4s
3,000..........76½
29,000..........76
5,000..........75⅝
Seaboard Air Line adjust 5s
1,000..........73⅜
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s
2,000..........99⅞
4,000..........100
So Pac col 4s
15,000..........95½
31,000..........95¼
So Pac conv 4s
9,000..........91⅛
30,000..........90⅞
3,000..........91
4,000..........90⅞
25,000..........90½
So Pac 1st ref 4s
9,000..........93⅝
4,000..........93¾
So Pac, San Fran Terml 4s
3,000..........88⅝
So Ry 1st 5s
1,000..........106½
7,000..........106¼
1,000..........106
So Ry gen 4s
23,000..........77⅞
M & O col 4s
2,000..........85¼
Tex & P 1st 5s
1,000..........106
4,000..........106½
1,000..........106⅜
Third Av ref 4s
17,000..........81⅜
5,000..........81⅜
Third Av adj 5s
3,000..........73¾
10,000..........73½
11,000..........72⅞
Tol, St L & Wn 4s
3,000..........53½
Underground Elect Rys of London 4½s
4,000..........95¼
Union Pac 1st 4s
70,000..........99
500..........99⅜
Un Pac conv 4s
10,000..........95⅛
39,000..........95
3,000..........95¼
Union Pac 1st & ref 4s
5,000..........94⅝
United Railroads of San Fran 4s
5,000..........63½
10,000..........63
5,000..........62½
U S R & Imp 5s
2,000..........87½
8,000..........87¼
U S Rubber 6s
6,000..........103⅛
1,000..........103¼
U S Steel Corp s fund 5s
5,000s6f..........101½
6,000..........101⅝
27,000..........101½
5,000..........101⅝
6,000..........101½
29,000..........101⅝
registered
500..........101¼
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
11,000..........97⅜
Va I, C & C 5s
1,000..........97½
Wabash 2d 5s
20,000..........99
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
5,000..........60
2,000..........59½
28,000..........59
Wab, Pitts Term 1st, Cent Trust ctfs
7,000..........25½
Westn Elect 5s
1,000..........101⅝
4,000..........101½
5,000s6f..........101½
Western Md 4½s
1,000..........83⅜
West Shore 4s
3,000..........98
Wheeling & L E, Wheel Div, 5s
3,000..........100
Wis Cent gen 4s
8,000..........91
Wis Cent, Sup & Dul Div & terminal 4s
1,000..........90
10,000..........89¾
16,000..........89½
15,000..........89¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930..	101	101⅜
2s, c, 1930..	101	101½
3s, r, 1918..	102½	103¼
3s, c, 1918..	102½	103¼
4s, r, 1925..	113½	114⅛
4s, c, 1925..	113⅞	114⅜
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100⅞	101¼
Pan 2s, c, 1936	100⅞	101¼
Pan 2s, r, 1938	100⅞	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	102½	103
Pan 3s, c, 1961	102½	103

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	145	153
Allis-Chalm.	..	¼
Do 3d pd..	3⅝	4
Do pf, 3d paid	9⅝	10
Am Ag Ch.	51	53
Do pf.....	96	99½
A B S pf...	83½	90
A B S & F	93¼	95½
Do pf.....	133	135
Am C & F pf.	115	116
Am Coal....	79	100
Am C O pf.	96	100
Am C Pr...	87	92
Do pf.....	100	110
Am Exp...	163	170
A H & L pf.	27	28
Am I Sec...	22	22½
Am Lin pf.	25	30
Am Loc pf.	104½	105½
Am Malt...	9	10
Am Sn pf, new	103	105
A S R pf..	115½	118
Am T & C.	60⅛	66
Am Tob pf, new	105	105½
A W W pf.	96	97½
Am W pf...	77½	79½
Ann Arbor..	13	[illegible]
Do pf.....	50	80
Assoc Oil...	43	44½
Bald Locom.	48⅝	48⅞
Do pf.....	103⅝	104⅜
B & O pf..	83¾	84¾
Batopilas M	1¼	1½
B Un Gas..	135	140
B, R & P pf.	122	150
But'k Co..	30¼	31¼
Cal Pet pf.	83	83¾
Cent L pf..	94½	96
C & S A T.	108	114
Chi & Alt..	15	17
Do pf.....	25	40
Chi, I & L pf.	50	80
Chi, St P, M & Om..	125	135
C, C, C & St L pf..	90½	95
Col & So..	29½	30
Do 1st pf..	65	70
Do 2d pf..	63	70
Cons Coal..	102¼	105
Crex Carpet	77	86
Cuba R R pf.	94	..
Cuba-Am S pf.	88	94½
Del & Hud..	162	163
D, L & W.	415	420
D & R G pf.	37	39
D M & Ft D.	4	10
D & Co pf.	99⅝	100¼
Det & M..	105	..
Do pf.....	100	..
Det U Ry.	..	70
D, S S & A.	6	8
Do pf....	13½	16½
Du P de N Pow pf....	..	96½
F M & S..	14	18
Do pf.....	39	41
Gen Chem..	181	205
Do pf.....	107½	110
Gen M pf..	77½	79
G & S Tel..	115	..
G. W. Helme.	170	188
Do pf.....	106	117
Hav Elec...	86	90
Do pf....	94	99
Hock Val....	..	150
Inger-Rand.	105	..
Do pf....	92	..
Int Agric...	..	31
Do pf....	70	80
Int H pf...	112	113
Int P pf...	45¼	47
Int St P...	13½	15
Iowa Cent..	10	12
Do pf....	20	25
Do 1st pf.	[illegible]	110
K C, Ft S & M pf..	73	76
K C So pf.	59½	60
K & D M..	6	8
Do pf.....	45	..
Kn I, Chi..	25	..
L E & W.	10⅜	14
Do pf.....	25	35
Lake Shore.	470	525
Long Island	42	46
	Bid.	Ask d.
Mackay Cos	81	88
Do pf.....	66	68
May Dep S.	74	76
Do pf.....	102	105
Mer M pf..	18	19
Mex Pet pf.	93	99⅛
Mich Cent..	..	190
M, St P & S S M...	136	137¾
Do pf.....	144	152
Do l l....	82¾	85
Mo, K & T pf.	61⅜	63
Mor & Es...	165	175
N, C & St L.	160	175
Nat Lead...	49½	51
Nat Rys of M 1st pf..	55	59¾
N Cent C..	40	60
N O M & C pf.	15	25
N Y, C & St L......	55	58½
Do 1st pf..	97	..
Do 2d pf..	80¼	90
N Y Dock..	15	20
Do pf.....	32	42
N Y, L & W.	118	125
N O T & L.	73	74
Norf South..	42½	47½
Ont Mining.	2½	3
Pabst B pf..	107	110
Pac Coast...	80	95
Do 1st pf.	80	100
Do 2d pf.	80	100
P T & T pf.	96	100
Peo & E...	11	14
Pet Mull 1st pf.	96	99
Phelps-D ..	200	..
Phila Co...	96	100
P, C, C & St L pf..	100	115
Pitts St pf..	99	100
Pr St Car...	32	33
Do pf.....	99	100
Pub S Corp.	116½	119
Q'ksil'r pf.	4	6
R R Sec I C stk cts.	79	84
Ry St S pf..	98½	100
R G M Co pf.	100	110
St L & S F.	16	17½
Do 1st pf.	58	60
St L & S F, C & E I new ctfs..	45	50
Do pf ctfs.	100	102
Sears-R pf.	123⅞	124¾
S-S S & I...	35	45
Do pf.....	91¾	96
So P R S..	..	69½
Do pf.....	..	108½
So Ry, M & Ohio ctfs.	70	77½
Stand M...	38	40
Do pf.....	65	67
Texas Pac..	19½	20
T, P & W.	15¼	..
Tol R & L.	2¼	6
Tol, St L & West.	10½	12½
Do pf.....	26⅝	28¾
T C R T..	105½	106
Do pf.....	138¼	145
Und T pf..	110	113
Un Cig M pf.	102	105
Un Dry G..	98	98½
U S C I P pf.	55	59
U S Exp...	50½	56
U S Ind A pf.	95	100
U S R & I.	71	73
U S R & R	1½	1⅞
Va-Car Ch Co pf.....	108	112
Va R & P pf. ...	94	..
Vulcan Det.	19	26
Do pf.....	89	90
Wabash	3⅝	3¾
W F Exp...	111	115
Weym-Bru..	290	305
Do pf.....	114	118
West Md...	42¼	44
Do pf.....	62	64½
Westingh'se 1st pf.....	117	119
W & L E..	7½	8½
Do 1st pf.	21	25
Do 2d pf.	10½	14
W'w'th pf..	113½	115

$6,000,000

Norfolk Southern Railroad Company

First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year 5% Gold Bonds

Dated February 1, 1911. Due February 1, 1961. Interest payable February 1 and August 1 in New York City. This entire issue (but not a part thereof, except by operation of the Sinking Fund) subject to redemption (as to Series A at 105 per cent. and accrued interest) on February 1, 1916, or on any interest date thereafter (or, by operation of the Sinking Fund, on any interest payment date) upon six weeks' published notice. Denomination $1,000. Coupons or registered bonds, interchangeable. Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

Previous issues of these bonds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and application will be made to list the above bonds

For complete information in regard to the above bonds attention is called to a letter from Charles H. Hix, Esq., President of the Company, copies of which will be sent on request. The following is a brief summary thereof:

The Norfolk Southern Railroad Company operates a total of 825 miles of standard gauge road, extending from important terminal points in North Carolina to Norfolk, Va. With the construction of 76 miles, to be completed within a few months, the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company will control 901 miles of road forming a direct through line between Charlotte, N. C., and Norfolk, Va. In addition the Company controls several hundred thousand acres of valuable timber and agricultural lands.

Earnings

	Year ended June 30, 1911	Year ended June 30, 1912	Year ended June 30, 1913 (Last 5 mos est'd)
Gross Earnings	$2,955,670	$3,284,824	$4,225,000
Operating Expenses, Taxes and Rentals	1,998,875	2,269,253	2,788,500
Net Earnings	$956,795	[illegible]	$1,436,500
Other Income	145,115	160,947	200,000
Total Net Income	$1,101,910	$1,176,518	$1,636,500
Bond Interest	414,451	474,682	600,000
Surplus	$687,459	$701,836	$1,036,500

The gross earnings of the Norfolk Southern Railroad for the last eight years have been as follows:

1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
$1,002,158	$1,148,922	$1,924,265	$2,182,972	$2,417,319	$2,690,469	$2,955,670	$3,284,824

With the expenditure of the proceeds of the bonds above offered the actual cash expended by its present owners in the acquisition and development of the property is approximately $27,000,000, or over $10,600,000 in excess of the entire amount of First and Refunding Mortgage 5% bonds outstanding and all divisional bonds.

The bonds are secured at the rate of $15,692 per mile by mortgage on over 789 miles, including the 76 miles under construction. On this mileage the above bonds are secured by a first mortgage on 334 miles and subject to underlying liens averaging less than $8,750 per mile on 455 miles. They are also secured by a first lien on practically the entire rolling stock and equipment of the Company, valued at $2,730,625.

The total bonded debt of the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company averages only $20,738 per mile of main line mileage owned.

In addition the First and Refunding Mortgage bonds are, through the deposit of the entire capital stock (except directors' shares) and bonds of the John L. Roper Lumber Company, secured by a first mortgage on the property of that Company, the value of which, it is estimated, equals $9,000,000.

We recommend these bonds for investment

Having sold over $4,500,000 of these bonds we offer the unsold balance at

99 and interest

Complete circular on request

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Successors to N. W. Harris & Co., New York

Pine Street, Corner William, New York

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Bond Department
Chicago

N. W. Harris & Company
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Boston

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International Nickel Co. Stocks
Singer Manufacturing Co. Stock
Borden's Condensed Milk Co. Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Stocks
United Light & Railways Co. Stocks
American Light & Traction Co. Stocks and Warrants

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WANTED

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Gilman & Clucas

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34 Pine St. New York.

Adams Express Co. col. 4s, 1948

Lar., Hahn's Pk. & Pac. 1st & Rfg. 6s

Lar., Hahn's Pk. & Pac. 1st 6s

Iowa Central Rfg. 4s, 1951

East. Ore. Lt. & P'r 1st & Rfg. 6s

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GEO. V. COX

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Capital, $2,000,000

Surplus, 7,000,000

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Barnhart Bros. & Spindler 1st Pfd.
Brooklyn Ferry Co. 5% Ctfs.
Broadway Surface R. R. 1st 5s
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st Pfd.
Harlem River & Port Chester 4s
Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Pfd.
Long Island R. R. Gen. 4s
North Am. Trading & Trans. Co.
Nat'l Silk Dyeing Co. Pfd.
Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
Steinway Railway 1st 6s
Southwestern Utilities Co. Com.
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s
United N. J. R. R. & Canal 4s
Washington Terminal Co. 1st 4s

Will Sell:

Am. Bank Note Pfd.
Am. Dist Teleg. Co. of N. Y.
Atlantic & Birmingham 1st 5s
Jas. Butler Co. Pfd.
Chatham & Phoenix Nat'l Bank
Coney Island & Bklyn. R. R. 1st 4s
Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery 1st 5s
J. H. Dunham Co. 1st Pfd.
Havana Tobacco 5s
Indiana Lighting Co. 1st 4s
Interborough Rapid Transit
Kensico Cemetery Ctf. Indebt.
Monaton Realty Inv. Co. 6s
Singer Mfg. Co.
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Tubes Realty & Imp. Co.
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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

The firm of KLEIN & MANDELBAUM of 135-137 West 26th Street, New York City, was on the 7th day of February, 1913, dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Samuel Klein has withdrawn from the firm, and Mr. MANDELBAUM has succeeded and taken over the business of the said firm, and will hereafter continue the same. N. MANDELBAUM.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE THAT MR. Daniel Cohen has this day retired from the firm of Daniel Cohen & Sons, 733 Broadway, New York, and that we, the undersigned, will continue the business under the same firm name.

A. ALBERT COHEN,
H. H. COHEN,
MAX COHEN.

Dated, Jan. 31, 1913.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Chicago Investor Buys Sixth Avenue Corner at Ninth Street—Broadway Apartment in $750,000 Transaction—Old Church in Trade—Residence and Tenement Deals.

By far the largest deal in the lower Sixth Avenue section which has been made in some time has just been closed by the purchase by an out-of-town investor of the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street, immediately opposite the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad station. The property consists of an eight-story apartment house, on a plot 77.7 on the street by 43.8 and irregular, covering the plots known as 110 and 112 Sixth Avenue, and 66 and 68 West Ninth Street.

The sale was made by the Jerome Holding Company, of which Ralph W. Davis is President, and the buyer is Henry C. Lytton of Chicago. The latter takes the property subject to a mortgage of $145,000, the deal representing an investment of about $200,000. This is not Mr. Lytton's first investment in Manhattan realty, as he already owns the 25-foot lot on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, also 18 and 22 West Twentieth Street, running through to Nineteenth Street, and another plot in the latter block.

The Jerome Holding Company acquired the Sixth Avenue property in November, 1910. The ground floor is occupied by the West Side Savings Bank, which has a lease of five or six more years, so the property is not likely to undergo any material change for the present.

Broadway Apartment Sold.

An investment deal of interest on the upper west side, which involves the transfer of one of the older but first-class Broadway apartment houses, formed the leading feature of a light realty market yesterday. The property sold was the Metropolitan Apartment, a seven-story structure on the southwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-eighth Street, 100.8 on Broadway and 100 on the street. The holding price was $500,000. It was sold by Mrs. Deborah Herrman to the Oceanic Investing Company, of which the leading Directors are A. F. Thorne, A. G. Milbank, and G. L. Nichols.

Alfred Herrman, a son of the seller, took back a ten-years' lease on the apartment at an aggregate rental of about $250,000. The building was erected several years ago.

The brokers in the sale of the Metropolitan were Charles F. De Casanova & Co. and Lewis B. Preston.

The Private Dwelling Market.

The two four-story private dwellings 205 and 207 West 131st Street, occupying a plot 34 by 100, adjoining the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue, have been sold to an investor. The owner of record is Huston Bates.

Mrs. Laura M. Moore, widow of the author of "'Twas the Night Before Christmas," has sold her residence at No. 57 East Fifty-fourth Street. The property is a four-story and basement dwelling on lot 22 by 100.5, about 166 feet east of Madison Avenue, and was held at about $75,000.

Operator Resells Dwelling.

Bernard A. Ottenberg has resold to David H. Hyman 127 East Eighty-fourth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 21 by 102. The buyer will occupy the house, which is located between Park and Lexington Avenues.

Church in Three-Cornered Trade.

The recently reported sale of the Bethel Church at 233 to 243 West Twenty-fifth Street, plot 80 by 98.9, involved a trade of three parcels of property. The church, which was established many years ago for a negro congregation, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, was bought by Samuel Brooks and he has now resold the property to the Brown-Weiss Realties, taking in part payment a seven-story loft at 179 and 183 Wooster Street, on plot 73.11 by 100, adjoining the southwest corner of Bleecker Street.

In selling the church the Bethel congregation took from Mr. Brooks in part payment the four old houses at 52 to 58 West 132nd Street, covering a plot 75 by 99.11, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues. The site will probably be used for a new church edifice.

Investors Buying Flat Houses.

Abraham Harris has purchased for investment from Manheim Brothers 517 to 523 West 144th Street, two five-story apartment houses, on plot 100 by 99.11, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway.

An investing client of Goodman, Braisted & Hershfield has purchased from Edward Rosenberg 2,455 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25.6 by 100, between 131st and 132d Streets.

Joseph B. Peck has sold to Lillian B. Koepke 220 East Ninety-fifth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100. Mr. Peck bought this property two weeks ago. Paul A. McGoldrick and E. Sharum negotiated the sale.

Joseph Metzger has sold for a client to Harris Grossfield the six-story double tenement 44 Henry Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

The D. H. Jackson Company has bought from Thomas M. Fanning 522 West Forty-seventh Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100. Howard Bordeaux was the broker in the transaction. The same company bought from Mr. Fanning a few days ago the two double flats at 446 and 448 West Nineteenth Street.

James Kyle & Sons have sold for the Myron Realty Company the five-story double apartment at 226 East Thirty-ninth Street, on lot 31.3 by 98.9.

Aldhaus & Co. has sold for the St. John's Park Realty Company (James H. Cruikshank and William D. Kilpatrick) to Anselm Frankenthaler for investment the five-story double flat at 137 West 128th Street, on lot 25 by 100, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. This property was recently taken in exchange by the sellers from George B. Leonard in part payment for the eight-story loft at 345 and 349 West Fortieth Street.

Bronx Borough.

Arthur Weyl & Co. and Bernard Lichtig have sold the northeast corner of Jennings Street and Bristow Street, a two-story business building, on a lot 25 by 100, for Henry Battenfield to a client for investment.

The Hyman Construction Company has purchased for investment from Herman Grossman 496 Concord Avenue, a three-story two-family house, on lot 19.6 by 100, adjoining the northeast corner of Dater Street; 989 Jackson Avenue, a three-story flat, on lot 20.5 by 91, between 163d and 165th Streets, and a lot, 25 by 100, on Pelham Avenue, 287 feet north of Madison Street, which will be improved with a three-story building.

Brooklyn.

The John Pullman Company has sold 374 and 376 Seventh Street, a three-story brick dwelling, on a plot 45 by 100, for the Hamilton Trust Company. The buyer will occupy.

Long Island.

The Windsor Land & Improvement Company has sold at Floral Park, to J. Schneider and E. Hatton, each a plot 40 by 100 on Spruce Street; to J. McGahran a plot 40 by 100 on Pine and Birch Streets; to K. Nolan a plot 40 by 100 on Spruce and Walnut Streets; to P. J. Deane a plot 40 by 100 on Aspen Street; to M. J. Walsh a plot 40 by 100 on Primrose and Adler Avenues; to M. McGuire a plot 40 by 97 on Calla and Crocus Avenues. The same company sold at Valley Stream to H. McGarry a plot 40 by 116 on Emerson Place and Maujer Street; to I. L. Tyson a plot 40 by 100 on Maujer Street; to A. Deredenat a plot 40 by 100 on Cottage Street; to G. and M. Barrett a plot 40 by 112 on Hawthorne Avenue.

Leases.

William H. Whiting & Co. has leased for the estate of Mary C. Wallace to the New York French Range Company the entire building 188-190 Chambers Street for a term of ten years; the store, basement, and subcellar, at 180 William Street, corner of Spruce, to the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company; store at 120 Fulton Street to John E. Havers.

The Duross Company has leased the store adjoining the northeast corner of Dey and Church Streets to George Chochos for ten years.

Mooyer & Marston has leased to Klein & Berenzweig the building at 3 West Third Street.

Realty Notes.

The New York Title Insurance Company has agreed to make a building loan of $150,000 on the property on the south side of 140th Street, 90 feet west of Broadway, to the East End Construction Company, which will erect a six-story elevator apartment house.

Plans have been filed for a new Yiddish theatre to be erected at 466 to 470 Grand Street for the Terrain Realty Company, of which George T. Nelson is President. It will be three stories high and will have a seating capacity of 424. The frontage is 38 feet. It will be known as the Neighborhood Theatre and will cost $80,000. H. C. Ingalls is the architect, with F. D. Hoffman, Jr., as associate.

The New York Title Insurance Company has made a building loan of $150,000 on a plot on the south side of 140th Street, 90 feet west of Broadway, to the Ess En Construction Company, where a six-story apartment house will be built. It is a portion of the land purchased by the Dayton Realty Company from the Huguet estate and resold to the Ess En Company.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesrooms, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By J. H. Mayers.

47th St, 107 West, n s, 60 ft w of 6th Av, 20x80, five-story loft and store building, one-story extension; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Bernard Middlestaedt, $43,500.

By Henry Brady.

111th St, 253 West, n s, 92 ft e of 8th Av, 36x100.11, six-story tenement; foreclosure, to the defendant, Louis Greenblatt, $44,100.

By Joseph P. Day.

117th St, 106 East, s s, 47.6 e of Park Av, 15.10x64.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, A. O. Floyd, $4,927.

108th St, 324 to 328 East, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 75x117.10x irregular, two one-story frame buildings and vacant; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John Cullen, $15,000.

82d St, 407 East, n s, 131 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2, five-story tenement; foreclosure, adjourned to Feb. 17.

1st Av, 1,073, w s, 75.5 ft s of 59th St, 25x100, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Max Katz, $31,361.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

132d St, 223 West, n s, 215 ft w of 7th Av, 15x99.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Christopher Moller, $8,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

100th St, 215 East, n s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement; foreclosure, to Sarah McCauley, $11,605.

100th St, 217 East, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement; foreclosure, to Sarah McCauley, $11,605.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

188th St, 512 East, s s, 72 ft w Bathgate Av, 20x91.2x20x90.9, three-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Tunis S. Bogart, $7,500.

Ash St, n s, 200 ft e of Syracuse Av, 100x100; foreclosure, to Walter W. Taylor, $805.

Ash St, s s, 400 ft e of Syracuse Av, 100x100; foreclosure, to Walter W. Taylor, $850.

Burke St, n e corner of Wallace Av, 25x100; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Barnett Nelson, $6,096.

Burke St, n s, 25 ft e of Wallace Av, 25x100; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Barnett Nelson, $5,382.

Oak St, n s, 300 ft e of Syracuse Av, 100x100; foreclosure, to Walter W. Taylor, $835.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Grand St, 466 to 470, for a three-story theatre, 38x100; Terrain Realty Co, 95 Liberty St, owner; H. C. Ingalls, & F. B. Hoffman, Jr., architects, 527 5th Av; cost..........$80,000

39th St, 21 West, for a six-story store and loft, 24.10x98.9; G. G. Kip, Morristown, N. J., owner; F. Y. Joannes, 25 East 26th St., architect; cost..........$30,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Pine St, 41 and 43, to a ten-story office building; Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co, 45 William St, owner; Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau St, architects; cost..$5,000

52d St, 15 East, to a four-story dwelling; H. T. Proctor, 27 Pine St, owner; D. Barber, 25 East 26th St, architect; cost..........$50,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 106th St, 47.10x100; Postal Life Insurance Co. to Incas Realty Co., 35 Nassau St. B. & S. and C. A. G., Dec. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $170,000

SAME PROPERTY; Incas Realty Co. to W. F. Burns Realty Co., 527 5th Av, Feb. 11; attorney, same $100

CHRISTOPHER ST, 53, n s, 25x75; James Roddy to Myra R., wife of Henry S. Harper, 131 East 21st St, (mtg $9,000,) Feb. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.. $100

CHERRY ST, 231, s s, 44.9x49.11x irreg; William M. Hall to George B. Naylor, 120 Plainfield Av, Plainfield, N. J., (mtg $28,250 and all liens,) Jan. 23; attorney, J. P. W. Taylor, 105 East 4th St, Plainfield, N. J. $1

SAME PROPERTY; George B. Naylor to Frederick Harrington, Plainfield, N. J., (mtg $28,250, all liens,) Feb. 12; attorney, same ....Exchange

GREENWICH ST, 625, e s, runs 44x n 8x e 22x n 18.2x w 63.3 to street x s 26.4 to beginning; Louis Canter to Max Canter, 1 West 133d St. (mtg $27,500,) Jan. 31..........$100

PLOT bounded on n by line 112.10 ft n of c l of 208th St, on e by land of Isaac Dyckman, on s & w by c l of private road through plots 5 to 10, contains 3 18-100 acres; Burns Realty Co to Ursula C. Burns, River Road, Inwood, New York City, all liens, Feb. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

RIVINGTON ST, 134, n s, 22x78; Shmuel Levien and others to Henry Levien, 8,646 21st Av, Brooklyn, and others, Dec. 12, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$1

WASHINGTON ST, 706, w s, 23x88x24x82.3, with all title to alley; Augustus Rice, executor of Mary Ryan, to St. John's Park Realty Co., 50 Pine St, (mtg $7,000,) Feb. 13; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St........$1

WALKER ST, 83, s s, 24x100; Dawson C. Glover, trustee Caroline A. Gieser, deceased, to William J. Stich, 1,842 Bryant Av, (mtg ($35,000,) B. & S. & C. A. B., Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarante Co., 176 Broadway........$100

SAME PROPERTY; William J. Stich to Etagloc Holding Co., 59 William St, (mtg $35,000,) and all liens, Feb. 1; attorney same.$100

1ST AV, 2,044-2,048, e s, 75x84; Patrick Garafalo to Antonio Manfridi, 305 East 111th St, all liens, Jan. 22; attorney, J. H. Corn, 315 Broadway $100

1ST AV, 2,161, w s, 25x100; same to same, all liens, Jan. 22; attorney, same..........$100

2D AV, w s, 20 ft n of 118th St, 20x90; George Kramer and others to Herman Stoff, at Stapleton, S. I., (mtg $9,000,) Feb. 7; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway..........$100

2D ST, n s, 393 ft w of Avenue D, 100x106; N. Y. C. Society of the M. E. Church to Austrian Hebrew Free Bureau Association, 65 Pitt St, Feb. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

6TH AV, 110 and 112, s e corner of 9th St, (66 and 68 West,) 77.7x43.8x irregular; Jerome Holding Co. to Hy. C. Lytton, 2,700 Prairie Av., Chicago, Ill., (mtg $145,000 and all liens,) Jan. 30; attorney, Joseph C. Levi, 37 Liberty St..........$1

19TH ST, 446-8 West, s s, 50x92; Thomas M. Fanning to Henrietta Ingber, 139 West 116th St, (mtg $27,000,) Feb. 7; attorneys, Goldsmith, R. M. & B., 31 Nassau St..........$1

47TH ST, 580 West, s s, 25x100.5; Thomas M. Fanning to Mary A. Fanning, his wife, 105 West 119th St, (mtg $34,000,) Jan. 7; attorneys, Goldsmith, R. M. & B., 31 Nassau St.. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Fanning to Howard R. Badeau, at Summit, N. J., (mtg $34,000.) Feb. 7; same attorney..........$100

SAME PROPERTY; Howard R. Badeau to Henrietta Ingber, 139 West 116th St, (mtg $34,000,) Feb. 10; same attorney..........$100

92D ST, 145 East, n e s, 25x100.8; George Mulligan to Emily C. Mulligan, 124 East 71st St, (mtg $16,000,) Feb. 11; attorneys, Gregg & McG., 141 Broadway..........$10,000

95TH ST, 220 East, s s, 25x100.8; Joseph B. Peck to Lillian B. Koepke, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, Feb. 11; attorney, E. Skarum, 170 Broadway......$1

95TH ST, 53-55 East, n s, 41.8x100.8; John H. Bodine to Harris Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, and another, (mtg $46,000,) B. & S., Feb. 7; attorneys, Eisman, L. C. & L..........$100

96TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Isaac H. Clothier to Francis K. Pendleton, 7 East 80th St, Feb. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

100TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of 2d Av, 40x100.11; Charles L. Denks, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Feb. 11; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St..........$40,000

101ST ST, 57 East, n s, 25x100.11; Edward Goldsmidt to Samuel A. Goldsmidt, 39 West 73d St., and Edward Goldsmidt, 307 West 76th St., trustees of Samuel B. H. Judah, deceased, C. A. G., Feb. 3; attorney, David F. Toumey, 34 Pine St..........$1

107TH ST, 339 East, n s, 28.2x75.6; Carmelo Tantery to Filippa Rizzo, 229 East 106th St., (mtg $10,000 and all liens,) Feb. 4; attorneys, C. I. Curto & Co., 241 East 108th St...$100

136TH ST, n s, 154.6 ft w of Broadway; 54x99.11; Mary A. Allwerter to N. G. Bozeman, Freeport, L. I., (mtg $65,000 and all liens;) attorney, William R. Brinckerhoff, 68 William St..........$1

137TH ST, 106 West, s s, 25x99.11; Rosa Newman to Israel Cohen, 111 West 119th St., all liens, Feb. 11; attorneys, Manheim & M., 203 Broadway $1

142D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 16.9x99.11; Cornelius A. Madden to Theresa Froatz, 2,337 7th Av., all title to one-eighth part, B. & S., Feb. 13; attorney, B. B. Greller, 116 Nassau St..........$1

145TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 43.9x99.11; Jere L. Murphy to Charles Murphy, 147 East 81st St, and Mary E. Keefe, 82 East 108th St, (mtg $62,000,) Q. C., May 12, 1911; attorney, Robert Loudon, 100 Broadway..$100

Bronx.

CLINTON AV, w s, 70.4 ft s of 182d St, 8.10x86.2; Concourse Building Co. to Bertha Pirk, 114 East 198th St; attorney, F. Pirk, 114 East 198th St..........$1

HUGHES AV, 2,530, e s, 14.5x87.6; Julia J. McCormick to Edward E. Miers, 3,100 Broadway, Feb. 11, (mtg $3,500;) attorney, D. A. Trotta, 391 East 149th St..........$50

Hughes Av, w s, 125 ft n of Samuel St, 75x195; George E. Buckbee to Cleland Realty Co., 1,849 Anthony Av, (mtg $10,000,) Feb. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 330, map of part of Trask estate; Mary Hanrahan to Kathryn C. Hanrahan, 212 East 70th St, Feb. 11; attorney, T. A. McCarthy, 20 Vesey St $1

LOTS 266, 267, 270, 292, and 293, map E. K. Willard, at Woodlawn Heights; Byron Taber et al to Simon Gilchrist, at Yonkers, N. Y. quit claim, Dec. 11, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, quit claim, Feb. 11, 1913; same attorney..........$1

MONTGOMERY AV, 1,715, w s, 25x100; John A. Doran to James B. Sexton, 1,715 Montgomery St, (mtg $7,000,) Feb. 11..........$100

THOMPKINS ST, lot 37, map sub-division plot 23 of Clasons Point, 25x100; Bessie Block to Lena Bresel, at Teringham, Mass., (mtg $400,) Jan. 15; attorney, E. Lipsitz, 316 South 5th St, Brooklyn..........$1

8TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Av D, 25x108, Unionport; George Paolillo to Joseph Zackarzowsky, 639 Courtlandt Av, (mtg $3,900,) Feb. 8; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av. $150

240th St, s s, 96 ft e of Mt. Vernon Av, 40x100; Mary Cleland to George E. Buckbee, 1,941 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, (mtg $10,000,) Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 21, w s, 25.2x65.7; Fulton Av Realty Co. to Rebecca Greenberg, 1,767 Fulton Av, Feb. 10, prior mtg $24,250; attorneys, Kaurowitz & E., 320 Broadway..........$3,000

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 106th St, 47.10x100; W. F. Burns Realty Co, to Postal Life Insurance Co., 35 Nassau St, Feb. 11, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$160,000

BROOME ST, 312-314, n s, 44x100; Fannie Frankel to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Feb. 13, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.$48,000

FORSYTH ST, e s, 100 ft s of Houston St, 50x100; Henry C. Glaser to Charles Brownold, 122 East 57th St, Feb. 11, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av..........$200,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,820, 100.11x31.8; Miriam G. Thorn to Charles Brownold, 122 East 57th St, Feb. 11, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$20,000

MOUNTAIN ROAD, centre line, 60 ft n of 208th St, —x—, part plots 5, 6, and 7, map Samuel L. Thomson, containing 3 18-100 acres; Ursula C. Burns to Postal Life Insurance Co., 35 Nassau St, Feb. 11, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $110,000

PARK AV, e s, 51.1 ft s of 81st St, 53.3x100; 929 Park Avenue Company to Charles Brownold, 122 East 57th St, Feb. 11, prior mtg $265,000, due Aug. 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av....$20,000

SULLIVAN ST, 107-109, e s, 49.8x100; Peter Rinelli and others to John J. Sullivan, 168 Hewes St, Brooklyn, Oct. 19, 3 years, 5 p. c.; attorneys, Bailey & S., 135 Broadway..$56,000

WALKER ST, 83, s s, 24x100; William J. Stich to Dawson C. Glover, trustee, Fairfield, Conn., Feb. 1, 5 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, A. Handy, 141 Broadway..........$35,000

2D AV, 118, 26.8x125; Male B. Harrison to Fannie J. Nagle, 163 West 126th St, Jan. 31, 1 year; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St..........$3,000

5TH AV, n e corner of 116th St, 100.11x110; Ancient Order of Hibernians to Kate Blank, 997 Union Av, prior mtg $125,000; Feb. 1, due June 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

2D ST, n s, 393 ft w of Av D, 100x106; Austrian Hebrew Free Burial Association to New York City Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 150 5th Av, Feb. 5, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$40,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Feb. 5, prior mtg $40,000, installments, 5½ p. c.; attorney same..........$20,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Feb. 5, prior mtg $60,000, due Aug. 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney same..........$3,000

56TH ST, 127 West, 20.10x100.5; 56th Street Realty Co. to Havens Relief Fund Society 49 Wall St, Feb. 13, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$25,000

94TH ST, 11 West, 20x100.8; Helen D. W. Haynes to Emigrant Independent Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Feb. 13, 3 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$17,000

Bronx.

CITY ISLAND AV, n w corner of Centre Av, 108.3x60, City Island; John Walsh, executor and trustee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 11, due as per bond.. $2,500

FRISBY ST, s s, 100.1 ft n e of Green Lane, 23.5x100; Lizzie Zink and others to Kunigunda Walthers, 2,410 Frisby Av, (mtg $800;) Feb. 1; attorney, Lawrence E. French, 41 Park Row..........$1

JEFFERSON AV, w s, 125 ft n of Samuel St, 75x195; Cleland Realty Co. to George E. Buckbee, 1,941 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, prior mtg $10,000, Feb. 11, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$5,825

MARION AV, s e s, 107 ft s of 193d St, 25x98; Martin C. Ansorge, referee, to Jerry M. Carey, 238 East 198th St, Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$4,200

OVERING ST, n e s, 320.2 ft n w of Frisby Av, 22.6x94.11; Wellman Finance and Realty Co. to Poughkeepsie Trust Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$5,000

OVERING ST, n e s, 217.8 ft n w of Frisby Av, 22.6x—; Wellman Finance and Realty Co. to Poughkeepsie Trust Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., due as per bond, Feb. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $5,000

WILSON PLACE, n s, 150 ft e of Barker Av, 25x100; Mary McGarry to Ellen A. Halsted, 174 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, 3 years, 5½ p. c., Feb. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$2,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $2,500, Feb. 11; attorney, same, 3 years, 5½ p. c..........$200

162D ST, 287 East, 43.6x115; Overland Building Co. to Robert E. Leber, Blauvelt, N. Y., Feb. 13, (prior mtg $36,000,) due Feb. 15, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St..........$7,000

162D ST, 291 East, 43.6x115; Overland Building Co. to Otto H. Leber, 269 West 73d St, Feb. 13, (prior mtg $36,000,) due Feb. 15, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St..........$7,000

184TH ST, e s, 273.7 ft n w of Webster Av, 40.5x80x40x81.9; Orosant Construction Co. to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Feb. 10, due, &c., as per bond..........$25,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE D, n e corner of 9th St, store floor; Ignatz Weisberger to Charles Kabelitz, 128 Avenue D, 5 years, from May 1, 1913; attorneys, Bernheimer & S. P. B. Co., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av..........$1,200

BROADWAY, 2,862, three stores; Rockfall Apartments Corporation to Charles Hoops, 982 6th Av., 7 8-12 years, from Feb. 1, 1913, attorneys, Root, C. & B., 31 Nassau St..$3,175

CORNELIA ST, 31, store, &c.; John Knacke to Carlo Besser, 3 years, from Feb. 1, 1913; attorneys, A. De Gaudenzi & Co., 201 Spring St..........$480

MULBERRY ST, 171, all; Domenick Saladino to Maria Cumino, 171 Mulberry St., 2 years, from Feb. 1, 1913; address 381 Broome St., $3,000

READE ST, 127, ground floor; Mary A. Early to Lawrence E. Kohl, 202 East 92d St., 3 3-12 years, from Feb. 1, 1913; attorneys, George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St..........$1,700

TRINITY AV, 823-827, all; Kramer Contracting Co. to Jacob Peskin, 664 East 160th St., 3 years, from June 1, 1912..........$6,000

2D AV, 81, all; Louis H. G. Dethloff to Philip Hartenstein, 85 2d Av., 5 years, from March 1, 1913; attorney, Hyman Ponker, 271 Broadway $2,280

9TH ST, 69 West, stoop store; Mary Lubarsky to Morris Levenson, 53 West 8th St., 3 years, from May 1, 1912..........$360

48TH ST, 67 West, ground store; Maud E. Kimball, executrix, to William Naddelman, 67 West 48th St.; 4 7-12 years, from Feb. 1, 1913; attorney, Max Perlman, 55 Liberty St., $1,800

107TH ST, 102-106 West, all; Atlas Garage Realty Co. to William M. Haradon, 267 West 89th St., 9 8-12 years, from Jan. 23, 1913; attorney, William Bondy, 149 Broadway, $11,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, 1,554 and 1,556; 47th St, 156 to 170 West; Vulcan Rail and Construction Co. against Palace Theatre Realty Co., owner; Milliken Brothers, Inc., contractor.........$600

BROADWAY, 1,564; Whale Creek Iron Works against Palace Theatre and Realty Co., owner; Milliken Brothers, Inc., contractor. $3,016

BROADWAY, 1,564; Leonard Sheet Metal Works, Inc., against Palace Theatre and Realty Co., owner; Milliken Brothers, Inc., contractor $1,390

BROADWAY, 1,564 and 1,566, and 47th St, 156 to 170 West; Anchor Corrugating Construction Co. against Martin Beck and Palace Realty and Amusement Co., owner; Milliken Brothers, contractor..........$315

BROADWAY, 1,564 to 1,566, and 47th St, 156 to 170 West; W. H. Hills Co. against Palace Theatre and Realty Co., owner; Milliken Brothers, Inc., contractor..........$475

BROADWAY, 1,564 and 1,566, and 47th St, 156 to 170 West; Vulcan Rail and Construction Co. against George H. Earle, Jr., owner; Milliken Brothers, Inc., contractor..........$600

SAME PROPERTY; U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Co. against same..........$1,375

SAME PROPERTY; Brooklyn Vault Light Co. against George H. Earle, owner; Milliken Brothers, Inc., contractor..........$190

SAME PROPERTY; Lincoln Architectural Iron Works against Palace Theatre Realty Co., owner; Cramp & Co., contractor; Milliken Brothers, Inc., sub-contractor..........$870

FLETCHER PLACE, n e corner of Washington Av, 60x120; Nathan Jankowitz against Nora Construction Co., owner and contractor...$300

WALL ST, 37½, and Coenties Slip, 7 to 11; American Elevator Co. against Baker, Carver & Morrell, owner; George Vassar's Sons Co., Inc., contractor..........$772

1ST AV, 770 to 774; Vulcan Rail and Construction Co. against Dennis A. Harrington, owner; Bedford Iron Works, contractor..........$218

17TH ST, 110 West; Empire Fireproofing Co. against L. Wolins Contracting Co., owner and contractor..........$425

38TH ST, 66 and 68 West; Candee, Smith & Howland Co. against T. J. Oakley and Philip Rhinelander, owners; Paul De B. Laighton, contractor..........$608

47TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 120x irregular to Broadway; Evans Fire Door Co. against Palace Theatre and Realty Co., owner; Milliken Brothers, Inc., contractor..........$115

96TH ST, 334 East; Julius Mathews against Rose De Camo, owner and contractor..........$27

127TH ST, 423 to 427 West; Lawrence Cement Co. against Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Co., owner; Charles H. Peckworth, contractor..........$216

162D ST, s s, 75 ft e of Melrose Av, 50x100; Joseph Spadaro against Benjamin Benenson, contractor..........$280

179TH ST, Mohegan Av, and Crotona Parkway and Southern Boulevard, triangular plot, 61.8x136.7x149.11; Michel & Campbell against Emma E. Horn and Lina Ettlinger, owners; William H. Tivoli, contractor..........$261

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

WEST END AV, w s, between 99th and 100th Sts; Benjamin Brettler against Guide Realty Co. et al.; Nov. 6, 1912..........$528

WEBSTER AV, 1,922; American Radiator Co. against Thomas M. Cantwell et al.; Nov. 6, 1912..........$314

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 265 and 267; S. Wolf's Sons against Frederick W. Jockel et al.; Dec. 19, 1912..........$424.77

LIS PENDENS.

216TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Laconia Av, 25x114; Angelo Geraci against Domenico Dalo and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Martin.

127TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of 7th Av, 27.6x99.11; George W. Silberhorn against Sanitary Steam Laundry Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Hyde.

JEROME AV, w s, 162.7 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 100x114.2; Minnie Greenberg against Magda Operating Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Greenberg.

LOT 13, Block 2,837, Section 11, Bronx; Anna R. Crossin against Verona Schmutz and others, (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, H. Swain.

171ST ST, 750 East; Elizabeth L. Golden against Max Tannenbaum and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Golden.

3D AV, s w corner of 29th St, —x—; 3d Av, w s, between 28th and 29th Sts, Lot 878, 24.8x120; 3d Av, w s, between 26th and 27th Sts, Lot 882, 24.8x112; Ella L. Howkins against William Howkins and others, (action to recover dower;) attorney, H. A. Sperry.

44TH ST, 307 East; Clara Best and others against Antonio Fusco and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 98th St, 100.11x175; 11th Av, s w corner of 36th St, 24.9x100; 11th Av, w s, 49.5 ft n of 35th St, 49.5x100; Northern Av, w s, 178.3 ft n of 181st St, 242.10x irregular; Northern Av, w s, adjoining lands of John A. Havens and Gideon Buck, —x—; Lauriston L. Stone against Adolphus Busch, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, J. Van Voorhis's Sons.

SAME PROPERTY; Fletcher C. Peck against same, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, J. Van Voorhis's Sons.

SAME PROPERTY; George C. Seager against same, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, J. Van Voorhis's Sons.

14TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of Avenue E, Bronx, 75x108, three actions; Fritz Doll and others against Elizabeth C. Fonda and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lekowitz & Schaap.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES, AT PREVAILING RATES.
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.
MAIN OFFICE, COR. BROADWAY & 80TH ST.
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Attention.

Mortgage money to loan on Bronx property, unimproved or improved, any amount; send applications, quick answer; reasonable charges. O'HARA BROS., Webster Av. and 200th St.

4½ and 5%
MORTGAGE MONEY
H·H·HAZELTON & C·R·LEVY
55 LIBERTY ST.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

All Mortgage
loans on desirable improved property will receive prompt attention and be quickly acted upon by
LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
SURPLUS - - 5,500,000
160 Broadway, New York.
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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847
BRYAN L. KENNELLY
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.
BROKER AND APPRAISER
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
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REAL ESTATE,
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West Side.
16%
return on
$5,000
cash investment in new-law tenement; good reason for sacrifice. F. Gorman, 220 West 139th, (6 to 8 P. M.)

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A LITTLE GEM.
Examine 453 Convent Av., (149th St.;) 4-story American basement dwelling; 11 rooms; electric light, parquet floors; little cash necessary; fine condition. Caretaker.
PRICE ONLY $13,000.

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Kinko Private-Houses
Combining all the Kinko features in a three-story, nine-room home, with added advantage of a private garage, if desired. Price $10,250 to $11,250. Your inspection is invited at Brooklyn Ave. & St. John's Pl.
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CASH **$100.** BUYS
BEAUTIFUL BROOKLYN HOME
$4,250 to $5,500; $25 to $30 per month; new one-family brick; every improvement; send for photos. SPECIAL MANAGER, Room "A," 60 Liberty St., New York. 'Phone 5528 Cortlandt.

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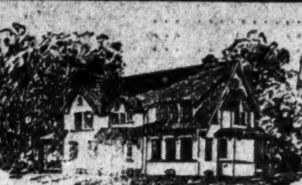
$100 Down, Balance Same as Rent.
In the park section of Brooklyn; 30 minutes from New York City Hall; 5c. fare on elevated and new subway; perfect house; finely finished; handsomely decorated; on a beautiful boulevard; 7 rooms; tiled bath and vestibule; parquet floors; hardwood trim; sewer, gas, electricity. For particulars, address Estate, Box S 314 Times Downtown.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Pages 21 and 23.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



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15 MINUTES
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FAR ROCKAWAY.
Choice business corner plot, 55x100, on Central Av., near station; sacrifice to quick buyer; may exchange for Jamaica improved property; good chance for builder.
R. H. SCOBIE,
391 East 149th St., N. Y.

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HOTEL GEDNEY

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O'CONNOR & McCANN, Open Feb. 12.
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Splendid Investment **NEW ROCHELLE** New Building. Most attractive, convenient two-family house in Westchester County; big lot; all improvements; good chance for increase in value; rents $1,440 per annum; price $18,000; will consider part trade.
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Attractive Country Place.
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Howard Goldsmith,
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$7,500—LIBERAL TERMS
STUDIO HOME
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PICTURESQUE LAKE
Stone construction; all-year-round dwelling; large veranda, open terrace; 7 rooms and tiled bath; artistically finished with hardwood throughout, parquet floors and open fireplace; all city conveniences; few minutes from express station; less than one hour from New York City. Address
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WILL SELL
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Concrete, with all modern conveniences. One hour from house to N. Y. City. Built for all-year-round home. Situated in mountains of New Jersey, in carefully restricted residential park. Write or call for photo and floor plans.
Curtis Smith 2 Maiden Lane.
Room 1002. 'Phone 1522 Cort.

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73 BEEKMAN ST.,
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corner Watts St., STORE & BASEMENT, 50x100; high ceilings; very strong; steam heat; immediate possession; rent, $3,600.

373 FOURTH AVE.,
opposite Madison Sq. Garden; ENTIRE FLOOR in new 12-story building; 8,000 sq. ft.; light on all sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; automatic sprinkler equipment; immediate possession; low insurance.

13 EAST 16TH ST.,
near Broadway. 2ND & 3RD LOFTS, 25x90. Fireproof Building; steam heat, electric elevator. Open for inspection. Immediate possession.

65 FULTON STREET,
near Gold St., STORE & BASEMENT, 25x100; steam heat; immediate possession; rent, $2,000.

292 FIFTH AVE.,
west side, between 30th and 31st Sts.; STORE & BASEMENT, 22x100; very attractive front; possession May 1st; low rent.

214-216 WILLIAM ST.
FIRST LOFT, 5,000 ft., fireproof building; possession May 1st; very strong.

80 & 82 FOURTH AVE.,
near 10th St.; STORE & BASEMENT, 50x90; fireproof building; immediate possession.

WM. H. WHITING & CO.
41 Park Row, New York.
Telephone 5900 Cort.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The best advertised building in the world

A fact that will figure large in the publicity assets of every business that makes its home here. Its peculiar prestige will appeal strongly to those concerns having a particular clientele, as well as to those who for themselves desire offices where the class of tenants admitted is restricted.

Aeolian Hall
West 42d St. opp. Library
Most central location in all New York. Within few minutes' *walk* of railway terminals, subway express station, Hudson tunnel, elevated and street car lines.
Send for handsome booklet
Renting agents have offices in building
Pease & Elliman, 340 Mad. Ave. Tel. "6200 Bryant"

The Marbridge Building
Broadway, 34th and 35th Streets
Herald Square

In the centre of the World's Famous Hotels. Amidst the greatest retail shopping centre. Close by the two great Railroad Terminals.

Most Commanding Location in the City

A modern, Fireproof, up-to-date and well managed Office Building—every office large, light and airy—vacuum cleaner—all night elevator service.

High Class Offices and Showrooms
Single or En Suite
For information as to rentals apply to Manager, Room 622, or your Broker.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT
CORPORATION, LAW FIRM, STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE
To Sublet for Five Years
From May 1, 1913
2,500 to 10,000 square feet of space
Northern Light, River View, Express Floor.
20-Story Modern Building
Apply Room 400 42 Broadway, New York City

DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT
Singly or En Suite
IN THE
CENTRAL SYNDICATE BUILDING
320 Broadway
HIGH CLASS SERVICE
BUILDING ALWAYS OPEN
Apply H. L. MOXLEY & CO., Agents,
On Premises

Exceptionally Desirable
OFFICE SPACE

High-Class Service
Reasonable Rentals
The New 20 Story
German American Building
Liberty St. & Maiden Lane at William St.
H. L. MOXLEY & CO., Agents
320 BROADWAY
OR ON PREMISES.

TO LEASE—The beautiful studios now occupied by Davis & Sanford, the well-known society photographers, containing about 5,000 square feet; situated on the southwest corner of 5th Ave. and 28th St.; rent moderate.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Pages 21 and 23.

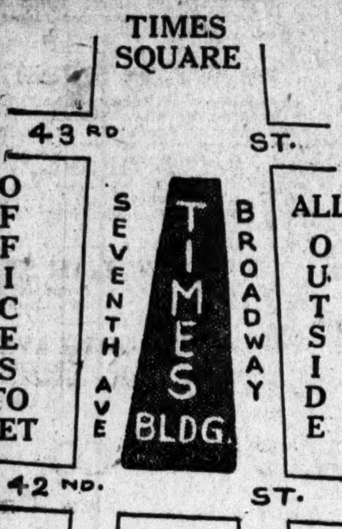
38TH STREET OFFICES
New, Modern 16-story Building
29 to 33 W. 38th St.
$900 to $1300
Permanent Light.
Four high speed elevators.
Tucker, Speyers & Co.
435 5th Ave.
Telephone 2750 Murray Hill.
Renting Agent on premises.

FIFTH AVENUE STORE
20 x 100
Near 42nd Street
To lease for a term of years
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
489 Fifth Ave., Tel. Bryant 7700

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Pages 21 and 23.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Best Known Address in America
TIMES BUILDING



APPLY RENTAL AGENT
Room 406 on Premises, or Phone, 1000 Bryant.

42d St. B'ld'g.
S. W. Cor. Madison Av.

THIS office building has a subway entrance inside the building to the present Subway and *Grand Central Depot,* and upon their completion will connect with the *New Subway, Steinway Tunnel and McAdoo Tunnel.* With the surface cars passing this corner, there is no more accessible location in the city.

Offices to rent to approved tenants from April 1, 1913

Renting Office in Building.

Desirable Floors
To Lease
681 5th Av.
(Between 53d and 54th Sts.)
12 Stories, 42x125
Highest Type of Fireproof Construction
Concealed Sprinkler System
Extra High Ceilings
Unobstructed Floor Space
Exceptional Facilities for Receiving and Shipping
Highest Standard of Service
Pease & Elliman
340 Madison Ave. Near 43d St.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service.
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

Have your factory near the workers' homes; their saving carfare is your gain. Very light loft, elevator, steam heat, low rent. Inquire on premises, 589-599 Grand St., city, or your broker.

TOP LOFT, 75x100,
3-Story Factory Building
STEAM HEAT & ELEVATOR SERVICE
LIGHT 3 SIDES, ALSO SKYLIGHTS
LONG LEASE TO DESIRABLE TENANT
COOK SPRING COMPANY,
420 to 424 East 106th St., New York

830 BROADWAY
EXCEPTIONALLY FINE STORE AND BASEMENT, 120 ft. deep with tiled floors for rent. Suitable for wholesale or retail business; within a block of the 14th St. express Subway station; on the best side of Broadway in that block. Low rent the first year. Full commission to brokers.
Apply to
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Agent,
114 Liberty St. & 41 East 41st St.

Bancroft Building
3-5-7 West 29th Street
Store, Loft and Office Space
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
21 Liberty Street.

At $10,000 Year, Formerly $22,500.
33-35 Greene St., N. W. Cor. Grand;
65x100; five stories and basement. Fine light, heat, and elevators. Entire Building, or will divide.
Apply WM. C. WALKER'S SONS, 299 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

Private Houses
at Very Low Rent
Inquire Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Avenue

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Pages 20 and 23.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Honorable Walter H. Jaycox, a Judge of the Supreme Court, County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PERCY L. CLARK of Great Neck Station, Long Island, to present the same, with vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, Herman Ackerman, who has been duly appointed Assignee of said Percy L. Clark for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 50 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 7th day of May, 1913.
Dated New York, January 21st, 1913.
HERMAN ACKERMAN, Assignee.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Adlon
S. W. Cor. 54th St. & 7th Av.
New 14 Story Housekeeping Apartments
NOW COMPLETED.
Suites of
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms
Large foyer and reception hall. References of the highest character absolutely indispensable. Supt. on premises, or
Adlon Construction Company,
501 Fifth Ave.

Berkeley Arms
326-330 West 95th St.
High-class elevator apartments
5, 6, 7 Rooms.
Subway express station.
Rents $50 to $75.
Superintendent on premises. Telephone 4174 Riverside.

ARDSLEY HALL
320 Central Park West.
S. W. corner 92d St.
5 Rooms and bath, $1,200.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts.,
165 W. 72d St. Tel. Col. 8300.

THE LINCOLN
306-310 WEST 51ST ST.
Four and five large, light rooms and bath; elevator; telephone; all improvements.
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

High Class Apartments.
55 East 76th Street,
Between Park and Madison Avs.
6-7-8 Rooms.
Rents $1,000 to $1,400.
White enamel woodwork, parquet floors. Superintendent on premises. Telephone 1690—Lenox.

BRONX.

LARGEST ROOMS IN BRONX.
Highest, dryest, and finest residential section.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
2 families on a floor; all up-to-date improvements; 5 and 6 rooms.
Tremont Av. and Grand Boulevard & Concourse.
180th St. chrosstown cars connecting Subways pass door.
NEW BUILDINGS.

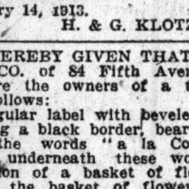
LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT H. & G. KLOTZ & CO. of 84 Fifth Avenue, New York City, are the owners of a trademark described as follows:

The representation of a basket of flowers surrounded by a ring, which ring is located in the upper part of an oblong field having a rustic border and beveled corners. The words "Ed. Pinaud" are produced in the upper part of the ring, and the word "Paris" below. Below the basket of flowers the words "a la Corbeille" are produced on a straight band, and below the same the word "Fleurie" on a curved band. Below the ring, and within the oblong field, are produced the words "Successeurs H. & G. Klotz & Cie., Proprietaires." The words "Successeurs H. & G. Klotz & Cie," and "Proprietaires" may be omitted without materially altering the character of the trademark, the essential feature of which is a representation of an oblong field having a rustic border and bearing a circular band with the words "Ed. Pinaud, Paris," upon it, and enclosing a basket of flowers.

Said trademark has been duly registered in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York.

A facsimile of said trademark is as follows:



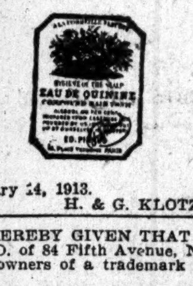
Dated January 14, 1913.
H. & G. KLOTZ & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT H. & G. KLOTZ & CO. of 84 Fifth Avenue, New York City, are the owners of a trademark described as follows:

A rectangular label with beveled corners, having a black border, bearing at the top the words "a la Corbeille Fleurie"; underneath these words a representation of a basket of flowers; underneath the basket of flowers the words "Hygiene of the Scalp, Eau de Quinine Compound Hair Tonic"; near the bottom of the label the words "Ed. Pinaud, 18 Place Vendome, Paris"; diagonally upon the face of the label the facsimile signature in red ink of Ed. Pinaud.

Said trademark has been duly registered in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York.

A facsimile of said trademark is as follows:



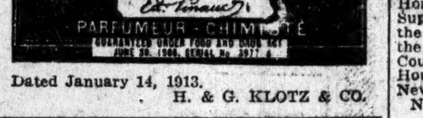
Dated January 14, 1913.
H. & G. KLOTZ & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT H. & G. KLOTZ & CO. of 84 Fifth Avenue, New York City, are the owners of a trademark described as follows:

A rectangular label with a red background bearing in the middle a white field with the facsimile signature of Ed. Pinaud in red ink upon the white field; above the white field the words "Cachet de Garantie," and underneath the white field the words "Parfumeur-Chimiste."

Said trademark has been duly registered in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York.

A facsimile of said trademark is as follows:



Dated January 14, 1913.
H. & G. KLOTZ & CO.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Utah.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, complainant, v. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY; The Oregon Short Line Railroad Company; The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company; The San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Company; The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company; The Southern Pacific Company; Northern Pacific Railway Company; Great Northern Railway Company; The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company; Jacob H. Schiff; Otto H. Kahn; James Stillman; Henry C. Frick; William A. Clark, and Robert S. Lovett, as Trustee, defendants.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the District of Utah, made in the above entitled cause, notice is hereby given that a plan for the disposition of the stock of the Southern Pacific Company owned by defendants Union Pacific Railroad Company and Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, which plan also provides for the sale to the Union Pacific Railroad Company by the Southern Pacific Company of the stock owned by it in the Central Pacific Railway Company, and the cancellation of the lease of the Central Pacific Railway to the Southern Pacific Company, and other matters, and a copy of an agreement embodying the details of said plan duly executed by the parties thereto, and a petition for the approval of said plan, have been filed with the Clerk of the said Court at Salt Lake City, Utah, and that the matter has been set down for hearing on printed points before the said Court in the court room of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, Missouri, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of February, 1913.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY,
By A. L. MOHLER, President.
Salt Lake City, Utah, February 12, 1913.

FOR SALE.

Roll Top DESKS
Office Furniture
in great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.

TYPEWRITERS, all makes, perfect condition, up to date, sold at prices which defy competition. Our guarantee, GUARANTEES! Excellent machines rented. THREE MONTHS FOR $4.50.
Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 365 Broadway.

American Watch and Diamond Co.
Cash or credit; weekly or monthly payments.
4 MAIDEN LANE. Tel. 5867 Cort. Take elevator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE ESTATES OF METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY AND NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY:

You are hereby notified that on the 6th day of February, 1913, an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York was made and filed in a cause now pending in the said court wherein The Pennsylvania Steel Company and another are complainants, and New York City Railway Company and others are defendants, and in three other causes, respecting the proof of claims for preference against the estates of the said Companies. The said order provides:

1. That any claimant against Metropolitan Street Railway Company whose claim has been allowed by the Special Master appointed in the first of the above-mentioned causes, or is pending before the said Special Master and any claimant against the New York City Railway Company, whose claim has been allowed against said Company by the said Special Master and who claims a preference in payment out of the estate of Metropolitan Street Railway Company or any part thereof, or out of the proceeds of the sale of any of its property or the income therefrom, whether or not covered by mortgage or other lien, may, on or before March 15, 1913, present to the Special Master hereinafter appointed, a statement of claim for preference in payment out of the estate of Metropolitan Street Railway Company over any or all creditors of Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Such claimants may, if they choose, present typical cases, and until further order of the court no claim for preference which is represented by a typical case need be presented to the Special Master.

2. That no such claimant who fails to file a claim for preference pursuant to Subdivision 1 hereof on or before March 15, 1913, shall thereafter be permitted to assert a preference over any creditor of Metropolitan Street Railway Company in respect of the distribution of the assets now or hereafter in the hands of the Receiver of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, or available for the payment of its creditors, unless the claim of such claimant is entitled to a preference under the decisions of the court upon some claim for preference filed hereunder as aforesaid. If the claim of any such claimant is entitled to a preference under such decisions of the court, such claimant shall be allowed to avail himself of such decisions, although he shall not have filed a claim for preference on or before March 15, 1913, as herein provided.

3. That any claimant against New York Railway Company whose claim has been allowed by the Special Master appointed in the first of the above entitled causes or is pending before said Special Master, may, on or before March 15, 1913, present to the Special Master hereinafter appointed a statement of claim for preference in payment out of the estate of New York City Railway Company over any or all creditors of New York City Railway Company. Such claimants may present, if they choose, typical cases, and until further order of the court no claim for preference which is represented by a typical case need be presented to the Special Master.

4. That no claimant against New York City Railway Company, who fails to file a claim for preference pursuant to Subdivision 3 hereof on or before March 15, 1913, shall thereafter be permitted to assert a preference over any creditor of New York City Railway Company in respect of the distribution of the assets now or hereafter in the hand of the Receiver of the New York City Railway Company, or available for the payment of its creditors, unless the claim of such claimant is entitled to a preference under the decisions of the court upon some claim for preference filed hereunder as aforesaid. If the claim of any such claimant is entitled to a preference under such decisions of the court, such claimant shall be allowed to avail himself of such decisions, although he shall not have filed a claim for preference on or before March 15, 1913, as herein provided.

5. That all claims for preference in payment out of the estates of Metropolitan Street Railway Company and New York City Railway Company or either of said estates, which have heretofore, pursuant to order of this court or otherwise, been filed with or presented to said Special Master must be filed with the Special Master in accordance with the provisions of this order and all proceedings in support of said claims must be taken as provided in this order. All orders heretofore made, allowing the filing of claims for preference, shall be deemed modified accordingly, it being the intent of this order that all claims for preference in payment out of the assets of Metropolitan Street Railway Company shall be presented in one proceeding and that all claims for preference in payment out of the assets of New York City Railway Company shall be presented in one proceeding.

6. That William L. Turner, Esq., of the City of New York, having an office at Room 84 in the Cotton Exchange Building in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, being and he hereby is appointed Special Master under this order to take such proofs as may be offered by the said claimants, or any of the parties to the above-entitled causes in respect of the aforesaid claims for preference and to report thereon to this court with all convenient speed. That the first hearing upon the claims for preference against the estate of New York City Railway Company will be held at Room 124, in the Post Office and Federal Building in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 24th day of February, 1913, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day; that the first hearing upon the claims for preference against the estate of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be held at said Room 124 in the Post Office and Federal Building in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 25th day of February, 1913, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day. That the said Special Master may in his discretion hear and report separately on one or more of the claims for preference filed with him hereunder; that the said Special Master may, in his report or reports hereunder, allow to any claimant who may file a claim hereunder, the distributive share, if any, payable to such claimant out of the estates of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company or the New York City Railway Company.

7. That the said Special Master be and he hereby is authorized and directed to give notice of this order by publication daily for ten successive days in a newspaper of general circulation, published in the Borough of Manhattan in the City and County of New York, and by mailing a copy of this order, postage prepaid, to every claimant whose claim has been allowed against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company or against the New York City Railway Company or whose claim against either of the said companies is now pending before the said Special Master, or to his attorney at such addresses as may appear in the records of the said Special Master.

Dated February 10, 1913.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Special Master,
Room 84, Cotton Exchange Building, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EMMA A. MARSON, plaintiff, against MARY BECKER, LILLIAN B. KOEPKE, and MARGARET D. THEDFORD, defendants.—Action to foreclose a mortgage.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant, Lillian B. Koepke:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 15, 1913.
CHARLES HARRIS LUSCOMB,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
41 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Lillian B. Koepke:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of January, 1913, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

New York, January 30, 1913.
CHARLES HARRIS LUSCOMB,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
41 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SURROGATE CITATION.

SMITH, CORDELIA.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, By the Grace of God, Free and Independent.—To Jennie W. Morris, George W. Smith, Thurlow W. Smith, Sadie Smith, as Administratrix of John H. Smith, dec'd; Christian F. Mezger, as Executor of Mary E. Morse, dec'd; Cordelia V. Hollister, Jennie May Hollister, and to all persons interested in the Estate of CORDELIA SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1913, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Noel B. Sanborn, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

(L. S.) Witness Hon. JOHN P. COHALAN, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 11th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

STEAMSHIPS.

Next Sailings to
MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES AND GENOA.
S. S. HAMBURG (11,000 Tons.)
February 22, 10 A. M.
S. S. CINCINNATI (17,000 Tons.)
March 11, 10 A. M.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Largest SS. Co. in the World
OVER 400 SHIPS 1,210,000 TONS

Atlantic Service
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
*Patricia......Feb. 19, 9 A. M.
K'n Aug. Vic. Feb. 20, 9 A. M.
Pres. Grant....Feb. 27, 12 noon
*Pretoria......Mar. 6, 9 A. M.
*Hamburg direct. 2d cabin only.

S. S. IMPERATOR
THE WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP
will make her first trip from HAMBURG May 28, arriving here June 4. Books now open for season starting June 7, 11 A. M. The IMPERATOR will continue in regular service between NEW YORK and HAMBURG, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

MEDITERRANEAN
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa.
S. S. Hamburg (11,000 Tons)..Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
S. S. Cincinnati (17,000 Tons)..Mar. 11, 10 A. M.
S. S. Hamburg...April 5, 9 A. M.
S. S. Moltke (12,500 Tons)....April 19, 8:10 A. M.
*S. S. Hamburg..May 20, 9 A. M.
*Omits call at Algiers and Madeira.

CRUISES
NOW IS THE TIME to book for
The Panama Canal and West Indies
See the Canal Before Its Completion!
LAST THREE CRUISES
MARCH 11, by S.S. Victoria Luise.
28 Days....... $175 and up.
MARCH 29, by S. S. Moltke.
APRIL 10, by S. S. Victoria Luise.
Duration of Each Cruise 16 Days—$145 and up.

SUMMER CRUISES
To the Land of the Midnight Sun, Scotland, Orkney & Faroe Islands, Iceland, Spitzbergen, North Cape, Norway.
From Hamburg during June, July, and August by S. S. Victoria Luise, S. S. Bismarck & S. S. Meteor.
Write for booklet stating cruise
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector.
Copyright 1912

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. Pier 14 N. R., ft. Fulton St., New York, daily at 5:00 P. M.
Sts. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.
ORCHESTRA ON EACH.
NEW LONDON (Norwich) LINE via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70 E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. MAINE and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, leave Pier 27, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway. Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

BOSTON $2.40
BAY STATE LINE
Providence Direct. $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Outside Staterooms $1.00
Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way and 23d St.

"The Public be pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.50
PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.60
The only independent line operating between New York and New England.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Berths free.
All Outside Rooms—Finest Service
Uptown Office: Broadway & 23d St.
'Phones Spring 9491 and 9492.

Central Hudson Line
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, & Kingston and intermediate landings.
Pier 24, N. R., Tel. 405 Franklin.

Referees' Notices

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against WESLEY THORN et al., Defendants.

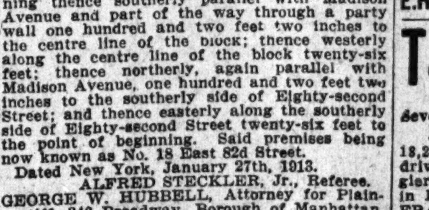
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1911, and orders of resale entered in the above entitled action on the 1st day of April, 1912; the 6th day of August, 1912; the 31st day of October, 1912, and the 22d day of January, 1913, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment and orders named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment and orders of resale to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Eighty-second Street distant one hundred and nineteen feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street and the westerly side of Madison Avenue; and running thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block twenty-six feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Madison Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-second Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-second Street twenty-six feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 18 East 82d Street.

Dated New York, January 27th, 1913.
ALFRED STECKLER, Jr., Referee.
GEORGE W. HUBBELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 18 East 82d Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be resold, is one hundred and three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and sixty cents, ($103,758.60,) with interest thereon from the 3d day of November, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifteen cents, ($326.15,) with interest thereon from the 28th day of December, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale and resales. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is eleven thousand three hundred and four dollars and thirty-seven cents ($11,304.37) and interest.

Dated New York, January 27th, 1913.
ALFRED STECKLER, Jr., Referee.

STEAMSHIPS.

The New "OLYMPIC"
FITTED WITH
DOUBLE SIDES
AND ADDITIONAL
WATERTIGHT BULKHEADS
EXTENDING FROM THE
BOTTOM to the TOP
OF THE VESSEL
Will Sail from NEW YORK April 12--May 3 And Regularly Thereafter

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Philadelphia..Feb. 15 | New York..March 1
*Majestic.Feb. 22, n'n | *Oceanic......Mar. 8
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 59, N. R.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R.
Min'aska.Feb.15, 1:00 PM | Minn'apolis.Mar. 8
Min't'ka.Fb. 22, 10:30 AM | Minn'haha.Mar. 15

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M.
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Zeeland......Feb. 19 | Vaderland......Mar. 5
*Finland......Feb. 26 | Lapland......Mar. 8
*Omits Dover; calls at Plymouth.

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
*Phila'ia.Feb. 15.9:30AM | *New York.Mar. 1
Majestic....Feb. 22, noon | Oceanic...Mar. 8
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Baltic..Feb. 20, noon | Baltic......March 20
Celtic..March 6, noon | Megantic....March 27
Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy.
Canopic......Mar. 15 | Cretic......April 5
Cruises from New York
RIVIERA - Italy - EGYPT
Via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco.
"Adriatic," Feb. 18, noon. "Cedric," Mar. 4.
Largest Mediterranean Steamers.

CRUISES PANAMA CANAL, WEST INDIES, ETC.
MEGANTIC FEB. 22, 9 A. M. LAURENTIC MARCH 12 Easter Cruise.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - - - 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

CUNARD
MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE DIRECT VIA FISHGUARD.
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
FISHGUARD—LIVERPOOL.
The Fastest Steamers in the World
Mauretania March 5, 1 A. M. Apr. 23
Apr. 2, 1 A. M. May 21
Lusitania Aug. 13, 1 A. M. Sept. 24
Sept. 3, 1 A. M. Oct. 15
QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, AND LIVERPOOL.
CAMPANIA, Feb. 19, 1 A. M. FRANCONIA, Mar. 12, 10 A. M. CARMANIA, Mar. 29, 10 A. M.
CARMANIA, Mar. 1, 10 A. M. CAMPANIA, Mar. 19, 1 A. M. FRANCONIA, Apr. 12, 10 A. M.
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume
Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.
PANNONIA, Feb. 27 CARPATHIA, Mar. 22 IVERNIA, Apr. 5 SAXONIA Apr. 26
WINTER CRUISES—RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, CARONIA Mar. 15
Round the World Trips, $498. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Independent Tours in Europe, &c. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
AGENTS FOR PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. CO. IN UNITED STATES & CANADA.
Itinerary of Summer Cruises, Norway, etc., 1913, July 1-18, Aug. 8, Sept. 5, Now Ready.
Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N. Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
A SHORT SEA TRIP OVER NIGHT TO THE SUNNY SOUTH.
OLD DOMINION LINE
New York to Norfolk or Old Point Comfort, Va., and return, $14.00 | New York to Richmond, Va., and return.................. $15.00
MEALS AND STATEROOM BERTH INCLUDED.
The Only Direct Line to OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK Without Change
Hot or Cold Sea Water Baths can be Procured on Steamer Without Charge.
Steamers Are All Equipped with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph System.
STEAMERS SAIL EVERY WEEK DAY AT 3 P. M.
Tickets and Stateroom Reservations, Pier 25, North River, foot of N. Moore St., N. Y.
Phone 3900 Franklin. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet, Desk B.
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager. J. J. BROWN, General Passenger Agent.

COOK'S TOURS
All Expenses Included
BERMUDA
Three Sailings weekly to this charming Island Resort by Steamers "Bermudian," "Arcadian" and "Orotava." Inclusive rate tours at moderate prices.
CALIFORNIA
Tours de Luxe leave Feb. 17 and March 12, including Coast Resorts, Grand Canyon, &c. Finest trains and hotels, $220 up.
FLORIDA—HAVANA
Tours to the famous East Coast resorts with Havana leave Feb. 18, 20, 25. Inclusive fares, $138.50 up.
PANAMA CANAL
Headquarters for bookings for all lines to the Panama Canal. Special cruises during March.
Tickets and Tours to all Winter Resorts.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway (opposite City Hall.)
264 Fifth Avenue (cor. 29th St.)
553 Fifth Avenue (cor. 46th St.)
2389 Broadway (near 88th St.)
NEW YORK.

Cunard S.S. "Laconia"
WITH
CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE
will sail at 12 noon Saturday, instead of 10 A. M., as heretofore advertised.
FRANK C. CLARK

CUBA-JAMAICA
NEW DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN SANTIAGO (CUBA) AND KINGSTON (JAMAICA) BY THE FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER STEAMSHIP "A. W. PERRY."
STEAMER LEAVES Santiago—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
STEAMER LEAVES Kingston—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
This service, in connection with the train service of The Cuba Railroad Co., between Havana and Santiago, affords a splendid opportunity of seeing Cuba when proceeding to or returning from Jamaica and the Panama Canal.
For further particulars apply to
CUBA RAILROAD CO., 52 William St., N. Y.

Will Mail Free "List of Sailings"
Secure Tickets at LOW'S All Steamers to
EUROPE
BERMUDA
WEST INDIES
PANAMA CANAL
MEDITERRANEAN
E.H.LOW AGENT ALL LINES. Regular Rates
1123 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1308 Mad. Sq.

FRANK C. CLARK'S
Fifteenth Annual Cruise
TO THE ORIENT
Duration February 15 to April 27
Seventy-one Glorious Days of Cruising by the
NEW CUNARDER "LACONIA"
18,200 Tons. Cost $400 up, including Hotels, drives, etc. VISITING: Madeira, Spain, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Riviera, etc.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville. LONDONDERRY
California.Feb. 16, 1 PM | Columbia...Mar. 1, 1 PM
Caledonia...Feb. 22, 9 AM | Cameronia.Mar. 8, 9 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
Sailing List for 1913 now ready.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
PARIS—LONDON—ROTTERDAM.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tues. 10 A. M.
†N.Amst'dam.Feb. 25 *Ryndam......Mar. 11
*Noordam....Mar. 4 †Rotterdam...Mar. 18
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth & Boulogne
Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

GREAT SACRIFICE
Account illness preventing sailing, couple will sell at great sacrifice splendid promenade deck amidship room S. S. "Laconia" sailing Saturday with CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE. Apply Clark's Tours, Times Bldg., N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Mendoza, Mch. 25, May 3. Taormina, April 16.
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARDS & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Express Sailings
Kaiser Wilhelm II. Feb. 18
Kronprinzessin Cecilie March 4
Fast Mail Sailings
George Washington Feb. 22
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm Mar. 6
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
Sailings on SATURDAYS for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
Berlin Feb. 15
Prinzess Irene Mar. 1
PANAMA—WEST INDIES
Feb. 20 Mar. 27
By the S.S. "Grosser Kurfuerst"
OELRICHS & CO., General Agents
5 Broadway, N. Y.

BERMUDA
BY THE
ARCADIAN
Largest and Finest Steamship
in the Service
OROTAVA
Displacement tonnage, 10,063; registered, 5,980.
Moderate round trip rates and inclusive tours
Tickets interchangeable with Quebec S. S. Co.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 23 State St., N. Y.
Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2389 Broadway and 264 & 553 Fifth Av. Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Av., N. Y., or any Steamship Ticket Agent.

For information on sailings, rates, steamer and train service and tickets,
TO, FROM OR IN
EUROPE
Write, call or telephone to
International Sleeping Car Co.,
281 Fifth Ave., Cor. 30th St.
Telephone Madison Sq. 9690.
Efficient, prompt and thorough information.
Service extending also to
Foremost European Hotels.

Go To Bermuda
BOOK NOW
By "S. S. BERMUDIAN," the ship that brought President-Elect Wilson home in record time of 40 hours. Sails every Wednesday, 10 A. M.
S. S. OROTAVA every Tuesday.
Tickets interchangeable with R. M. S. P. CO.
For full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 2389 Broadway, 264 and 553 5th Ave., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Departures Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Provence.....Feb. 20 | *La Lorraine......Mar. 13
‡France (new)....Feb. 27 | *La Provence......Mar. 20
*La Touraine.....Mar. 6 | ‡France (new)....Mar. 27
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL TUESDAY SAILING 10 A. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
*Chicago.......................February 18
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC
VIA SOUTHERN TRACK
Between New York and ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA. MARTHA WASHINGTON, March 22. KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I., (new), May 14. Laura, Alice, Argentina, Oceania. Sailings usually Wednesdays. Apply for new sailing list, 1913.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

ALWAYS SOUTHERN ROUTE
FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, Etc.
Weekly sailings (approx.) Write for Literature.
1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $55.00.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:57 | Sun sets..5:33 | Moon sets..1:09

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:50	1:06	7:15	7:20
Governors Island	1:08	1:05	7:50	7:38
Hell Gate	2:58	2:55	9:30	9:18

Arrived—Thursday, Feb. 13.

SS Zeeland, Antwerp, Feb. 1.
SS Chicago, Havre, Feb. 1.
SS Orotava, Southampton, Jan. 31.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Feb. 10.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Feb. 8.
SS Arcadian, Bermuda, Feb. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Philadelphia	Southampton	Feb. 8
Grangewood	Christiana	Jan. 31
Coulsdon	Shields	Jan. 26
Hesperus	Avonmouth	Jan. 29
Iroquois	London	Jan. 29
San Giorgio	Naples	Jan. 28
Curityba	Nipe	Feb. 7
P. E. Friedrich	Kingston	Feb. 7
Perfection	Sabine	Feb. 4
Paletta	London	Jan. 29
Ossabaw	Galveston	Feb. 7
Santa Marta	Kingston	Feb. 8
Cevic	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Argentina	Algiers	Jan. 31
Pontiac	Tyne	Feb. 2
Bristol City	Swansea	Feb. 1
Neckar	Bremen	Feb. 1
Benedict	Barbados	Feb. 6
Kursk	Libau	Feb. 1
Patricia	Hamburg	Feb. 1
Birma	Libau	Jan. 29
Monterey	Havana	Feb. 11
Zulia	La Guayra	Jan. 31
El Rio	Galveston	Feb. 8
City of Atlanta	Savannah	Feb. 11

DUE TO-MORROW.

Volturno	Rotterdam	Jan. 29
Campania	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Provence	Havre	Feb. 8
Baltic	Liverpool	Feb. 6
Aragonia	Hamburg	Jan. 28
Zaandyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 1
Minnetonka	London	Feb. 6
Michigan	Antwerp	Feb. 2
Monviso	Genoa	Jan. 28
Colombia	Palermo	Jan. 30
Colon	Colon	Feb. 9
Colorado	Key West	Feb. 11
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Feb. 12

DUE SUNDAY.

Caledonia	Glasgow	Feb. 8
Toronto	Hull	Feb. 1
Bristol City	Swansea	Feb. 1
Prins Willem IV.	Haiti	Feb. 11
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 13

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Albingia, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Roma, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Katonia, Demerara	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Dochra, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Orotava, Bermuda	——	6:00 A.M.
Uller, St. Kitts	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Laconia, Madeira	——	10:00 A.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hilarius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Berlin, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Minnewaska, London	——	1:30 P.M.
Verona, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Chicago, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Magdalena, Kingston	——	1:00 P.M.
S. V. Luckenbach, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
California, Glasgow	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Florida, Copenhagen	——	2:00 P.M.
Birma, Rotterdam	——	

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 13, 1913.

SS Philadelphia, Southampton to New York, was 340 miles E. at noon; due 14th, 9 A. M. American Line.
SS Volturno, Rotterdam to New York, was 530 miles E. at 5 P. M.; due 15th, 8 A. M.
SS Chicago, Havre to New York, was 193 miles E. at 7:10 A. M.; due 14th, 8 A. M. French Line.
SS San Giorgio, Naples to New York, was 370 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 14th, 2 P. M.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 904 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Winifred, Port Arthur to New York, was 120 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at 5 P. M.
SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 256 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 22 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 8 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 192 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 176 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 27 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at 8 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 158 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Dakotan, Puerto Mexico to New York, was 817 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 180 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Carmania, at Fishguard, Feb. 13.
SS Elswick House, at Avonmouth, Feb. 12.
SS Benedict, at Para, Feb. 12.
SS Petroleum, at Bordeaux, Feb. 11.
SS Celtic, at Queenstown, Feb. 13.
SS Principe di Piemonte, at Genoa, Feb. 8.
SS Venezia, at Marseilles, Feb. 10.
SS Caronia, at Naples, Feb. 13.
SS Shimosa, at Hiogo, Feb. 13.
SS Victoria Luise, at Havana, Feb. 11.
SS Oriflamme, at Rouen, Feb. 11.
SS Kioto, at Singapore, Feb. 11.
SS Karonza, at Kaurat, Feb. 12.
SS Verdi, at Montevideo, Feb. 9.

Sailed.

SS Majestic, from Queenstown, Feb. 13.
SS Dorothy, from Montevideo, Feb. 11.
SS Scottish Prince, from Rio Janeiro, Feb. 11.
SS Telesfora, from St. Lucia, Feb. 12.
SS Germania, from Marseilles, Feb. 12.
SS Gutenfels, from Malta, Feb. 9.
SS Barenfels, from Cape Town, Feb. 11.
SS Kazemer, from Cape Town, Feb. 12.
SS Virginia, from Pauillac, Feb. 11.
SS Bloemfontein, from Colombo, Feb. 12.
SS Colomba, from Lisbon, Feb. 4.
SS Mesaba, from London, Feb. 13.

Passed.

SS Lapland, New York for Antwerp, passed Lizard.
SS Ryndam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Suruga, New York for Manila, passed Perim.
SS Putney Bridge, New York for Hamburg, passed Lizard.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Cyclops	Feb. 14
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver)—Makura	Feb. 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India	Feb. 14
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru	Feb. 16
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Orteric	Feb. 20
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Feb. 28
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti	Feb. 28
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand (except parcel post) and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Ventura	Mar. 6

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

Italy.

NAPLES---Hotel Santa Lucia
Facing the Beautiful Bay.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL
Rome

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

FLORIDA
All Expense Independent and Conducted Tours visiting East and West Coast, Ocklawaha River, $62.50 and upward.
Send for Itineraries and printed matter.
FRANK TOURIST COMPANY,
396 Broadway. Franklin 4539.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A disturbance central over the extreme east portion of the Gulf of Mexico caused rains during the last twenty-four hours along the Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts and rains are now falling on the North Pacific Coast. There were snow flurries in the last twenty-four hours in the region of the Great Lakes.

Temperatures are much lower in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and have risen decidedly in the upper lake region, the Mississippi Valley, the Plain States, and Rocky Mountain region.

With the exception of rain or snow Friday in the South Atlantic States and rain in the North Pacific States, the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday in all parts of the country.

Temperatures will rise Friday over practically all districts east of the Mississippi River. Moderate temperatures will prevail Friday and Saturday west of the Mississippi.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable, mostly south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, brisk east to north.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have moderate south, west and west winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and warmer Friday. Saturday, probably fair; moderate south and southwest winds.

Southern New England—Fair Friday and probably Saturday; rising temperature; moderate southwest winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Friday. Saturday, cloudy; moderate south and southwest winds.

Western New York—Fair and warmer Friday. Saturday, fair; brisk southwest winds.

Northern New England—Fair and warmer Friday. Saturday, fair; moderate southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	11	13	4 P. M.	30	23
6 A. M.	10	10	6 P. M.	29	22
9 A. M.	15	15	9 P. M.	25	23
12 M.	26	20	11 P. M.	22	22

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 18; for the corresponding date last year it was 21; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 11; at 8 P. M. it was 23. Maximum temperature, 26 degrees at 3:40 P. M.; minimum, 10 degrees at 7:30 A. M. Humidity, 53 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 39 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.50 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.39 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:15—86 Delancey St.; Morris Muschel	Trifling
5:40—1,257 Broadway; not given	None
6:05—307 Madison Av.; Van Horn & Sawtell	$10,000
6:15—229 West 4th St.; Morris Shields	Slight
6:35—36 West 17th St.; Charles Blyberg	Slight
6:35—2,157-2,159 5th Av.; T. Johnson	$12,000
7:35—648 Lenox Av.; George Dillon	Trifling
9:15—662 East 150th St.; Harry Selanek	$1,000
8:57—Trinity Place and Rector St.; Interborough Railroad	None
10:00—151 East 123d St.; Jacob Silverman	Trifling
11:35—411 8th Av.; Charles Doehrr	$1,000
P. M.	
1:15—165-167 Manhattan Av.; Cohen Brothers	Trifling
1:45—14 Pitt St.; D. Abbate	$150
2:25—205-213 West End Av.; Independent Owners' Garage	$50,000
4:30—121 East 90th St.; D. Meisler	$400
5:20—209 East 97th St.; F. Johnson	Trifling
5:25—75 West 46th St.; O. Durrand	$100
5:40—69 East 113th St.; I. Evogitz	Trifling
6:00—2,341 Webster Av.; W. Leimire	Trifling
6:10—19 West 111th St.; W. Abrams	Trifling
6:25—1,937 1st Av.; J. Schimer	Trifling
6:55—Foot of East 80th St.; Department of Street Cleaning	Trifling
6:45—128 Ludlow St.; S. Kasler	$15
6:50—142 West 26th St.; L. Frunkes	$500
6:55—281 Water St.; American Kitchen Product Co.	$10
6:50—142-144 W. 26th St.; L. Frunken	$500
8:10—511 W. 184th St.; E. Cuffe	Trifling
8:25—205 10th Av.; Max Falzel	Trifling
9:10—304 E. 148th St.; Joseph Goudpi	Trifling
9:55—978 2d Av.; Salvatore Gruffo	Trifling
10:15—615-625 Grand St.; E. Scloss & Co.	$500
11:[illegible]—51 West 112th St.; Sam Stretzler	Trifling
11:50—2,609 Broadway; Max Tumpson	$200

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BISSERT, MICHAEL, (died Feb. 5;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; in equal shares to sons, John M. Bissert, George Bissert and Joseph Bissert, and daughters, Anna M. Sulzenberg, Katie Hess, Lillian Peverelli and Matilda Ruff.

DALE, ANNIE KELLOGG, (died Dec. 22;) left more than $10,000 realty in New York and more than $10,000 personalty; life interest in $50,000 to husband, Alfred G. Dale; $5,000 to St. Martin's Protestent Episcopal Church, Bedford; $5,000 to Woodlawn Cemetery; $10,000 to the Rev. Lucius Olmstead Baird; $10,000 and share of residue to Mary Swan; $5,000 and share of residue to Mary Ann Kellogg; $5,000 and share of residue to Kate Kellogg; $5,000 and share of residue to George Trowbridge Kellogg; $5,000 and share of residue to Archibald Kellogg; $5,000 and share of residue to Arthur Albert Kellogg; $5,000 and share of residue to Minerva D. Kellogg; $5,000 each to niece, Grace L. Stevens; nephew, Clarence W. Scott; nephew, Earle Scott; niece, Edith Scott; the Rev. Lea Luquer, Thatcher T. Payne Luquer; Eloise Luquer, Carl T. Weibergahn, Ellen Mosely Rice, and Julia R. Sherman; $1,000 each to Josephine Kellogg Latourette and Alice Minerva Kellogg; $25,000 and share of residue to F. K. Trowbridge and children of Henriette Kellogg Hollister, deceased; $25,000 to children of Eugene Hodenpyl, deceased; $10,000 to St. Thomas's P. E. Church.

FOOTE, LINDA L., (died Jan. 29;) left less than $3,000 personalty; personal chattels to Josephine Foote as long as she remains unmarried; residue in equal shares to daughters, Adrienne Williamson, Josephine Foote and Helen Van Gelden.

FAUGHT, JENNIE S., (died Nov. 20;) left $2,500 personalty; gives to husband, Herbert C. Faught, all loans made prior to 1906; ring and half interest in claim against Government of Guatemala; residue to son, James Stanley MacNider; jewelry to sister, Mrs. Laura C. Slack; books to brother, Joseph L. Bartine; one-half interest in mortgage to sister, Mrs. L. E. Reading.

HAMMOND, JAMES B., (died Jan. 27;) left more than $10,000 personalty; income from Hammond Typewriter Co.; stock to Metropolitan Museum of Art until death of longest lived executor, when stock goes absolutely to museum; residue to Metropolitan Museum of Art.

KINZEL, BARBARA, (died Jan. 21;) left $715 personalty; $200 each to daughters, Maragret Messner, Ida and Eva Kinzel.

LUDLOW, BANYER, (died Jan. 25;) left more than $10,000 realty and about $1,000 personalty; $5,000 to Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women; income of residue to wife, Lydia C. Ludlow; after death of wife, $5,000 a year to daughter Cornelia Le Roy Garned; after death of daughter net income to be divided among grandsons, Arthur Ludlow Clark, Gerardus Banyer Clark and Thurston Booth Clark, who receive one-third of residuary estate at age of 21.

MALVIN, SARAH C., (died Jan. 25;) left $1,750 personalty; $25 each to brothers, Bernard Moran, Sylvester J. Moran, Dennis Moran, and sisters, Charlotte Moran, Amanda M. Irwill, Rachel Doyle and Sophia Carroll.

SPIEGEL, BARBARA, (died Jan. 13;) left about $1,000 realty and about $800 personalty to husband, William Spiegel.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BERNHEIM, LINA, (died Aug. 5;) net estate, $15,110.98; personalty, $16,259.32; no realty.

BLAKELEY, ELIZABETH, (died April 22, 1909;) supplementary report; net estate amended to $221.15 deficit.

CALDWELL, J. E., (died March 5, 1911;) net estate, $2,504; personalty, $2,565, being 27 shares New York State Railways Company.

CAMPBELL, MARY E., (died July 6, 1911;) net estate, $2,205.42; personalty, $3,000, account in Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank.

CHILDS, EVANDER, (died April 11, 1912;) net estate, $15,399.69; personalty, $13,424.79, being deposits, $1,535.43; mortgages, $9,386.36; 30 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $2,505; realty, $4,000 equity in house, Oscawana, N. Y.

CLARKE, CLAYTON C., (died Dec. 20, 1910;) net estate, $1,210.62; personalty, $600.90 in deposits; realty, $900 in house and lot at Nile Town, N. Y.

CORREA, EMANUEL H. A., (died Oct. 24, 1912;) net estate, $29,870.06; personalty, $38,606.22; no realty.

HERBERT, PHILIP GENGEMBRE, (died Nov. 15, 1911;) net estate, $69,145.10; personalty, $1,870, being furnishings in the Sevillia; realty, $74,000, being equity in the Sevillia, 117 West Fifty-eighth Street; appraisal $390,000, less mortgage $316,000.

LOHSE, JOHN M., (died Nov. 9, 1911;) net estate, $238,769.04; personalty, $145,582.15, being bank deposits, $18,539.15; bonds and mortgages, $93,535; stocks and bonds, $101,510; realty, $95,000, being equity of $93,000 in premises 462 Fourth Avenue.

RIGNY, ALFRED, (died Feb. 4, 1912;) net estate, $37,017.79; personalty, $3,690.69, being one-third interest in A. Rigny, liquor business at 817 Sixth Avenue, $2,618.72; bank deposits, $1,071.97; realty, $85,426, being premises 460 West Broadway, $25,000; one-half interest in premises 817 Sixth Avenue, $65,000, less mortgage $35,000.

SHEEHAN, MICHAEL, (died Feb. 15, 1912;) net estate, $12,048.77; personalty, $549.89; realty, $14,619.30, being property on Freeman Street, east of Stebbins Avenue, less $25,000 mortgage.

SHIEL, MARIA, (died Feb. 3, 1911;) net estate, $2,075.80, being bank deposits.

SMYTHE, EDMUND T., (died May 31, 1910;) net estate, $59,981.34; personalty, $46,909.06, including bank deposits, $28,304.06; promissory notes, $3,065; stocks and bonds, $15,600; realty, $15,891.95, being plot and two cottages, Franklin and Sound View Avenues, New Rochelle, $18,000; vacant lot, Long Island City, $999.95; less dower, $3,108.

STOCKWELL, GEORGE K., (died May 2, 1911;) net estate, $21,082.31; personalty, $24,270.22, being 498 shares of United Bank Note Corporation, valued at $24,070.22; 20 shares of P. C. Kullman & Co., valued at $200; no realty in New York State.

SWANSON, ELEANOR D., (died Dec 28, 1908;) net estate, $1,095.13; personalty, $1,219.70, deposits and mortgage; realty, $250, vacant lot, Staten Island.

MORSE, SARAH LOUISE, (died July 2, 1907;) net estate, $2,778.40; personalty, $2,936.25, being 15 shares of New York Central Railroad Company, $1,675.25; 10 shares Western Union T. & T. Company, $930; 3 shares American T. & T. Company, $330.

TAGGART, CHARLOTTE A., (died June 14, 1912;) net estate, $19,994.10; personalty, $7,480.10, being deposits, $3,810.49; personal effects, $924.99; 3 Peoria & Eastern coupon bonds, with one year's interest, $2,744.62; realty, $14,000, being seven-thirtieths ownership in premises at corner of Church and Salina Streets, Syracuse, N. Y.

TIERCE, FRANCES G. BENNERS, (died Aug. 2, 1911;) net estate, $26,819.33; personalty, $30,935.47, being personal effects, $889.75; vested remainder in trust funds, $29,855.72.

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Washington	190
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CHRISTMAN SONS
WAREROOMS, 35 WEST 14TH ST.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The following were appointed yesterday to teach the subjects named in the evening elementary schools: Edwin L. Piper, common branches; Edward A. Taylor, electric wiring and installation; Maxwell S. Safer and Frieda H. Cook, English to foreigners; Thomas Cunningham, Patrick A. McCauley, and George W. Moore, plumbing.

The following were appointed to teach the subjects named in the evening high and trade schools: Abraham Markwitz, George B. Cummings, and Edward F. Fanning, junior teachers of architectuural drawing; Harry S. Arnold, assistant teacher of electric wiring and installation; Giovanni Amoresi, Francis Messatesta, and Jerome J. Licari, assistant teachers of Italian; Manuel Gonzales, assistant teacher of Latin-American trade; Harry E. Aldinger, Augustus Maier, Ralph P. Fairchild, Charles B. Batchelor, and Isidore Bloom, assistant teachers of physical training.

Nathaniel Filfuss, who holds a "common branches" license, was appointed as teacher in charge of Evening Elementary School 7, the Bronx.

The Board of Education yesterday changed the name of Evening School 1, Richmond, to that of the Tottenville Evening Trade School. It will be continued as one of the elementary grade schools. It has been conducted along continuation lines throughout. It has several classes in connection with the terra cotta industry and classes in plumbing, gas engine mechanics, electric wiring and advanced dressmaking. It has, therefore, been really a trade school, and the board decided that it ought to be designated as such.

The temporary appointment of Frederick E. Ulings as a caretaker at the Manhattan Trade School has been made regular by the Board of Education. The compensation is $35 a month with maintenance.

Eva A. Acken, a teacher in Washington Irving High School, was yesterday transferred to Public School 5, Brooklyn.

President Churchill at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education appointed a special committee of four to draw up an appropriate memorial of Joseph J. Little, who was formerly President of the board. The committee is composed of John Greene, Abraham Stern, Patrick F. McGowan and John R. Thompson.

James J. Curtain, janitor of Public School 38, the Bronx, was yesterday fined six days' pay on charges of neglect of duty preferred against him by the Superintendent of Janitors.

Permission was granted to the Principal of Public School 160, Manhattan, to publish a school paper and to sell it at 3 cents a copy.

Permission was granted to Abraham Greenberg, a teacher in Public School 10, boys, Manhattan, to receive at the school building after school hours money in payment of necessary expenses from boys intending, with the consent of their parents, to take a trip with Mr. Greenberg to Philadelphia, Washington, and Mount Vernon during the vacation week preceding Easter Sunday.

Leave of absence for one month each without pay has been granted to Anton Schreiner, janitor of Public School 22, the Bronx, and to Edward Coppers, janitor of Public School 50, annex, Brooklyn, for restoration of health.

City Supt. Maxwell was authorized yesterday to permit any member of the supervising force and Principals to the number of ten to attend, without loss of pay, for three days the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association to be held in Philadelphia, beginning Feb. 24. On motion of Vice President John Greene, Auditor Cook was included among those who might attend the meeting.

To relieve overcrowded conditions, the Board of Education yesterday decided to lease the unused church building, 214 to 245 East 237th Street, the Bronx, as an annex to Public School 19, and buildings on Walworth Street, Brooklyn, as an annex to Public School 54 in that borough.

An appropriation of $73.50 from the School Building Fund was made by the Board of Education yesterday to pay the bill of the Superintendent of State Prisons for incinerator grates for the Washington Irving High School.

The Board of Education yesterday revoked the suspension of Mrs. Lallie J. Tynan MacCarthy, a teacher in Public School 46, Manhattan, and withdrew the charges presented against her. She has been ill, but her health is now restored.

The by-laws of the Board of Education were amended yesterday so as to provide three assistants to Principals in schools having eighty-eight or more classes and in schools having sixty-eight or more classes composed exclusively of pupils of the last two years' grades.

The Board of Trustees of the Normal College at a special meeting yesterday authorized the Chairman of its Executive Committee to appoint a committee of three to supervise the expenditure of $10,000 which has been granted by the city for free concerts, under the direction of Prof. Fleck of the department of music of the Normal College. Commissioner Somers spoke enthusiastically of the plan, saying that it was intended for music lovers whose means would not permit of their attending entertainments to which an admission fee is charged. He predicted that it was the beginning of a plan which would be of great good to the community.

The Parents' Association of Public School 132, Manhattan, held its regular meeting in the new auditorium last evening for the first time. There were addresses and discussions on current school matters. Thomas C. Halligan is Honorary President of the association and J. S. Moulton President.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 36.

Probationary qualified as patrolman; appointed and assigned: To take effect Feb. 11, Edward Duprey, 40th Precinct.

Transfers, (Mutual.)—To take effect 8 A. M., Feb. 12: Patrolmen—E. C. Eichstaedt, 12th to 154th. W. Heydorn, 154th to 12th.

Assignments, (Temporary:) Patrolmen—D. J. McNichols, 5th to Detective Division, 5 days, from 1 P. M., Feb. 11. G. Leis, 32d to C. O. Squad, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 12. Matron Adele D. Preiss, 5th, to C. O. Squad, 5 days, from 6 P. M., Feb. 12.

Leave of Absence, (without pay:) Patrolman J. F. Breninger, 2d, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Feb. 16, Patrolman William S. Asip, 146th; charge, Oct. 8, 1912, struck boy with baton, 5 days.

Charges Dismissed—Patrolmen Heinrich D. R. Baack, 21st, Oct. 22, 1912, (1,) Unlawfully arrested and struck citizen; (2,) unlawfully arrested a citizen and made false charge against him. William B. O'Malley, 61st, Jan. 7, (1,) struck one John McGowan in the face and head with fist, knocked him down, and kicked him; (2,) illegally arrested said McGowan; (3,) made false charge of assault against said McGowan; (4,) arraigned said McGowan on false charge.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 31.

Revocation of detail, to take effect 8 A. M. Feb. 12: Fireman (first grade) Felix Reinhardt, Engine 33, to new quarters, Morris Avenue, while on sick report.

Detail, to take effect at 9 A. M. Feb. 9; Chief of 41st Battalion James A. Kellock, to the Division of Places of Public Assembly, Brooklyn and Queens.

Probationary firemen, to report to the School of Instruction at 9 A. M. Feb. 17 for 30 days: C. T. Blette, Engine 7; C. R. Giese, Engine 26; E. M. Plumeau, Engine 31; H. J. Helrigel, Engine 31; R. C. Riley, Engine 212; J. J. O'Neill, H. & L. 5; D. McCarthy, H. & L. 7; C. A. Wellinghausen, H. & L. 20; H. C. Bills, H. & L. 24; P. V. Buckman, H. & L. 25; W. J. Anderson, H. & L. 118.

Passed medical and physical examination for engineer of steamer, to report to Capt. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at Grand Street and East River, for test in operating steam fire engines: Feb. 15, 8:30 A. M., W. A. Pollock, Engine 1; E. M. Luft, Engine 5; F. J. Shields, Engine 58; E. Cavanagh, H. & L. 11; F. R. Schley, H. & L. 20; 10 A. M., G. J. Foster, Engine 27; W. Koplitz, Engine 15; A. Koy, Engine 54; J. Wood, H. & L. 1; O. P. Regan, H. & L. 21; 11:30 A. M., J. Paul, Engine 16; T. J. Farrell, No. 1, Engine 43; J. Morris, No. 2, Engine 74; J. J. McGrane, Jr., Engine 65; J. Walsh, H. & L. 8; 1:30 P. M., C. Rigler, Engine 27; W. H. Mende, Engine 31; P. Platman, Engine 15; G. W. Feth, H. & L. 6; J. Hellthaler, H. & L. 11.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Firemen (first grade) F. E. Smith, Engine 84, 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Feb. 14, and H. L. Wollmar, Engine 49, 12 hours, from 8 P. M. Feb. 15.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Capt. W. Mitchell, Signal Corps, detailed member General Staff Corps.

Order Feb. 7, relating to Col. W. C. Rafferty, Coast Artillery Corps, amended; to Fort Washington, Md., and assume command of that post and of the Coast Artillery sub-district of the Potomac.

Col. S. E. Allen, Coast Artillery Corps, relieved from command of post at Fort Washington, Md., and of Coast Artillery sub-district of the Potomac; to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and assume command of that post and of the Coast Artillery sub-district of Southern New York.

The retirement of Col. G. R. Cecil, infantry, unassigned, is announced.

First Lieut. H. E. Mann, Twelfth Cavalry, detailed to duty Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., March 1.

Capt. E. B. Martindale, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, assigned to Thirty-sixth Company.

The following-named officers of the Medical Corps will report April 14 to Col. C. Richard, Medical Corps, President Examining Board, Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. W. B. Carr, T. L. Ferenbaugh, and E. C. Jones.

Transfers in the cavalry arm: Capt. D. P. Quinlan, from Fifth to Twelfth Cavalry; Capt. O. A. McGee from Twelfth to Fifth Cavalry; First Lieut. B. W. Field, Twenty-second Infantry, to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for temporary duty.

The following-named officers of the Medical Corps will report April 14 to Lieut. Col. J. D. Glennan, Medical Corps, President of Examining Board, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. H. Beeuwkes, C. E. Holmberg, W. L. Sheep, and H. B. Etter.

Major W. G. Gambrill, Quartermaster Corps, or one of his authorized assistants, will make not to exceed five trips per month, if necessary, from Fort Logan to Denver, Col., and return, to obtain funds for payment of troops and to inspect supplies.

Second Lieut. W. W. Boddie, Second Infantry, retirement announced.

Major F. P. Reynolds, Medical Corps, relieved duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and proceed to San Francisco and take transport June 5 for Honolulu, Hawaii, for duty.

The following-named Medical Officers relieved from duty at station designated and proceed to San Francisco and take transport June 5 for the Philippine Islands for duty: First Lieut. H. Beeuwkes, Medical Corps, Ambulance Company No. 2, Presidio of San Francisco; First Lieut. E. W. Bayley, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The following-named Medical Officers relieved from duty at Philippine Islands June 15 and will proceed to the United States and report arrival by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders: Lieut. Col. A. E. Bradley, Medical Corps; First Lieut. L. B. Peck, Medical Reserve Corps.

Lieut. Col. H. I. Raymond, Medical Corps, relieved from duty at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, and upon arrival at Honolulu of transport sailing from Manila May 15, proceed to San Francisco and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Second Lieut. M. Proctor, Second Field Artillery, relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; odered to San Francisco and take transport for Manila.

Capt. H. C. Jewett, Corps of Engineers, detailed member Examing Board, Washington Barracks, D. C., vice Major W. D. Connor, Corps of Engineers, relieved.

Major E. Landon, Coast Artillery Corps, detailed member Examining Board, Fort Hancock, N. J., vice Major R. S. Abernethy, Coast Artillery Corps, relieved.

First Lieut. R. Park, Medical Reserve Corps, ordered to active duty and detailed special professor, Army Medical School, to deliver course of lectures; thence to home, Buffalo, N. Y.

Leaves: Second Lieut. W. C. Sherman, Corps of Engineers, seven days; Capt. G. C. Barnhardt, Fifteenth Cavalry, leave extended twenty-one days; Capt. W. J. Glasgow, Fifteenth Cavalry, leave extended twenty-one days; Lieut. J. H. Barnhard, Fifth Cavalry, one month.

The Navy.

Lieut. R. S. Crenshaw, detached Naval Radio Station, Arlington, Va.; to Isthmian Canal Zone.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. L. Wickes, detached the Saratoga; home and wait orders.

Paymaster T. W. Leutze, detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts March 10; to the Dixie.

Paymaster E. F. Hall, detached navy yard, Washington, D. C., Feb. 28; to the New Hampshire.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. M. Hacker, detached the Kentucky March 31; to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. R. Crapo, detached the New Hampshire March 15; to the Kentucky.

Assistant Paymaster A. G. Hearne, detached the Dixie April 1; to receiving ship at New York.

Naval Constructor R. H. Robinson, resignation accepted Feb. 15.

Boatswain W. C. Carpenter, detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to the Charleston.

Gunner Albert Osenger, detached Pittsburgh March 14; home and wait orders.

Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. W. M. McIlvain, detached the Connecticut; to the North Dakota.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Arethusa at Guacanayabo Bay; Michigan, South Carolina, Minnesota, Ohio, Idaho, Mars, San Francisco, and Cyclops at Guantanamo; Villalobos at Siakwan.

Sailed—Arkansas, from Guacanayabo Bay for Guantanamo; Des Moines, from Guacanayabo Bay for Bluefields; Patapsco, from Cape Haitien for Guantanamo; Vermont and Nebraska, from Guantanamo for Vera Cruz; Brutus, from Constantinople for Smyrna; Denver, from Acapulco for Acajutla.

The mail address of the Denver has been changed from "Pacific Station via San Francisco" to "Care of Postmaster, New York City."

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The State Civil Service Commission has approved the action of the Municipal Civil Service Commission in placing in the non-competitive class the following positions in the Department of Public Charities:

WITHOUT MAINTENANCE.	
Dentist	$400
Hospital helper	720
Hospital physician at Farm Colony	500
Superintendent of rendering plant	900
Watchman	600
WITH MAINTENANCE.	
Automobile or ambulance driver	960
Attendant	600
Auto engineman (ambulance)	1,200
Baker	900
Bandmaster	720
Broom maker instructor	720
Butcher	720
Cook	900
Counterman (head)	720
Deckhand	720
Dietitian	900
Farmer	900
Foreman of laborers	720
Foreman of stables	720
Fumigator	600
Housekeeper	900
Hospital helper (mechanic)	720
Hospital helper	480
Interne	360
Laundryman or laundress (in charge)	600
Orthopedic mechanic, (one incumbent)	*5
Pupil nurse	180
Pupil examiner	480
Special officer (not more than five incumbents)	720
Supervising nurse	850
Tailor	720
Trained nurse (hospital service)	900
Minor employes of whatever designation	150

*Per diem.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for men only at the New York Custom House on Feb. 26 to fill vacancies in the position of nautical expert at $1,000 a year in the Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The salaries range from $1,000 to $1,800 a year, promotion being dependent upon the occurrence of vacancies and demonstrated fitness of persons in the service.

Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Pure mathematics, (arithmetic; geometry, plane, solid, and elements of analytic; algebra to quadratics; plane and spherical trigonometry to solution of triangles; theory and use of tables of logarithms,) 30; physical geography, (relating especially to navigation as covered in any class textbook,) 20; nautical definitions, (covering the definition of technical terms used in navigation and seamanship,) 20; navigation, (covering the construction and reading of charts, instruments, and observations,) 20; training, experience, and fitness, 10.

An educational training equivalent to at least two years in a nautical school of no less a grade than the schools maintained upon the schoolships of the States of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, or practical experience of at least three years' service on board vessels navigating either the great lakes or the ocean, is a prerequisite for consideration for this position. Each competitor should bring to the examination room a Nautical Almanac for 1912 and a copy of Bowditch's Use-Tables. If the use of these books is permitted in the examination, this fact will be stated on the examination sheets. The use of Bowditch's Complete Navigator will not be permitted. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Under an act of Congress applicants for this position must be examined in the State or Territory in which they reside and show that they have been actually domiciled in such State or Territory for at least one year previous to the date of the examination, which is open to all men who are citizens of or owe allegiance to the United States and who meet the requirements.

CHANGE OF NAME.

FREUND, SAMUEL JUDEN, to JUDENFREUND, SAMUEL, 257 East Third Street; his name, formerly as present, changed on Dec. 14, 1911, to Freund; family taunted him after change; friends mispronounced new name and mistakes ensued. City Court Judge La Fetra.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 177—N Y C & H R R R v. United States. 161—Man Lighterage Co v. New England Nav Co. 166—Poole Bros v. Blanchard. 167—Reis v. Rosenfeld; 168—Burrowes v. Ferguson Bros Mfg Co. 170—Guinan v. Wyoming. 172—Compania Trasatlantica v. Transfer No. 19. 173—N Y N H & H R R v. Compania Trasatlantica. 179—O'Brien Bros v. Lighter Loyal. 180—Griscom Spencer Co v. Beriner. 158—Havana Central R R v. Central Trust Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Noyes, J. Motion calendar. 1—Thomsen v. Barber. 2—Phillips Coast Co v. Cox. 3—D, L & W R R v. N Y, N H & H R R R Co. 4—P & R Ry v. same. 5—P R R Co v. same. 6—C R R of N J v. same. 7—L V R R Co v. same. 8—Erie R R Co v. same. 9—B & O R R Co v. same. 10—Gwladys S S Co v. Gans S S Line. 11—McKinnon v. Alabama Sec Co. 12—A M Hay Co v. Dry Dock E B & B Pk R R Co. 13—Barrett Mfg Co v. Sergeant. 14—Barnes v. Trees. 15—Schulte v. Linderman. 16—Penn Steel Co v. N Y City Ry Co. 17—Guaranty Trust Co v. Met St Ry. 18—Farmers L & T Co v. same. 19—U S v. Larini. 20—U S v. same. 21—Dick v. Fuller. 22—Same v. same. 23—Same v. same. 24—Same v. same. 25—Pelletier v. Red Book Corp. 26—Fairchild v. Motor Boat Skipper. 28—U S v. 13 crates frozen eggs. 29—Cent Agruire Co v. Wrangel. 30—Thurion v. same. 31—Asbestos Protected Metal Co. v. H W Johns-Manville Co. 32—Harpoon v. Barry. 33-34—Gen Elec Co v. Genl Ry Sig Co. 35—Brown & Sharpe v. U S Motor Co. 36—Brown v. Fletcher. 37—Johnson v. Hamburg and American Line. 38—Vidal v. S A Securities Co. 39—In re Michael Agnyliaro. 40 In re Edwd & Neylius. 41—Freedman v. P & D Publishing Co. 42—In re Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 43—In re Nicolo Colleto.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Jury calendar. Case on. Nelson v. Penn R R Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday: 296—Tiffany v. Town of Oyster Bay. 386—Stevenson v. Hicks. 290—U S Wood Preserving Co v. City of New York. 407—Kearney v. Seymour. 491—Western New York & Penna Traction Co v. Erie R R Co. 492—Same v. same. 501—McGuire v. Hughes.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Dowling, JJ. Enumerated motions. 490—Dale v. Dale. 510—Mayer v. Heinze. 511—Same v. same. 512—Mungey v. Place. 513—Donovan v. United Fruit Co. 514—Northern Bank v. Neuberger.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Davis, J. Litigated motions. Matter of Sohmer (People's Trust Co.) 2—Naunes v. Darling. 3—Thibaut v. Frankfort Realty Co. 4—Donally v. Dean. 5—Matter of Leitner. 7—Matter of Dunlap. 8—Matter of Seaver. 9—Matter of Gibson. 10—Waters Co v. Peerless Inv Co. 11—Hummel v. Hummel. 12—Murphy v. Ritz-Carlton Restaurant and Hotel Co. 13—Holophane Limited v. Mygatt. 14—Greenberg v. Alexander. 15—Matter of Bishop. 16—Matter of Sohmer (Central Trust Co.) 17—Krumenacher v. Gemther (Weyrauch.) 18—Davis v. Deady. 19—Matter of Spang. 20—Matter of Myers. 21—Matter of Myers. 22—Wieszt v. Wiesyzt. 23—Schutt v. Wentworth. 24—Hickey v. Wallace. 25—Schmidt v. Schmidt. 26—Carrubba v. Fu Giuseppe. 27—O'Neill v. Cicognani. 28—Arbuthnot v. Moffit. 29—Prinz v. Prinz. 30—Wohlfrom v. Comellas. 31—Seligman v. Sommer. 32—Van Riper v. Ray. 33—Same v. same. 34—Wolf v. Wittekind. 35—Lemmon v. Reid. 36—Matter of Rosenberger (C. I. Bridge.) 37—Carlough v. Conforti Excavating and Foundation Co. 38—Bronx Savings Bank v. Whisten. 39—Same v. same. 40—Leidler v. Weinstock. 41—Stahl v. Stahl. 42—De Miracle Chemical Co v. Riker & San Co. 43—City of N Y v. Davidson Co. 44—Matter of Executive Association of Engineers. 45—Donally v. Dean. 46—Jampoller v. Irving Hat Co. 47—Hepner v. Hepner. 48—Matter of Federal Union Surety Co. 49—Guaranty Trust Co v. O'Beirne. 50—Daly v. City of N. Y. 51—Mann Commercial Co v. American Bonding Co. 52—Gruhn v. Kottler. 53—Burns Bros. v. Sun Construction Co. 54—Weimar v. Schwenck Realty Co. 55—Gayley v. Healy Box Co. 56—Michels v. Irwin Realty Co. 57—Matter of City of N Y (Fleming.) 58—Wray v. Norris. 59—Same v. same. 60—Mercantile Finance Co. v. O'Meara. 61—Matter of Amies Pub Co. 62—Morris v. Fox. 63—Matter of Clark. 64—Matter of Lacativa. 65—U S Mtge and Trust Co v. Shether. 66—Currie v. Vreeland. 67—Matter of Tuchin. 68—Moore v. De Groote. 69—Petrof v. Max Ams Machine Co. 70—Matter of McNulty (Ripson.) 71—Givens v. Givens. 72—Dimmick v. Southern Pacific Co (Hefron.) 73—Same v. same (Dimmick.) 74—Same v. Western Union Tel Co (Dimmick.) 75—Same v. same. 79—Broslawsky v. Broslawsky. 77—Rankin v. Levenson. 78—Werkman v. Goldstein. 79—Hess v. Gennus. 80—Hammerstein v. Equitable Trust Co. 81—Ducas v. Ducas. 82—Feller v. Southard. 83—People ex rel. Distasio v. International Tunnel and Construction Co. 84—Thompson v. Lembeck. 85—Lyon & Healy v. Musical Courier Co. 86—Matter of Genauer. 87—Zotti v. Zotti. 88—Stahl v. Stahl. 89—Jamaica Water Supply Company v. Drummond. 90—Harriman v. Burghardt. 91—Theaman v. Theaman. 92—Metropolitan Trust Co. v. Long Acre El Light and Power Co. 93—Nelson v. Corey. 94—Marx v. Ginsburg. 95—City of N Y v. N Y City B M Society. 96—Jackson v. Bankers' National Realty Corp. 97—Columbia Trading Stamp Co v. Black and White Stamp Co. 98—Nelson v. New England Navigation Co. 99—Stehelin v. Joline. 100—Taucz v. Didier March Co. 101—Matter of Kaiser. 102—Rush v. Choos. 103—Matter of Cunningham. 104—Matter of same. 105—King v. Bobrick. 106—Matter of Palazzo. 107—People v. Adrogna. 108—City of N Y v. Levy. 109—Matter of Citre. 110—Matter of Zullo. 111—Hyland v. Waldo. 112—Falk v. Proctor. 113—Diera v. Diera. 114—Brodie v. Kass. 115—Matter of O'Connor.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hendrick, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J. Motions. Preferred causes. 2182—Leventritt v. Litbauer. 1429—Rezzano v. Rezzano. 1892—Finkelstein v. Fleig. 2156—Central Trust Co v. McQuade. General calendar. 1399—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Rosemier. 1400—Yellow T Co v. Carpenter. 1401—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Mehr. 1402—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Delaney. 1403—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Pittsburgh. 1404—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Goode. 1405—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Hofbrauer. 1466-7—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Kline. 1408—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Weiss. 1409—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Armand. 1712—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Fox. 1030—Caro v. Caro. 354—Gillett v. 135 Christopher Street. 1492—Zacherewitz v. Zacherewitz. 1410—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Harvard. 1681—Lewis v. Bishop. 1006—Dachtera v. Dachtera. 922—Michaelson v. Michaelson. 995—Jacob v. Beals. 1450—Goldstein v. McEwen. 1082—Smolinsky v. Smolinsky. 1666—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Lotz. 1710—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Smith. 1711—Yellow Taxicab Co v. McDougall. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Erlanger, J.; clear. Special Term, Part VI.—Giegerich, J.; case on. Part VII.—Lehman, J.; case on. Part VIII.—Pendleton, J.; case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term)—Goff, J. Pleadings. 1—David Maier et al. 2, 3—Edward J Newell. Trial calendar. A—James C White. 1—Harry Goldberg. 2—Harry Roos (3.) 3—Antonio Caggiano (2.) 4—Invald Cornelinson. 5—Fredk A Betts (2.) 6—Charles C Steinert. 7—George Grutz et al. 8—Louis Entin et al. 9—Louis Nadel et al.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Page, J. Inquest. 2927—Frankel v. Richman. Inquest. 2926—Golding v. same. 2291—Broadway Trust Co v. Fantin. 3132—People ex rel Rowell v. Creelman. 2883—Star v. McGlynn. 3131—23d Ward Bank v. Ryan-Parker Const Co. 3212—Havenor v. Havenor. 3155—Elliott v. Hymand. 2620—N Y Belting & Packing Co v. Fox. 3083—Weisman v. H W Kaplan Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J. 906—Leonard v. Quayle Co. 2332—Ferrari v. N Y C & H R R R. 2196—Schwartz v. N Y Edison Co. 2197—Schwartz v. N Y Edison Co. 4822—Baumann v. Wells Bros. 4962—Baumann v. City of N. Y. 2241—Spang v. City of N Y. 2308—Baldon v. City of N Y. 335—Giese v. City of N Y, &c. 2185—Kopp v. Knoche. 1789—Meehan v. Joline. 5342—Weingarten v. Post & McCord. 78—Addis v. N Y C & H R R R. 2426—Duffy v. N Y C & H R R R. 2429—Kump v. Lattimer. 2430—Osterman v. Lattimer. 2247—Walsh v. J L Kesner Co. 2432—Taucy v. Didier March Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Ford, J. 2551—Auriemmo v. Anirone Manufacturing Co. 2071—Lewin v. Blackmar. 2252—Block v. Jarmulowsky. 2435—Young v. Volk House Wrecking Co. 2520—Jessen v. J L Kesner Co. 2085—Donnelly v H C & A I Percy Const Co. 2481—Constantino v. Watson Con Co. 2376—Kent v. Standard Gas Light Co. 2383—Tome, Jr, v. N Y Pneumatic Service Co. 2585—Stankino v. Popp. 2394—Younani v. J Dempsey Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Delany, J. Case on. Kornbluth v. Isaacs. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII., Guy, J. Case on—Bell v. Press Pub Co. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX., Whitaker, J. 2318—McVicker v. Joline. 2324—Minott v. New York Times Company. 2328—Ritchey v. Feinberg. 1838—Hart v. Pittsburgh Con Co. 50½—Lazarowitz v. B H R R. 2090—Galway v. C Robitzek & Bros. 2336—Pugh v. Joline. 2362—Beecher v. Martin. 2162—McGowan v. O'Brien Const Co. 1843—Dell v. Bonta. 1252—Herskowitz v. City of N Y. 2113—Edwards v. Gaylord & Etapence. 1296—Henrickson v. O'Brien Const Co. 2416—Berliner v. Joline. 1118—Perret v. Strauss. 2327—Twomey v. Ward Bread Co. 2157—Lohman v. Lange. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Platzek, J. 240½—Hahn v. Conreid Metropolitan Opera Co. 4758—Dick v. Steel & Masonry Con Co. 2236—Gallagher v. Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. 2238—Colgate v. Brown Bros. Inc. 2304—Boland v. N Y Transp Co. 2309—Delisi v. McCabe, Jr. 3306—Buzzeo v. Canavan Bros Co. 4947—Gellen v. Aloy. 479—Kryn v. Clarke. 1820—F Gurfein v. Brewster. 1775—J Gurfein v. Brewster. 382—Romano v. N Y Cont Co. 1520½—Rahm v. Brighton Beach Dev Co. 3289—Fearon v. N Y Life Ins Co. 1701—Schafren v. A Prince & Co. 1718—Smolin v. Albert. 2299—Keppel v. J H Drew & Bros, Inc. 1274—Royiston v. Thompson. 849—Blanleu v. Press Pub Co. 1847—Kessler v. Irving Fischel C Co. 1998—Dolan v. Melrose Const Co. 417—Solomon v. W J Farrell Co. 2229—Cordiano v. Harris. 2230, 2231—Maile v. Harris. 2232—Midola v. Harris. 2356—Luke v. Grossman Bros & R. 2360—Goldwasser v. Jewish Press Pub Co. 2007, 2008—Skidmore v. Becker. 2351—Riddell v. Lion Brewery. 2221—Emmons v. Joline. 2306—Bruder v. Eagle Pencil Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII—Gavegan, J. 1717—Walker v. Mueller. 1718—L Schepp & Co v. Huggins. 1737—Levine v. Frederick. 1292—Tuttle v. Rothschild. 482—T Kirkpatrick & Co v. Lyman. 1897—Harriman v. Burghardt. 896—Fass v. Bryan. 410—Anderson v. Illinois Surety Co. 945—Chas. Meads & Co v. City N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Amend, J. 351—Rogers v. Adler. 1296—Low v. Hebbard. 766—Taylor v. Winters. 1682—Hanover Cont Co v. City of N Y. 1676—Russell v. Grauer. 424—McDonald v. McDonald. 1600—Wilson v. Rockwood & Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Cohalan, J. Inquests. 1916—Conron Bros. Co v. I Grace, Jr, & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Donnelly, J. Case on. Societe Anonyme des Glazes Natl Belges v. Kahn. No day calendar. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Greenbaum, J. 406—McCannon v. Kaiser. 1459—Farley v. Allen. 944—Cohen v. Ohringer. 456½—Koehler v. Dowling. 1647—Cohen v. Bean. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. 713—Lipton v. Parsons. 35—Hebard v. City of New York. 2134—Doble v. Gettell. 2154—Macomber v. Riordan. 1104—Spielman v. Kramer. 1890—Badie v. Illinois Surety Co. 2194—Gray v. Cox. 1283—Slaughter v. Turkel. 1812—Kingman v. Bd of Education. 367—Stiles v. Berry. 3211—Mahoney v. Smith. 457—Mitchell v. Boyer. 414—People ex rel Glynn v. Mercantile Safe Deposit Co. 1640—Abramowitz v. Stemgold. 1633—Edgerton v. Dawson. 1617—Varsey v. Dittmars. 1618—Brown v. same. 117—South Am Co v. Chelsea Const Co. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McAvoy, J. 2076—Hirsch v. Motor Car Exch. 2097½—Cumings v. Conn Cab Co. 2075—Prisso v. Western Elec Co. 2021—Schechtman v. Jagendorf. 2081½—Comings v. Conn Cab Co. 2029 Goldstein v. Int R T Co. 1924—Rosenblum v. Amsterdam News. 2024—Hablow v. Hyman. 2088—Fraser v. Hartford & N Y Transp Co. 2095—Posnick v. Emandess Holding Co. 2099—Cirrento v. Crescent-Bullow Co. 1739—Walsh v. Walsh. 1740—McGraw v. same. 1957—Mitchell v. Frank. 2011—Heiferman v. Greenhut Cloak Co. 2048—Levine v. Priser. 2049½—Wilensky v. Gladstone. 1938—Brooks v. Raich. 2038—Blatt v. Sampson. 4573½—Kaufman v. N Y Soc for P C C. 2066—McCarthy v. O'Donnell. 853—Calon v. Mercury Realty Co. 2101, 2102—Witofsky v. Ribholtz. 2103—Himmelstein v. Piskesh. 2104—Kochman v. Walters. 2105—Hotchkiss v. Weiss. 2107, 2108 Randazzo v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 2109—Altman v. Goldberg. 2110—White v. George Davis Co. 2111—Pushlinck v. Schlanonby. 2112½—Oddie v. Meltin. 2114—Bickel v. Kigmer. 2115—Benison v. Solstein Realty Co. 2116—Trachtenberg v. Woodmond R Co. 2117—Berg v. Landberg. 2118—Fehling v. Ruff. 2119—Smith v. Mason & Seamon Transp Co. 2120—Collins v. Fishbourne. 2122—Joseph v. Herbiters Amuse Co. 2123—Schofran Bros v. Albany, &c, Mfg Co. 2124, 2125—Streicher v. Int R T Co. 2128½—Roach v. Mason & Seamon Transp Co. 2129½—Beggin v. same. 2129—Morrissey v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 2130—Sullivan v. C. H. Southard Co. 2131—Powers v. Bergold. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Finelite, J. Case on. Part IV.—Schmuck, J. Case on. Part V.—Luce, J. Case on. Part VI.—Smith, J. Case on. Part VII.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Case on. Part VIII.—Lynch, J. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Green, J. 5382—Hyatt v. Adler. 5080—Levy v. D H Gould Mfg Co. 5338—Greenhall v. Hurowitz. 5352—Grape v. Fletcher. 5353—Long Dock and Mills Elevator v. Kantor. 5246—Behler v. Dubin. 5372—Ettlinger v. Christian Schuck & Co. 5380—Macnee v. Sessions. 5240—Fitch v. Hopkins. 5331—Finkelstein v. Perine. 5358—Christie v. People's Bank. 5362—Horner v. 20 West 36th St Co. 5383—Mayer v. Rosenfeld. 5215—Shulman v. Cohen. 5011—Silverstadt v. Levison. 5175—Goldsmith v. Keller. 5336—Robitschek v. Gage. 5322—Lipshitz v. T J McLaughlin & Sons. 5335—Solomon v. Messe. 5346—Herbst v. Bernstein. 5381—Stahl v. Lederer. 5384—Brukenfeld v. Litwin. 5386—D'Amico & Co v. Albes. 5389—T Eckworth & Son v. King. 5391, 5392, 5393—Steinfeld v. Beaton. 5394—Ball v. Shill. 5395—Shapiro v. Ostra. 5396—Schmidt v. Schoellers B & L Co. 5397—Levien v. Lane Mfg Co. 5399—Galliano v. Illinois Surety Co. 5402—Mirma v. Zeiler. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar. William A Turpin, Margaret Graham, Sarah Layman, Patrick Harris, Samuel Shaskan, Henry Bischoff, Agnes O Stewart, Charles J Lame, Bridget McDonough or Cassidy, Mary Sullivan, William Taylor, Andrew Engesser, Lillie Petrie, Herman Neal, Ollie J Neal, David Hurvitz, John Stacey, William Ziegler, William J Sheehy, Margaret Weidler, Mary M Carroll, Margaret Campbell, George Keller, Joseph Wheydon, Bridget Moran, William Ziegler, Marguerite A Moore, Ida Gronemann, Frederick A Kursheedt, William H Reeder, William A Spencer, Alfonso Luongo, Katie Lawler, &c. John Downey, Gustav Amsinck, William M Harriman, Ellen McEhroe, Anna Rollins, Antoinette Sengel, David Rosenberg, David Rosenberg, Thomas Quinn, Emil Jargosch, James McGay, Alois Arnstein, George McHugh, Fanny Latard, Richard C Stahl, Bridget Roche, John G How, Josephine M Wood, Holcombe Bacon, Thomas L Chadbourne, Margaret Doran, Hamilton Fish, John Loster, Charles D Coffin, Charles W Auten, Charles E Ball, Mary D Binsse, &c, Electa A Curtiss, Georgianna Adams, George F Dodd, William W Simpson, Sarah A Payne, Catherine P Poinier, Mary W Rowland, Frederick J Ely, John Weiszlen, Francis M Manning, Charles A Faxon, Emeline Egbertson, Isabel R McCord, John T Molson, Eliza C Rogers, Ann Doran, Louise E Hathaway, Elizabeth A Livermore, Emma B Marshall, Harry M McChesney, Timothy S Clark, Clara V Brinckle, Agnes F Willard, Oskaloosa M Smith, Charlotte G Cumston, Mary F Doane, Anna T R Davis, Celina A Fairchild, Lucretia G French, Stephen P Duncan, in the estate of Benjamin Hurtig, issue of fact. Wills for probate: John Ehele, Eliza Walsh, William Unger, Elizabeth A Hamill, Sarah E Keys, Giacomo Oneti, Annie W Howe, Joseph Dillon, Mary D R Griffiths, Eleanor L Elgar, Abbie M Pierce, Sophia Harnberger, Edmund P Browne.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Estates: Jacob L. Brown, Mary E. Brown. Contested will: 2995—James Lee.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. U S Trust Co v. Flanagan—Adam Wiener.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Matter of Stenberg—Warren Leslie.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Flannery v. Magonigle—Henderson Peck. Brown v. Mountain Construction Co.—Ten Eyck R. Beardsley. Kupferman v. Lang—Henry M. Goldfogle.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Howland v. Foley—E. Mortimer Boyle. Rusch v. Foley—E. Mortimer Boyle. Kelly v. Kelly—Peter B. Olney. Matter of Kronnenberg—Richard J. D. Kealing.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Edward Bachmann v. Israel Jacobson (2)—Samuel Marx.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Catharine A. Conklin v. Eva Scott et al.—Henry Brady.

CITY COURT—La Fetra, J. S. Howard Cohen v. Michael J. Cusick—Thomas Gilleran.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J. 3138—In re probate of the last will of Charles Church. 2920—Springer v. Thompson. 2924—Schierenbeck v. Clark. 2888—Gallery v. Gallery. 2898—Lairo v. Lairo. 2422, 2423—People ex rel Abraham & Co v. Purdy, Comr. 2567—Dean v. Dean. 2697, 2703—People ex rel B U Gas Co v. State Bd Tax Com. 2045—Oakes v. Cadillac Hotel Co. 2376—Mueller v. Mueller. 2239—Salagna v. Alex. Campbell Milk. 2371—Frindel v. Blaustein. 2360—Ingvall v. Ingvall. 2343½—Minden v. Bashist. 2766—Damato v. Bushkirk. 2235—Fick v. Fick. 2626—Ahrens v. Klucheck. Highest number reached on the regular call, 2925.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Maddox, J. People v. Gaetano Migneini, Jacob Golden, Frank McCormack, Yetta Green, Esther Rosgel, and Peter Rodman.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I. Dike, J. Dennis O'Mara, Martin Curry, Daniel Quigley, John McKay, Josephine Oliver, William O'Neill, Richard O'Neill, John Bronsky, Rosario Guarino.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—McCann, J. Isaac Portman, Abe Golden, Morris Wetnick, Frank Chapman, Albert Lotts, Joseph Yander, Henry Jackson, Johnny Andor, John Skipni.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part III.—Southard, J. Antonio Cercio, Vasiel Zdeuisne, Oscar Haines, Joseph Lewis, Charles Engel, Joseph Basel, Joseph Rocco, Henry Williams.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Blackmar, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. Litigated motions. 1—Byrne v. Brennan. 2—Rourke v. Brennan and another. 3—Tuchman v. Kronheim. 4—Bruggemann, W, v. J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. 5—Bruggemann, M, v. J Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. 6—St John v. Collins et al. 7—Walter v. Carroll. 8—Lau v. Lau. 9—Noble v. Noble. 10—Brown v. Sullivan et al. 11—Feigenberg, Rosie, v. Feigenberg, Moses. 12—Pipezenski v. S. Pearson & Son, Inc. 13—McCullough v. Barg. 14—Benson v. Richmond Light & R R Co. 15—Abati v. Knickerbocker Ice Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Crane, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Stapleton, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Clark, J. 2390—Meater v. Balaban. 4819—Walsh v. Buck. 4682—Knight v. B H R R. 3654—Fitton v. United Light & Power Co. 5824—Baptiste v. B H R R. 6685—Monticelli v. same. 4909—McLeish v. same. 6816—Bolton et al v. Treacy. 6786—Hann v. B H R R. 6804—Schachter v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 6808—Fullerton v. City of N Y. 6809—Thompson v. Fransioli. 6810—Brobson v. City of N Y. 6817—Tartakov v. B H R R. 6819—Cervadoro v. Flatbush Const Co et al. 6051—Lewis v. National Casket Co. 7751—Slavin v. City of N. Y. 6643—Dunn v. Collins. 6822—Hillis v. Fehring et al. 6824—Maslanka v. Am Mfg Co. 6722—Morris v. Drysdale. 4411—Brophy v. Jones. 6830—Dashefsky v. Somerville Realty Co et al. 6831—Kanzer v. April. 6836—Bendguikia v. Am Mfg Co. 9266—Waldman v. Nassau R R. 6853, 6854—Giddeo v. Gair Co. 6823—Lurie v. Kelly and another. 6860—Willensky v. Nassau R R. 6869—Alberti v. B H R R. 6492—Gritman v. same. 6877—Zimmermann v. City of N Y. 6885—Garofalo v. De Paolo. 6382—Wegge v. N Y & Q Co Ry. 6383—Elmiger v. N Y & Q Co Ry. 6887—Kennelly v. C I & B R R. 1694—Cross v. same. 6888—Peterson v. Reizenstein et al. 6890—Hendricks v. Post. 9408—Sexton v. Linde & Co. 3325, 3326—Watzelham v. N Y Telephone Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 5605, 5606—Stern v. Skalmer et al. 5944—Winfield v. Greenhut & Co. 6315—Seaman v. Jamison et al. 8348—Pool v. N Y & Cuba Mail S S Co. 1259—Teresco v. Carlin Constn Co. 1334, 1335—Kestin v. Coney I & B R R. 2250—Foster v. Smith & Sons Co. 4441—Malatesta v. City of N Y. 5003—Simmons v. Thomas & ano. 5797—Harris v. Zaiss. 5911—Reisler v. Bankers Surety Co. 6088—Hake v. Boone, Jr. 6591—Lifshin v. Israelite et al. 6614—Nigro v. Zerega. 6642—Morris v. Dohrman. 6646—Katz v. Nassau R R. 6647—Kriendler v. Nassau R R. 6651—McCabe v. City of N Y. 6693—Rosenweig v. Tucker, Jr. 6701—Godfrey v. Nassau R R. 6727—Schilling v. Wysiecki. 5012—Kutzelman v. Interborough R T. 8242—Smiddy v. Foundation Co. 9092—Posowsky v. Schroeder & ano. 9775—Timmons v. Amer Mfg Co. 5941—Signorelli v. Carlson Hoisting Co et al. 2109—Sheehan v. Fried & ano. 3165—Mithen v. Ring Iron & Steel Co. 6729—Hansen v. N Y Dock Co. 6751—Turnbull v. Nassau R R. 6893—Trott v. City of N Y et al. 6849—Stacey v. Van Brunt St & Erie Basin R R. 6894—Gelb v. Finkelstein et al. 6895—Baum v. Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co. 6897—Wildersinn v. Wallis. 6898—Lonczak v. N Y Dock Co. 6899—Robertson v. Somers. 6900—Parascandola v. Nordenholt. 6901—Lowe v. Nassau R R. 6903—Finkelstein v. Schwartz et al. 6905—Marazzo v. Coney I & B R R. 6906—Riegelmann v. Nassau R R. 6908—Solomon v. Solomon. 4305—Lipstein v. Provident Loan Society. 4808—Murray v. Copeland. 5238—Jenser v. The Touraine, Inc. 5813—Palmer v. Long Isl El Ry Co. 6502—Hershkowitz v. Goldberg. 6516—Gehl v. Bachman-Bechtel Brewing Co et al. Highest number reached on regular call, 6910.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part IV.—Fawcett, J. Appeal, People v. Hatton. Appeal, People v. Denni. 2772—Phillips v. New Brooklyn Turkish Bath Co & ano. 2860—Empire City Lumber Co v. Snediker Constn Co. 2859—Brooklyn Kalamein Door Co v. Parkside Court & Realty Co.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J. 1330—Bigus v. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co. 1334—Willett, as admx, v. Packard Motor Car Co et al. 1336—Samuel v. Liebler and ano. 1338—Millang v. City of N Y. 1339—Prostler v. L I R R. 1346—Dennis v. same. 1347—McGlyn v. N Y & North Shore Trac Co. 1348—Hall, as admr, v. Mason Seaman Trans Co. 1110—Johnson, as admx, v. N Y & Q Co R R. 1118—Gruber v. same. 1247—Callen v. B H R R. 1350—Davis v. Hicks and ano.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call: 1351, 1352—Nowakowski v. N Y & North Shore Trac Co. 1353—Renner v. N Y Railways Co. 1355—Keenan v. B H R R. 1356—Greer v. N Y & Q Co R R. 1357—Packenich v. Nichols Copper Co. 1358—Lotz, an infant, v. Slater and ano. 1275—Dumas v. Auburndale Realty Co. 1234—Bradtmuller v. Pelletier. 1359—P. H. Hargrove Co v. Normal Land Co. 1360—Weinstock v. City of N Y. 1361—Brice v. Behrman. 1362—Flynn v. Tisdale Lumber Co. 1363—Am Compound Door Co v. De Long Woodworking Co. 1364—Same v. Hamilton. 1365—Lewis v. City of N Y. 1366—Weinstock v. same. 1367—Jekenevich v. Standard Oil Co. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1367.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3791—People v. Herman White. 3784—People v. John Sullivan. 3692—People v. James O'Donnell. 3782—People v. Charles Bethel.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC BRAND, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Feb. 14th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 277 Ninth Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of china, crockery, enamelware, bric-a-brac, stoves, hardware, woodenware, shelving, fixtures, &c. JAMES W. SMITH, Receiver.
SOLOMON S. LEFF, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

Bankruptcy Notices

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL S. SLATER, Bankrupt.—No. 17,717.

To the creditors of Samuel S. Slater of the City, County, and State of New York and District aforesaid, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1913, the said Samuel S. Slater was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1913, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated February 13, 1913.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,748.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of BEDFORD IRON WORKS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Bedford Iron Works, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1913, the said Bedford Iron Works was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 25th day of February, A. D., 1913, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 13th, 1913.

NO. 17,285—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ELISHA W. NELSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Elisha W. Nelson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 5th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on 17th day of March, 1913, at 10.30 A. M., and then and there show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 11th, 1913.

NO. 17,439—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ALFRED HERBERT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred Herbert, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 3d, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on 17th day of March, 1913, at 10.30 A. M., and then and there show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 11th, 1913.

NO. 17,580—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HARRY LICHTENSTEIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Lichtenstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 24th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on 17th day of March, 1913, at 10.30 A. M., and then and there show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 11th, 1913.

NO. 16,670—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—LOUIS BARBER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Barber, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 20th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on 17th day of March, 1913, at 10.30 A. M., and then and there show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 11th, 1913.

NO. 15,935—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—CHARLES H. GIFFORD, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles H. Gifford, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 30th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 17th, 1913, at 10.30 A. M., and then and there show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 11th, 1913.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.—Westchester County.

Country Life Within a Half Hour of the Grand Central.

COUNTRY RECREATION

CITY COMFORT

HOTEL GRAMATAN

Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Reservations now being made for Washington's Birthday and Easter Holidays.

HOTEL RUDOLF

Ocean front; American and European Plans. Sea water in all baths. Running water in guest rooms.
A. S. Rukeyser, Mgr. Joel Hillman, Pres.

HOTEL IROQUOIS
Ocean End South Carolina Ave. Atlantic City, N. J.

Remains open all winter; private and public baths, elevator to street; game and lounging room; 100 feet of sun parlor; own electric plant; white service. Capacity 350. Special winter rates as low as $10.00 per week. Booklet and menu on request.

COME TO ATLANTIC CITY and enjoy the delights of the Winter at the Seashore combined with the comforts and conveniences of the World's Seaside Metropolis.

HOTEL DENNIS

is always popular on account of its unequaled location and its unobstructed ocean view.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

NEW HOTEL MERION

Homelike hotel of high class at popular tariff. Newly built brick at Vermont Ave., near Beach. MACK LATZ & CO.

HOTEL PIERREPONT

Unexcelled Cuisine. Moderate Rates. Capacity 400. MRS. GERSON L. KAHN.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Laurel-in-the-Pines and Laurel House.

GEORGIA.

THE DE SOTO
SAVANNAH, GA.
American and European Plans.
One Hundred Rooms with Bath.
Savannah's Tourist Hotel
Complete with every comfort. Caters to the most exacting family and transient trade.
Home of the Grand Prize and Vanderbilt Cup Auto Course.
Golf and Tennis.
R. W. POWERS, Mgr.

SCHOOLS.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES

DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, COOKING, ETC. BUSINESS COURSE, GYMNASIUM.
HARLEM Y. W. C. A., 74 WEST 124TH ST.

ALTOMARE STUDIOS,
AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D ST.
LANGUAGES
Private and classes, at school or residence.
NATIVE TEACHERS.
Write for rates & particulars. Tel. Bryant 6596

BERKELEY SCHOOL.
72nd Street and West End Avenue.
Special preparation for Regents and College Entrance Examinations. Individual instruction. Best results. Separate building for Primary and Junior Departments.
JOSEPH CURTIS SLOANE, Headmaster.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Civil Service and Academic Departments.
Eastman School
Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

FRENCH, ITALIAN, LATIN.
Pupils wanted. 390 St. Nicholas Av., city.

INSTRUCTION—Dancing.

20 Years at This Address Means Something.

REMEY'S DANCING SCHOOL
915-917-919 EIGHTH AVE. (54TH ST.)
Waltz, two-step, barn dance, schottische and lanciers, all guaranteed in five private and four class lessons for $5; lessons any hour, day or evening, without appointment, with music.
SEND FOR LARGE FREE BOOKLET.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

OSCAR LEON VOICE BUILDING
Suite 1020-21 AEOLIAN HALL

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 13,591.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—PIETRO PETRI and EDOARDO PETRI, individually and as co-partners, under the firm name of PIETRO PETRI & BROTHER, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Pietro Petri and Edoardo Petri, individually and as co-partners, under the firm name of Pietro Petri & Brother, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated March 17th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United State Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 17th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 13th, 1913.

NO. 17,602.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—PHILIP TOCHTERMAN and FERDINAND SCHEHR, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Philip Tochterman and Ferdinand Schehr, trading as Tochterman & Schehr, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 13th, 1913, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 24th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 13, 1913.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Action for an absolute divorce.—SAM KNOLLER, Plaintiff, against BIENA KNOLLER, Defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 13th, 1913.

LEO ROSENBERG,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Biena Knoller, the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of January, 1913, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1913.

Dated New York, January 23d, 1913.

LEO ROSENBERG,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1913, for Contract 84, for furnishing and delivering bronze shaft caps and appurtenances for city tunnel of Catskill aqueduct, in New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
} Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

The New York Times

Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print."

The Want advertisements in The New York Times are inserted after investigation. The Times offers a reward of $100 for the conviction of any person making fraudulent misrepresentations through a Times Want advertisement.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six average (seven short) words to the line in small type or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted	15c
Situations Wanted	
Agents Wanted	20c
Boarders & Board Wanted	
Rooms to Let or Wanted	
Apartments to Let or Wanted	25c
Country Board	
Employment Bureaus	
Real Estate	
Horses and Carriages	
Houses to Let or Wanted	
Business Notices	30c
Automobile Exchange	
Business Opportunities	
Lost, Found, Rewards	
Purchase and Exchange	
Public Notices	40c

Public Notices

TO THE PUBLIC:
M. SAFRAN & SONS of 257 Fourth Ave., New York City, have no connection whatever with the SAFRAN CO. of 89-91 Grand St., city.
(Signed) M. SAFRAN & SONS.

Will gentleman who witnessed accident to lady, 6th Av. "L," Saturday, Feb. 8, about noon, communicate with Dowling, 54 West 96th.

Lost

LOST—In taxicab on Tuesday evening, from Hotel Breslin to West 71st St., gold mesh bag, with fifty-three diamonds; a very liberal reward to finder. Collins, Fitzgerald Building, 43d St., Broadway.

LOST—Monday, between East New York and 157th St., lady's gold hunting case watch, embossed with gold and platinum, diamond on back; suitable reward. Return A. Will, 1,969 Amsterdam Av.

LOST.—Between Hotel Walton, Broadway and 65th St., or Riverside bus to 55th and 5th Av., diamond horseshoe pin, Tuesday evening. Finder please notify A. K., Hotel Gotham; reward.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and fob, (keepsake,) Wednesday afternoon, Putnam Av. car or Nevins St., Brooklyn, or Bronx uptown express; reward. R., 940 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

$3,000 will buy one-half interest in well paying, established business, which is growing beyond me; must have active partner; $30 weekly and one-half profits. V 33 Times.

LOST.—Feb. 8, bar brooch, amethysts and pearl, in Subway, 14th to 145th and Riverside, 5th and Madison Avs.; reward. Sullivan, 16 West 11th St.

LOST—Fur neckpiece on Broadway car, Friday, or near 42d St. or New York Roof. Return to Mrs. Jones, Jr., 495 West End Av. Reward.

LOST—Raccoon scarf, Sunday afternoon, between 95th and 96th Sts., Broadway and Riverside Drive. Return 310 West 95th St.; reward.

LOST.—Small green leather purse containing rosary beads and small change. Finder keep change and return beads to 39 West 21st St.

LOST—At Sherry's or Martin's on Tuesday night, Feb. 11, diamond and ruby circle pin; liberal reward. F 309 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Lady's blue enamelled watch and chain, in Altman's. Return GORTON, Bretton Hall. Reward.

LOST.—Diamond ring, Hotel Martinique, by maid, ladies' parlor; $20 reward, or send pawn ticket.

LOST—Between Washington Square and 42d St., open-face gold watch; reward. Z 144 Times.

LOST.—School roll book, Monday afternoon, possibly in Subway. B. R. S., 710 West End Av.

LOST—Automobile headlight, solar, nickel plated; reward. C. H. Frazure, 315 West 58th.

LOST—Blue velvet bag, 145th-149th St. and Broadway; reward. Newman, 568 West 149th.

$2500.00 REWARD.
For information leading to the arrest and conviction for the theft of the sable coat which was stolen from a box at the Casino, Monday Eve., February 10th.
ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN,
Casino Theatre, N. Y. City.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST.—A small, white, wooly dog, Pomeranian, near Broadway and 73d St. Suitable reward if returned to Ansonia Hotel, Broadway and 23d St.

LOST.—Yorkshire Terrier, blond head, chocolate face and legs, gray black back; name Teddybear. Apply 59 West 74th; reward.

$50 REWARD.—French bull, brindle, bat ears, collar with old license, lost Jan. 14; no questions asked. J. Manning, 245 West 51st St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

$25.00 REWARD
For return cream-color Pomeranian dog, answers to name of Bubbles; lost Wednesday, Feb. 12, vicinity 73d St., Broadway, 67th St., Amsterdam Av. Middleton, Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and 73d St.

Business Opportunities

A manufacturer of fine stationery, located in New York City, having an established trade throughout the United States, which can be largely extended, wishes to retire; an exceptional opportunity for energetic young men to secure a splendid proposition at a moderate price and on favorable terms; the present owner will assist for a time by suggestion and otherwise if desired. T 206 Times Downtown.

Can you assume control thriving new manufacturing company? Electric incubator, fully equipped factory, New York City, patented; big profit; needs executive ability. Sales now running $800. Month's advertising would bring $2,000. Half interest $6,000. Sell outright $10,000. Congreve, 1,109 5th Av., City.

Splendid opening for ambitious young man who can invest from $15,000 to $25,000 in established financial concern dealing only in high-grade securities at Minneapolis, Minn.; personnel of the highest. Address G. H. Porter, Imperial Hotel, New York.

FOR SALE.—A cash store in Fairfield County, Conn., doing a business of $50,000 annually. A splendid chance. To be sold at inventory price. Address Southport Realty Co., Southport, Conn.

Moving picture, well furnished; 10c. house; good location; lease; rent $75; new booth, toilets; good chance. Inquire theatre, 789 Gravesend Av., Brooklyn, 16th Av. station. No agents.

YOUNG MAN with good-established business wants backer or partner with $1,000; push new photographic process; big returns. Room 2, 1,358 Broadway.

Partner with $2,750 in cigar business; drawing account $25 per week; good proposition. J. Spies, 705 Broadway. 2077 Spring.

YOUNG man (25) with brains, energy, wants good business opening; $4,000. V 59 Times.

Business Notices

WE WANT YOUR PRINTING. You'll want ours once you try us. Here's the best "get acquainted" printing offer in New York: 250 splendid bond letterheads, 250 billheads, 250 business cards, 250 envelopes, $3. ARROW PRESS, "Overnight Printers," 101-107 West 23d St.

Multigraph letters; largest capacity in city; delivered when promised, and quality satisfactory to you guaranteed; prices reasonable; filling in names; addressing, mailing, samples submitted; representative calls. Telephone 1332—Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

Fac-simile multigraph typewritten letters, 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; work called for and delivered. Telephone 5860 Morningside. 215 West 116th St. Weatherford.

Bond letterheads, cards, envelopes, $1.20 per 1,000; other printing equally low. NEEDLEMAN PRESS, 110 FULTON ST.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST—Gramercy Park; sunny front rooms; steam heat; excellent table; reference; phone.

37 EAST 38TH ST.
Large room; private bath; table board; references.

47TH ST., 130 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms, board; phone; near Grand Central; table boarders.

54TH, 15 EAST.—Two houses in one; unexcelled table, service, and residentially; central; handsome suite of two very large rooms; reasonable; reference.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms, families or gentlemen, with board; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished medium-sized room; steam heat; excellent table; gentlemen only.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122.)—Airy rooms; steam; excellent board; clean, well kept house; references.

16TH ST., 20-22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Two large, well heated rooms; running water, telephone; good board; moderate.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephones; superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; southern exposure; private bath; good board; telephone.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small; private bath; electricity; superior table; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; electric light; with attentive service; Southern cooking.

70TH, 345 WEST.—Large sunny room, next to bath; board optional; no other boarders. Cutler.

131 WEST 72D ST.
Very desirable medium and single rooms; southern exposure; table guests; references.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite; parties going South; high-class accommodations.

72D ST., 134 WEST.—Very desirable large, medium rooms; private baths; telephone; table guests; references.

72D., 322 WEST.
Homelike double, single rooms; bath; conveniences; reasonable.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Norece Hall and The Bonheur.—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; large parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking; white maid service; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. 'Phone 7140 Schuyler.

81ST ST., 151 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WELL LIGHTED; EXCELLENT TABLE, BEST SERVICE, EVERY CONVENIENCE; PRICES MODERATE.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—Sunny rooms, adjoining bath; home table; table guests. Telephone Schuyler 3692.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large, small room; excellent table; table guests; new management. Schuyler 8510.

50-52 WEST 82D.
Comfortable rooms; business people. 'Phone Schuyler 8397.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms, separate or en suite; table guests; conveniences; reasonable.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Newly furnished handsome rooms; southern exposure; table guests. Telephone 5326—Schuyler.

83D, 44 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms; Jewish family; satisfactory table; moderate.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Magnificent second-story front sunny room; excellent board; parlor dining room.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath; suitable two or three; superior table; Jewish family.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

86TH ST., 149 WEST.—Room with board; excellent cuisine; TABLE GUESTS; references.

87TH ST., 156 WEST.—large, small rooms; baths second floor; high class location; good board.

87TH, 109 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite with or without private bath; gentlemen, couples; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Beautiful double and single rooms; electricity; every convenience; table a specialty.

92D ST., 60 WEST.—Beautiful large room, southern exposure; unexcelled board; excellent location.

94TH, 144 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; parlor dining; table guests; convenient.

104TH ST., 59 WEST.—Established 17 years; private; large and small rooms; superior table.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; references; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 249 WEST, (Apartment 6.)—Lady living alone, beautifully furnished corner apartment, high-class, most attractive location on Broadway, will take couple; unusual opportunity for those wishing the environment of an exclusive private home in preference to hotel; excellent home cooking; investigate.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Single and double rooms; every convenience; table guests; home cooking; telephone.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; couple, gentlemen; unusual table. Morningside—8136.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated large room, with bath; also small room; excellent table.

604 WEST 115TH ST.
DOUBLE ROOM. SUBWAY. WELLS.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished; southern exposure; excellent table; reference; table guests.

122D ST., 520 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; elevator; all conveniences; excellent table; references. Kerker.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; with or without private baths; references; table guests.

A.—A.—Adult Christian family having beautifully furnished apartment, Riverside Drive, entrance near 116th St. Subway, southern exposure, will take as one of family refined married couple or lady; references exchanged. C 100 Times.

ELEGANTLY furnished suites in select private hotel; American plan; $25 up; ownership management; references. Hotel Dresden, 149-151 West 44th St.

FREE INFORMATION.
Do you realize the value of our service? We give you full details of over 500 first-class investigated places where superior accommodations can be secured. Leland's, 4 W. 33d St. (Established over 25 years.)

IF YOU DESIRE BOARD WHERE THE ENVIORNMENTS ARE ALL THAT ONE COULD WISH FOR IN THE WEST 90'S, NEAR THE PARK. YOU CAN CALL UP 3546 JOHN AND GET ALL PARTICULARS

LADY offers in refined home and residence, very bright room; every comfort; superior table; use of parlor. Phone 5022 Schuyler.

ONE MAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

THREE YOUNG BUSINESS MEN HAVING ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE DWELLING SEEK RIGHT MAN TO SHARE WHAT ARE UNDOUBTEDLY THE FINEST QUARTERS OF THE SORT IN TOWN; PLACE MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. CALL EVENINGS OR SUNDAY, 322 CONVENT AV. (NEAR 143D ST.) ASK FOR MR. BURNS.

HOME OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARM,
in beautiful private dwelling, (Convent Av. near 143d St.) Unusually large, sunny room, 3 windows, dressing room, bath. One slightly smaller room, equally attractive. Fine Southern table. References asked and furnished. For particulars telephone 7605 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Attractive southeast sunny room; also suite; shower bath, &c.; with or without board; reasonable. Payne, 4960 Morningside.

SINGLE room adjoining bath; electric light, with attentive service; Southern cooking. 56 West 68th St.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 25% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV., 594.—Large front room, adjoining bath; parquet floor, rugs; telephone; table guests.

WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north of 157th Subway; beautiful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Heights, river view; most accessible locality in New York City; Subway, 5 minutes Wall St.; corner trolley connects bridge and Broadway; high-class neighborhood; board; rooms furnished, unfurnished. 905 Main.

Board Wanted

BUSINESS woman wants room and board in an apartment or modern house, between 18th and 50th Sts.; references. V 56 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

22D ST., 34 EAST.—Large rooms; good two; running water; nicely furnished.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished rooms in private house; all modern conveniences; electric lights; telephone; excellent location.

31ST ST., 44 EAST.—Beautiful, large rooms; private baths, electric light; reception rooms; telephone; select.

44TH ST., 139 EAST.—Large, attractive room; all conveniences; private house; phone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Sunny, square room, single room; running water; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

60TH ST., 134 EAST.—Large front room; also single rooms; well heated house; shower bath.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor; bath; breakfast; telephone; reference; select.

MADISON AV., 718.—Large sunny rear room, adjoining bath; bachelor's suite; references. Wagner.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; beautiful small, large rooms; running water; bath; breakfast optional.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite for bachelors; electricity, telephone; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; private bath; conveniences; also, medium rooms; telephone.

9TH ST., 37 WEST.—Elegant, large, attractive room; private bath; refined surroundings; also other; central.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; private bath; conveniences; also medium rooms; telephone.

12TH ST., 69 WEST.—Suite, two gentlemen; bath, phone, steam heat. Ring Brooks's bell.

22D ST., 463 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; double and single; conveniences; private family.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nice, large and small furnished rooms; $2; bath; private house. Hughes.

44TH ST., 154 WEST.—Large and small rooms, heated, and hot water, elegantly furnished, in French family. Mrs. Wilson.

45TH ST., 81 WEST, Williams.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; bath heat; piano, phonograph.

49TH ST., 112 WEST.—Nice, large room; hot, cold water, bath; also single room; telephone.

52D, 248 WEST,
Near Broadway; attractive large rooms; every convenience.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large sunny room, southern exposure; every convenience.

56TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large room, newly furnished; modern apartment. Mrs. Pearson.

60TH ST., 22 WEST.—Rooms, with private bath; $7.50 per week; parlor bedroom, with bath, $10.50 per week; telephone.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Small rooms for gentlemen; home comforts; modern conveniences; breakfast optional.

70TH ST., 105 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms; back parlor; kitchenette; running water. 4034 Columbus.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor; other rooms; kitchenette; every convenience; reference.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, steam heat; private house; gentlemen only.

71ST, 351 WEST.—First-class bachelor apartments; private bath; breakfast optional. Columbus 806.

72D, 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will room select bachelors only; furnished or unfurnished rooms or en suite; "L" and Subway.

75TH ST., 181 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; steam, electricity, telephone; refined surroundings; references. Kelley.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, alcove, bath; also second floor entire; pantry extension bath.

76TH ST., 125 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; parquet floor; also small room; owner; reference.

77TH, 102 WEST. — Medium-sized room; southern exposure; bathroom adjoining; private house; $4.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful, sunny, front Room; twin beds; parquet floor; running water; Subway.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Superior accommodations for gentlemen appreciating quiet, refined home; references. 7734 Schuyler.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large rooms; near Subway, "L;" reasonable; references.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Pleasant rooms in private house; hot and cold water; reasonable; references.

81ST ST., 143 WEST.—Large front parlor for doctor's office; private house.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Newly decorated, large front room; one flight; electric light, telephone; references.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Large front room; running water; suitable for two; reasonable; 'phone.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Elegant, spacious, sunny second floor room; private bath; concession to bachelors.

84TH ST., 14 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, second floor; southern exposure; quiet, homelike; telephone.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Attractive room in modern apartment; $3.50; refined family; phone. Ochs.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Comfortable, warm, large parlor bedroom; modern conveniences; electricity.

84TH ST., 109 WEST.—Desirable room; running water; private family; ground floor. Martin.

84TH, 154 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; suitable for two; two flights; telephone. Henry.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Single room; large wardrobe; bath; phone; gentlemen; private family; references.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Attractive, bright, double and single rooms; homelike; private house; "L," 'phone.

93D ST., 59 WEST.—Nicely furnished room up to date; handy cars. Phone 9874 Riverside.

94TH, 54 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; other double, single rooms; modern conveniences; one flight.

97TH, 256 WEST. — Private Jewish family; room suitable for two; breakfast; elevator apartment. Grossman.

97TH, (758 West End.)—Attractive outside lavatory; elevator; home for appreciative gentleman; private family.

101ST ST., 250 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large, sunny room; lavatory; elevator apartment; gentleman; references. Reilly.

103D, 216 WEST.—Corner Broadway; adjoining rooms; single room; large, light; subway, "L." Cameron.

105TH ST., 80 WEST.—Single front room, $2.50; private house; L, Subway; reference.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; strictly modern apartment; scrupulously clean; refinement; gentleman. Apartment 19. Phone 4740 Morning.

112TH, 508 WEST.—Sunny outside room; refined surroundings; electricity, elevator; telephone. Sixth floor south.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

113TH ST, 517 WEST.—Large, desirable room in high-class apartment. 84.

116TH ST., 404 WEST, (overlooking Morningside Park.)—Light, attractive rooms; block Broadway Subway. Morse.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; immaculate; private; permanent party considered. Apartment 101. Panny.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

119TH ST., 424 WEST.—Comfortable-sized room, private bath, opposite Columbia; elevator, telephone, closet; references. Muller.

122D, 416 WEST.—Two unusually fine rooms; near Columbia; elevator; $3.50, $4.50. Apartment 23.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; elevator; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate. Kerker.

124TH ST., 542 WEST.—Neatly furnished room in refined private family; $3; elevator. Apt. 43.

131ST ST., 150 WEST.—Private family would rent room to refined gentleman or couple desiring select home. Apartment 3.

136TH, 536 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large, beautiful front room, top floor; elevator; very reasonable.

137TH ST., 607 WEST.—Quiet outside room; private family; elevator apartment; breakfast optional; Subway. Dandy.

137TH, 611 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside room; adjoining bath; dining room service. Apartment 34.

158TH ST., 646 WEST.—First class, warm, sunny rooms; running water; private house; subway; gentlemen.

139TH ST., 301 EAST.—Large room; steam heat, bath; private house in excellent location.

157TH SUBWAY, WEST.—Pleasant room; elevator apartment; dining room. Telephone 203 Audubon.

179TH ST., 651 WEST.—Two front rooms, handsomely furnished; kitchen privileges; separate entrance. Elberts.

184TH ST., 601 WEST.—A small outside room to let in family of two to a young woman seeking a homelike place. Apartment 51.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (Corner 93d.)—Comfortable, homelike room; every convenience; fine surroundings. Inquire Dr. Esslim.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME, WITH NONE OF THE WORRIES. SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK WEST. TELEPHONE EACH ROOM; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. REFERENCES RIGIDLY DEMANDED. FIRST INSTANCE. P. O. 1716.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Nicely furnished room for refined married couple; piano; reference. Fisher.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 114, (121st.)—Private family would rent room to refined gentleman or couple desiring select home. Breakfast optional. Apartment 31.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110.—Neat room, southern exposure; elevator; price reduced to permanent party. Griffing.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, (135th.) — Outside; southern exposure; elevator, electric light, shower bath; reasonable; gentlemen. Carpenter.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Small, nicely furnished room, with private bath; $5 week. Apt. 54.

SUPERB suite of rooms; high-class elevator apartment house; breakfasts optional; references. Address for particulars W. T. R., 1,364 Broadway.

WEST END AV.—Handsomely furnished room, front, for one or two gentlemen; private family. K 144 Times Uptown.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful small room for gentleman, near 91st St. Subway; private family; references; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 850.—Handsomely furnished suite or separate rooms; high-class apartment; reasonable; Subway 103d St.

Bronx.

200TH ST., 251 EAST (corner Briggs Ave.)—Cheerful, nicely furnished rooms, in private house; all conveniences; board optional; references exchanged.

Brooklyn.

LARGE furnished room, running water, all conveniences, homelike; three minutes from Borough Hall; gentlemen preferred. 138 State St., Brooklyn.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

GENTLEMAN—Medium-sized room, private bath, with board preferred; state terms; between 70th and 90th, west. Yendon, 161 West 93d St.

Gentleman wishes to rent room with bath; private family preferred. V 49 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

APPLICATIONS will be received from young ladies who desire to enter a training school for nurses; must be over 21; of good moral character, education, and habits. Address Superintendent, 138 2d St.

CANVASSERS.—Women of energy and ability as house-to-house canvassers; liberal commission. Call between 10-1 P. M., Weld Chemical Works, 147 West 23d St.

NURSE GIRL to take care of little boy; must have references. Bell, 165 West 83d.

OPERATOR, experienced, and learners on ladies' neckwear; steady work, good pay. Slater, Apple & Co., 28 East 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady wanted by large importing house; must be quiet, neat and accurate; one with experience in the importing business preferred; excellent opportunity. Address Box V 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—English and Italian, or English only, but able to read and write Italian, wanted by Italian Chamber of Commerce, 203 Broadway; needless apply unless competent.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Assistant, private branch exchange; busy board; must have at least 2 years' experience. Mr. Thompson, Kenyon Co., 754 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Instruction.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

For $1 we teach you French cooking by mail; how to make soups, entrees, roast, desserts, &c. Cordon Bleu Cooking School, 1,358 Broadway, Room 2.

Help Wanted, Male

A GENTLEMAN with large acquaintance among people of refined taste, being a clubman and socially well acquainted, who desires an occupation to increase his income, can learn of something of interest by addressing B. & Co., S 220 Times Downtown.

A NUMBER of high-class advertising solicitors; an exceptional opportunity for men of ability. Subway Magazine, Times Building, Room 708.

ASSOCIATE WANTED.
Excellent opportunity for the right man. Architect of exceptional training and ability wants as an associate a thoroughly accomplished business getter; man of means and good social standing preferred. Address Z 128 Times.

BIG GERMAN FACTORY wants reliable agent to handle line of everything in trimmings for furriers in New York. Address C. F. Larsen, Box 71, Salisbury, Mo.

CANVASSERS on printing wanted; those controlling wholesale trade. V 28 Times.

CAPABLE YOUNG MAN to represent our select entertainers. International Lyceum Bureau, 51 Chambers St.

PROMINENT BOND HOUSE DESIRES AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN ACCOUNTING; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR FUTURE; STATE REFERENCE AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS EXCELLENT, P. O. BOX 822, NEW YORK CITY.

SALES AGENT for parcels post scales. Must be equipped to purchase scales. Territory given. "Get Aboard." American Scale Co., 1,544 Broadway

SALESMAN for a cloak and suit house. To one who controls trade in West and Middle West, I will turn over my own following in same territory. Commission will be allowed on all the sales of the house and an interest in the business if man makes good. Highest references required. V 46 Times.

SALESMAN wanted desirous of becoming a stock salesman; all or part time; willing to prove his ability on commission; good opportunity for business man, professional man, or teacher; no experience or special qualification required other than honesty and stability. Call 10-4, Suite 514, 103 Park Av.

SALESMEN, with or without insurance experience, represent STANDARD, largest, oldest, and strongest company issuing monthly payment health and accident insurance; will talk salary to producers. Schuyler, 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMAN acquainted with department store trade in Greater New York and vicinity to handle good line of celluloid and aluminium hair ornaments; drawing account and commission to right man. Z 142 Times.

SALESMEN calling on drug, textile, machinery, photo engraving, and other manufacturing lines, to handle a profitable side line. Call Carboy Inclinator Co., 1,269 B'way.

SALESMAN for medium-priced muslin underwear for New York and vicinity; must be acquainted with buyers; good opportunity. V 44 Times.

SALESMEN—Two first-class, for Stoddard Lectures; must be of good appearance, habits, education, and ambitious. Ryan, 156 5th Av.

SALESMAN to carry an advertised patented notion specialy, side line; give references and territory visited. S 218 Times Downtown.

TEACHER of modern languages can purchase active interest in established preparatory school. R 272 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MANAGER AND SALESMAN (OUT WEST) TO TAKE CHARGE OF OUR BRANCH DEPARTMENT OF KITCHEN COOKING APPARATUS AND UTENSILS, SIMILAR TO THAT OF DUPARQUET, HUOT & MONEUSE CO.; STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, AND REFERENCES. V 55 TIMES.

WANTED—An experienced window dresser for department store; must be able to do very showy window dressing and write cards; regular 14th St. or 6th Av. window dressing; very showy work; young, ambitious man preferred; would be satisfied if man understood a little of the dry goods business; salary $15 a week or more if work is satisfactory; good advancement for the right party. Address M. Raphael & Son, 380-384 Main St., New Britain, Conn.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City, 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 162 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any army recruiting station.

WANTED.—Refined, well-dressed man above 40, but still active, to sell a household necessity to the better class families in or outside of city; to such that qualify we shall prove that they will earn permanently at least $50 per week. 58 West 15th, first floor.

WANTED—A number of high-class salesmen to sell exceptionally fine line of hosiery. Commission basis. Apply to the Williams Co., 31 Union Square West. Tel. Stuyvesant 235.

WANTED—A young man, (American,) as assistant cashier in downtown real estate office; must be able to operate typewriter; wages, $10. Apply Quick, T 201 Times Downtown.

YOUNG men, bright, intelligent, wanted for ushers in New York theatres. Apply with references, Friday noon, Riverside Theatre, 96th St., Broadway.

Instruction.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

Instruction.

Real estate course, $35; actual experience and good position to competent man. Call Realty Office, 459, Fifth Avenue Building, Cor. 23d.

LEARN ENGRAVING.—Quickest, cheapest, most practical method; free trial. Engraving Art School, 2,309 Broadway.

Employment Bureaus.

Domestic.

HOUSEWORKERS. — White, colored; city, country; elevator porters. Murrain Agency, 1,970 Amsterdam. Phone 4302 Audubon.

Situations Wanted
Female

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, ten years' experience; trial balances and familiar with general office work; best of references; salary $12. Address M. Lyon, 108 East 183d St.

BOOKKEEPER, controlling system, stenographer; high school graduate; experience as bookkeeper; moderate salary. S 219 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER. — Competent; makes ladies', children's clothes; reasonable. Mme. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. Stuyvesant 408.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter; out day; $2.50. Phone A. M., 6189 Morning.

ENGLISH lady seeks position; governess or secretary companion; Parisian, French, (grammar,) music. Z 133 Times.

GERMAN LADY, with child, (11,) refined, thoroughly responsible, good hand sewer and mender, would like to have a position as mother's helper or assist with light housework; good home; small salary. 1,064 Lexington Av. Hezel.

LAUNDRESS by day; also cleaning or plain sewing; references. Box 24, 1,515 3d Av.

LAW STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, accurate, high school education, two years' experience, desires position. V. 32 Times.

SEAMSTRESS.—Will go out daily; fitting, remodeling; $2; mending. Reinhardt, 228 West 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER. TYPEWRITER.—Beginner; neat, bright girl; American; one year in high school; full business course; no agency; $7. R 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Bookkeeper.—Reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Dawson, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; 5 years experience; brokerage, contracting, commercial references; $15. Competent, T 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, assistant bookkeeper, telephone operator; reliable, trustworthy; $12. R 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, absolutely qualified, master technicalities grammatically, (22;) highest credentials; $12; neat. R 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; conscientious, reliable; anxiously desires permanent position. R 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Interested, experienced; can think and do splendid work; well recommended. S 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; neat, capable, widoawake; $6; satisfaction assured. S., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, (Christian,) six years' experience insurance, brokerage, commercial. T 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school training; understands office routine; some experience. Miss L., 263 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER. — Exceptionally bright beginner; business school graduate; $6. S 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and office assistant; good grammarian; experienced; $8. Cone, 170 East 108th St.

WOMAN STENOGRAPHER; expert; understands bookkeeping; conversant with office detail; experience publishing, contracting; $18. Permanent, 708 Columbus Av.

Situations Wanted
Male

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert C. P. A.; books opened, closed, audited, written up; systems installed, financial statements, &c., prepared; rates moderate; personal service. C. P. A., Room 702, 132 Nassau St. 'Phone 2730 Beekman.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, 28, thoroughly experienced bookkeeping, corporation, manufacturing, cost accounting, modern methods, systematizing, financial, statistical statements, seeks position. V 33 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly up; trial balances; financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. Phone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems installed, disentangled; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 79 Mercer St. Tel. 398 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert investigator losses and disputed accounts; suitable proposition tackled without charge unless successful results. Address Jackson, 44 7th Av.

A YOUNG MAN, 25 years old, college and legal education, also speaks Italian and French, desires a position. V 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (MODERN,)
cashier, office manager, (30,) wide experience, initiative, detail, reliable; very best of references, character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 2,608 Albemarle Road, B'klyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced opening, closing off books; knowledge cost system, stenography, typewriting. V 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, temporary engagements, all branches; moderate. George T. Malone, 526 53d St., Brooklyn.

BOY, 16, Christian, wishes position with chance for advancement. Martin, 240 Morris St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, careful and industrious, desires position as chauffeur on commercial car; familiar with upper part of city, Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle, and Yonkers. K 79 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 23, desires position; all makes; own repairing; deliveries within 75 miles of New York; salary reasonable. Yusem, 156 Goerck St., candy store.

CHAUFFEUR, GARDENER—First-class in both positions; age 27; references. Chauffeur, 950 6th Av

ENGINEER.—First-class mechanic, electrician, thoroughly competent take any plant. Williams, 692 East 142d St.

FACTORY ACCOUNTANT, systematizer (27,) highly experienced in modern efficiency systems, with college, mechanical training, seeks position with progressive firm. V 34 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typewriter, knowledge bookkeeping; 18; wideawake, ambitious, capable; highly recommended; interview appreciated; moderate salary. B. S., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced, desires clerical position offering chance for advancement. F 308 Times Downtown.

PAINTER.—Twenty years' experience; wishes position with some good firm, or in apartment house or hotel; also handy on all-around work; I am capable to take charge of jobs, as I have executive experience; city or country. J. C., 304 Times, Harlem.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.—Will do your accounting work at $1 per hour; personal service; highest credentials. C. P. A., R 249 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wishes position with reliable house; city or road; not afraid of work; highest references, with bond. L B 14 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man wishes position with reliable house; 3 years' selling experience. T 202 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN can sell $70,000; wishes line cloaks and suits for city. V 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience, rapid typist, familiar with office routine, possesses executive ability, wishes responsible position; $15. S 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; reliable boy; beginner; American; full business course; plain penman; $7. R 234 Times Downtown.

WATCHMAN or stableman; sober, willing man, wants position; references. Chris Lack, 829 1st Av.

YOUNG LAWYER, expert stenographer, open for evening work. Z 138 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years of age, 4 years' experience with large metropolitan daily in circulation and advertising departments, desires to make change; bright, energetic; can furnish the best of references. Reply to G 42 Times.

YOUNG MAN, a Harvard graduate, at present employed, is making a change; a hustler clear through and an excellent writer; salary a consideration only when ability is proved; references from present employer. V 22 Times.

YOUNG MAN of neat appearance, six years' newspaper experience, knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position where strict attention to business and initiative will be rewarded. S 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, intelligent, wishes steady position; experienced around motors, machinery. Wagner, 355 Clifton Place, Brooklyn.

YOUNG man (17) desires office position, with chance of advancement. Wm. Kelly, 434 West 29th.

YOUNG MAN, American, 22, desires position, office or outside; no canvassing. V 19 Times.

Employment Bureaus.

Domestic.

A.—FOR EXCELLENT colored servants 'phone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

ALGONQUIN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—Efficient servants supplied. 'Phone Plaza 4961. 769 Lexington Av.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 12 West 99th St. Telephone 1538 Riverside.

Situation Wanted
Employment Bureau

Domestic.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Several neat girls, experienced, good references; thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 4786—Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT HELP, short notice, procurable at Progressive Emp.; reliable. 34 West 131st St. 5370 Harlem.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—Berta Carlson's Employment Agency, 2,494 Broadway, corner 93d. Tel., 9527—Riverside.

HOUSEWORK.—General; neat, willing girl; good cook; excellent laundress; finest reference; colored; city or country; $25. Pearson's Agency. Telephone 5049 Har.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 172 East 4th St. Phone Orchard 2508.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month, male, female. 107 West 133d St. Tel. 6916—Morningside.

Real Estate.

Manhattan—For Sale.

$500 buys new and artistically furnished, 4-room, elevator apartment overlooking Hudson; rent $42.50. Apply afternoons, 600 West 144th St., Apt. 5-A.

West Side.

N. E. CORNER BROADWAY AND 110TH.
Subway corner, 20x40; large show windows, suitable office or salesroom. Apply AVEDON, on corner.

69 WEST 23D ST.,
Five-story altered building, for sale or lease. Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty St.

East Side.

GUARANTEED NET INCOME OF $1,800
ON INVESTMENT OF $13,000; BEST SECTION OF LOWER EAST SIDE; NO BROKERS NEED APPLY. JULIUS KLINE, 535 WEST 162D ST. 'PHONE AUDUBON 2715.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Exceptional 2-family bargains; electricity; newest, 842 Macon, 466 Chauncey St., 1,495 Bushwick; block from Broadway. Halsey & Chauncey; "L" stations.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Dyre Av. properties; houses, lots, and stores. J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. and 3d Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

48th St., 20 West.—Four-story-and-basement house, 18 rooms, 3 baths; 3-story extension; electric light, hardwood floors; immediate possession. Caretaker or Charles C. Bull, 27 William St. Phone 587—Broad.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

Scarsdale, 1 acre, modern house, stable, worth $14,000; will sell $10,000, $1,500 cash; a real bargain. Angell, 507 5th Av.

FARMS—Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, Orange Counties. Bliss Realty Co., 5 East 42d St.

Mount Vernon.

MT. VERNON AND VICINITY.
COMPLETE LIST OF HOUSES—Sale or Rent
COOLEY REALTY COMPANY,
39 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

For Colored.—East Orange, Edgerton Terrace, 41, near Prospect St., 5 minutes to Erie station; one-half hour to New York; frame house, 8 rooms; all improvements; bath, steam heat; $20 monthly; also first floor flat in two-family house; same location; 5 rooms, bath; rent, $16; good condition; newly decorated. Inquire 21 Edgerton Terrace, or Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark.

Apartment completely furnished; 16 apartments; all private baths; steam heat; all improvements; janitor service; in centre of Newark; right on car line and close to P. R. R. station; actual annual rent, $6,100; will sell cheap to quick buyer for $55,000. F. Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark.

For Colored.—Montclair, Linden Av., 29; one-family frame house, 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; newly decorated; one block from Valley Road Crosstown trolley; 10 minutes to Montclair D., L. & W. station; rent, $17 monthly. Inquire 27 Linden Av., or Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark.

East Orange, N. J.—North Clinton St., 225, near Park Av. and Orange trolley; 10 minutes' walk to D., L. & W. station; second floor, two-family frame house; 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; steam heat; in excellent condition; rent, $22 monthly. Inquire first floor, or Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark.

East Orange.—North 16th St., 123, near Orange St., 5 minutes to D., L. & W. station; one-family frame house; 9 rooms, bath; all improvements; steam heat; excellent condition and good location. Inquire Toppin, 18 Bathgate Place, or Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark.

West End, Long Branch—Residence, 19 rooms; modern improvements; corner, 140x350; beautiful lawn, shade; large garage, rooms above; sacrifice; reasonable offer; over $8,000 mortgage; photographs at R. A. SCHUR, Marbridge Building, 47 West 34th St. Country homes and farms in all desirable sections.

New modern house, nine rooms, every improvement, on half-acre plot; high elevation; beautiful surroundings; near station; will be sold less than cost. Photos and full particulars from Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

LITTLE SILVER, N. J.
To close estate; large house and garage; river front; ten acres of ground; for sale only.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 WEST 72D ST.

Englewood.—Homes for rent, $35 month upwards; property for sale. Gorham Co., Englewood, N. J.

JERSEY COAST HOMES, PLOTS, ACREAGE.
JOHN D. MINER, 141 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JERSEY SHORE REAL ESTATE.
H. A. ROUNDS, 115 Broadway, New York.

New England—For Sale or to Let.

GREENWICH, Riverside Station, Conn., in Exclusive THRUSHWOOD PARK.—A new Italian villa, 18 rooms, 5 baths; a rock bungalow, 20 rooms, 4 baths; beautiful grounds, shore frontage; adjoining country estate of Irving Bacheller. D. W. BAILY, Manager, 3 West 42d St. Tel. Bryant 540.

For Sale—Fruit, vegetable, and chicken farm, a fine, old 50-acre place, for cash, $3,000 only. Maurice E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

An excellent opportunity for an estate to acquire a new high-class, 12-story fireproof apartment, near 5th Av., south of 86th St., by exchanging vacant or unproductive well-located property, subject to title company mortgage only.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 West 72d St.

Mortgage Loans.

An incorporated concern of good standing, on account of increased business, is issuing a small amount of first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds at present earning 5 times the amount of interest; offers wanted. K 171 Times.

$3,000 first mortgage on Warburton Av. plot, 50x150, and Hudson River water grant, 8 acres, 95 ft. wide. Address Mortgage, Z 145 Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.

To lease, the beautiful Studios now occupied by Davis & Sanford, the well known society photographers, containing about 5,000 square feet; situated on the southwest corner of 5th Av. and 28th St.; rent moderate.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 B'WAY.

STORE FLOOR,
135-7 WEST 20TH STREET,
Size 60x92; steam heat; rent $4,000 per annum.
C. F. DURYEA, 107 Lafayette St.

Part of office and store room; excellent condition; stenographer; reasonable. 78 Bible House, Manhattan.

$15 Up Month, 109 Broad St.—Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in modern fireproof building.

First and second floors; all improvements, business or dwelling. Cohen, 629 6th Av., 37th.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

West Side.

Comfortable apartment in convenient location, overlooking river; six rooms and bath, elevator and modern conveniences; exceptional service. Inquire Superintendent, The Sarsfield, southwest corner 143d and Broadway.

A.—To sublet, an attractive two-room apartment, (parlor, bedroom, bath,) unfurnished, with service; lease till Sept. 30; liberal discount. Office Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th St.

To sub-let, strictly fireproof, high grade, 7-room unfurnished apartment, to Oct. 1; positively the best value for $100 in New York. 526 West 113th St.

159th St., West, Southwest Cor. Edgecombe Av.—Just completed; 5 large, all outside rooms; electric lights; all modern improvements; $40-$50.

146th St., 479 West.—Five outside rooms and bath; steam, hot water; $30.

Pianos and Organs

Steinway mahogany upright piano, in excellent order; will sell for $125. 318 West 42d St.

Yachts, Etc.

Bargain—32-ft. auxiliary yawl, fully found, a-1 condition; $900. W. Berg, 11 Wall Street.

Real Estate.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th and Columbus Av. Know refined people's wants; want refined people. Elegantly furnished, also unfurnished. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS,
private bath, kitchenette, 'phone; $25, $30, $40 up monthly; elevator; hotel service if desired. Near "L" and Subway; reference essential. Can inspect evenings. 'Phone 3970 Riverside.

82 West Washington Place, on Washington Square; lady going abroad wishes to sublet until October, 7-room, light, airy furnished apartment, every modern convenience; moderate; may be seen afternoons.

START HOUSEKEEPING
while I'm away; fully furnished, sunny apartment, West 68th St., near Broadway, immediate; seen by appointment. Phone 8623—Columbus.

Will sublet very desirable and attractive apartment, furnished (or unfurnished,) three rooms and bath. Call Apartment 51, Sherman Square Hotel, 71st St. and Broadway.

Beautiful furnished apartment, seven large rooms and two baths. Call mornings; immediate possession. Boyle, Apt. 916, Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.

Studio apartment, two large, bright rooms and bath; all improvements; furnished or unfurnished; reasonable to proper parties. Apply 113 East 19th St.

92D ST., 7 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 6-room, elevator apartment; sub-let; reasonable; telephone Apt. 62.

HANDSOMELY, completely furnished four rooms, bath; elevator, 'phone, &c. 5 West 104th.

Furnished apartments for rent.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

WANTED—Small, neat, furnished apartment in respectable surroundings, south of Columbus Circle. V 60 Times.

WANTED—Four, five-room furnished apartment; first-class neighborhood; state price. V 62 Times.

Unfurnished Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—Studio apartment by March 1. Ida Haggarty-Smell, 2,881 Broadway. 3,816 Morningside.

Automobile Exchange.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.
We have completed the rebuilding of (5) used models, and will offer them during the coming week at very low prices; this offer will appeal to the buyer, who is desirous of obtaining a high-class car of recognized quality and ability at the minimum price.
FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.,
275 Amsterdam Av.

DON'T BUY USED CARS
without knowing what you are getting; my technical and practical knowledge of all cars protects you against undesirable offerings; my fee comes out of what I save you. H. David Webster, 989 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone 6657J Prospect.

KELLY TRUCK at bargain. Here is a 1912 Kelly 3-ton truck chassis 49 h.-p., has been run about 3,000 miles and is in A-1 condition. Cost $3,345, will sell for $1,200 to quick buyer. Demonstration. Klein's Brooklyn Express, 654 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn. Tel. Bush—2428.

E-M-F, 30, five-passenger touring car, 1911, recently overhauled and in very good condition; five good tires, five inner tubes; complete equipment; best offer; seen by appointment. Telephone at noon, Doctor, Riverside 294.

Chalmers, 40 H. P.; Continental engine; racing roadster; classy car; ivory, with brown stripes; extra full equipment; electric lights; Klaxon clock; new tires; high speed; cost $2,750.00; sell $500.00. 88 72d St., Brooklyn.

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.
White Steamer, 40 H. P., late model; ton; Columbus Av. Phone 8623—Columbus. windshield, complete equipment; great climber; cost $4,000, will sell $300. A. Elliott, 100

A.—1913 foredoor bodies, 75 per cent. off. 100 cars, all makes, $100-$3,000. Delivery wagons, all capacities, $250 up. 20th Century Co., 1,690 B'way, cor. 53d.

Trucks.—Have several ½ to 7 tons, taken in trade for new Macks; cheap; easy terms. International Motor Company, 1,770 Broadway.

Moving van, Knox truck, 3½ ton, 40 horse power; generally overhauled; must be sold on account of business. H. Davis, 201 E. 104th.

Fiat landaulet in absolute first-class condition; 45 horse power; 18 months in storage; price, $1,000. H. G., 406 West 43d St.

Chalmers, 1913-six; leaving for Europe, will sell my contract for early Spring delivery at $100 less than contract. K 165 Times.

I will buy you any make automobile or truck, new or used, and accept monthly payments from you. Address R 233 Times.

Reo, 1912, centre control; fully equipped; like new; bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Reo, 1912, model R; fully equipped; $600. R. M. Owen & Co, 19 West 62d.

Pierce, Little Six; fully equipped; big bargain. Premier Co., 19 West 62d St.

Beautiful Renault landaulet, 20 H. P., for rent by day, week, or month. Phone 5149 Bryant. M. Talot, 123 West 42d St.

STODDARD-DAYTON.
Removal sale, used cars, 4 West 62d.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD LIMOUSINES, new cars, for monthly service; special to theatre or opera with privilege of stopping one hour for supper, $10. Largest renters of Packard cars in New York.
'PHONE......... PLAZA 2100

For Hire—On reasonable terms by the month, a new Standard 5-ton truck, suitable for deliveries of any kind of materials. Service to be in Manhattan. Box G 15 Times.

Packard limousine; late model; hour, day, month; reasonable. Folliot Co., 254 West 54th St. Col. 3422.

PEERLESS Limousine; nine years' references; dull season prices. Boydell, Tel. 2564 Columbus.

PRIVATE Automobile for shopping, calling, opera, &c.; low rates. Tel. 1603—Riverside.

Packards.—Swell limousine and touring; theatre calls, $4 up. Murray Hill—91.

Automobile Tires.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES.
34x4....$17; 36x4½....$22; 32x4....$15
All standard makes, and other sizes in proportion. HARTFORD TIRE CO., 1,576 Broadway, above 47th St. 'Phone 2403 Bryant.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE ACADEMY, 283 W. 54th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

Automobile Supplies.

Bearings—All Types. Ball Bearings Repaired. THE GWILLIAM CO., 253 West 58th St.

Other Automobile Advertisements on Page 13.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Pages 20 and 21.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

DESKS Some new—others almost as good as new—also chairs, tables, filing cabinets, and sectional bookcases; all at prices that will interest you. Office Furniture Trading Co., 4 and 6 White St.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressograph, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

150 typewriters, costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 393 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF Dutchess.—In the matter of the estate of OLIVE E. SUTTON, late of the City of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, State of New York, deceased.

To all creditors and all persons claiming to be creditors of the above-named Olive E. Sutton, deceased.

You and each of you will please take notice that the undersigned, the husband of said decedent, intends to apply to the Surrogate of the County of Dutchess, N. Y., for letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased, under the provision for a limited bond, contained in the last clause of Section 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and all creditors of the said deceased are hereby notified to present their claims to the said Surrogate at his office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, in said County of Dutchess, on or before the 24th day of February, 1913.

Dated January 21st, 1913.
FRANKLIN SUTTON,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
HENRY E. LOSEY, Attorney, 52 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SURROGATE'S COURT, SULLIVAN COUNTY.—In the matter of the application for letters of administration upon the estate of WARNER E. SPRAGUE, late of the town of Rockland, deceased.

To all creditors and all persons claiming to be creditors of the above-named Warner E. Sprague, deceased:

You and each of you will please take notice that the undersigned, the widow of said deceased, intends to apply to the Surrogate of the County of Sullivan, N. Y., for letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased under the provision for a limited bond contained in the last clause of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and all creditors of the said deceased are hereby notified to present their claims to the said Surrogate at his office, in the village of Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., on or before the 17th day of March, 1913.

Dated February 10th, 1913.
LAURA E. SPRAGUE, Roscoe, N. Y.
CARPENTER & ROSCH, Attorneys, Liberty, N. Y.

SUBWAYS ON TRIAL BEFORE M'CALL

Fate of the Contracts Rests in His Decision and Opposition Makes a Studied Attack.

SHEARN OFFERS ALTERNATIVE

And Prendergast Ridicules It with a Report in Evidence—Mitchel and McAneny in Lively Debate.

Chairman McCall sat yesterday afternoon with all his fellow Commissioners, with the exception of J. Sergeant Cram, at what amounted to a trial of the subway contracts. Though the Council chamber of the City Hall was packed to the doors, and nearly as many persons were restrained by the police under Inspector Daly from forcing their way in, the proceedings lacked most of the characteristics of the ordinary public hearing. The taxpayer who merely enters the views of a business men's association, and the crank with a pet idea were silent if present. The entire time was taken up with analytical speeches from those who had studied the contracts and their crucial points.

All the speakers, Frederick W. Hinrichs, John F. Hylan, Clarence J. Shearn, and President Mitchel were opposed to the proposed bargain, but many of their arguments were torn by sharp and amusing rejoinders from Controller Prendergast and Borough President McAneny. Chairman McCall occasionally broke in with a question for his own enlightenment, the chief object of the hearing being to inform and convince him on the disputed points. He said yesterday that he thought that it would not be long after the hearing closed before he made up his mind, and then the commission would vote on the contracts

He holds the deciding vote, and so far has given no indication whatever as to the side he is likely to take. This morning and afternoon he will have an opportunity of hearing what the advocates of the bargain have to say for it. The hearing is to be resumed at 11 o'clock, when, among others, J. Aspinwell Hodge is expected to speak. Mr. Mitchel will continue his argument in the afternoon, and Borough President McAneny is preparing at some time during the day to set forth the views of the Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate.

Then he taxed the Mayor with changing his views since his election, and declared he must file an affidavit of bias against Commissioner Williams.

"It is highly improper," he said amid a storm of cheers and counter-cheers "for one who has taken retainers from the B. R. T. to sit in judgment on the proposed contracts."

Commissioner Williams answered this attack later in the afternoon in this statement:

> In June, 1903, nearly ten years ago, I resigned from the trial force of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and became a member of the firm of Dailey & Williams.
>
> Any one who knows anything about the practice of law in Brooklyn can bear witness as to whether that firm catered to corporate business, and the court records since that time will show the results in cases where I appeared as counsel against the transit company.
>
> I am quite willing to have my standing at the bar and in the community where I am known compared with those who have attacked me by means of these insinuations, which are unworthy of even them.

Mr. Hendricks then questioned the Interborough's preferential.

"I don't believe," he asserted, "that the company ever made $6,000,000 profits. What steps were taken to find out? It was rumored that one expert of the commission reported against it and was promptly discharged. I don't know anything about it; but I do know that this great city is now going with its hat in its hand to ask pitifully for a few coppers."

Magistrate Hylan turned his attention mainly to the contract with the B. R. T. He complained of the little consideration given to the Eastern District of Brooklyn in the proposal to build an elevated railway through its most congested portion. He enumerated a number of objections to the agreement with the B. R. T., among which were the allowance to the company of the interest on the $40,000,000 it had already borrowed for subway purposes.

Shearn Starts the Heavy Guns.

Mr. Hylan asked why the city should see that the company was not only reimbursed for the money it will spend for new construction but also for its outlay in the improvement of its present lines.

Mr. Shearn fired the first of the heavy guns, reminding Mr. McCall that such a responsible official as Mr. Mitchel had denounced the contracts as a "steal."

Cheers greeted Mr. Shearn's denunciation of the contracts and he then referred to Mr. McAneny's statement that if the contracts fell through it would be necessary to drop certain lines costing $94,213,000.

"In two items alone," said he, "you can save $90,000,000. Why should we give this $90,000,000 gratuity to the companies—some call it a steal. I'm not here to impugn motives. Assume I'm wrong"—(loud cries of "You are wrong!" "No, you're right!") "there's a way out without qualifying before Mr. Quackenbush's threat that Mr. Morgan may withdraw."

Mr. Shearn's plan was for the assessment of the cost on property owners benefited by the new lines. He said that the Pennsylvania Railroad should pay the cost of the Seventh Avenue line, and he did not believe Queens would object to an assessment of $8,000,000 rather than forgo rapid transit.

"You ought to have seen some of my mail about this," said Mr. McCall.

Then Mr. Shearn made this suggestion: That [illegible] would be legalized if the city would have the right to issue bonds against the property as security just as a private corporation does against a railroad it is building. These wouldn't count against the debt limit, and would leave plenty of money for schools, docks, charities, &c.

"If you could market the bonds it would solve the whole question," said Mr. Shearn. From all over the hall came a storm of "If, if."

"They say 'if,'" retorted the speaker. "We only ask a chance to try. The only conceivable flaw in the argument is, Will the people take the bonds. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) You will find the people ready and you will not need to go to Mr. Morgan and submit to his piratical terms. We want a city owned, a city controlled, and a city operated subway."

The Duhamel Scheme.

This proposal of Senator Duhamel's came up a few minutes later. Mr. Shearn asked Controller Prendergast for a report made to him by Deputy Controller Fisher. Mr. Prendergast asked permission from the chair to read it and explained that the only report of Mr. Fisher's he had received dealt with the Duhamel scheme. Here it is:

> Feb. 11, 1913.
>
> Hon. William A. Prendergast, Controller, City of New York:
>
> Dear Mr. Prendergast: In compliance with your request I submitted Senate Bill 554, which provides a so-called means of financing rapid transit railways to three of the largest savings banks in the city and five of the principal bond houses, other than syndicate managers of the dual plan. The invariable judgment of each of the eight concerns was that they would not under any circumstances purchase rapid transit certificates issued under such a bill.
>
> I give below the composite opinions and characterizations of the people consulted:
>
> SAVINGS BANKS.
>
> Do not invest in novelties.
> At variance with present banking laws.
> City not responsible.
> Results speculative.
> A crazy bill.
> Not proper investment for trust funds.
>
> BANKING HOUSES.
>
> Bill absolutely absurd.
> Provides no reasonable basis for investment.
> Not by a jugful.
> Not marketable.
> Hudson subway experience not an encouraging one.
> No question that bill is wrong in principle and would hurt present city bonds.
> Outside holders would think the city government gone mad.
> Doubt ultimate constitutionality of measure, as it would segregate present assets.
> Would not want any.
>
> The composite form is adopted because of the fact that individuals concerned would not care to be personally quoted.
>
> EDMUND D. FISHER.

Digs Up a Legal Question.

Mr. Shearn then took up the question of delay, and when he asked who was responsible for it was greeted with shouts of "Hearst." He said the Interborough.

The chances of profit was Mr. Shearn's next subject, and he quoted figures to show that the system could never be self-sustaining.

"That is what the companies have been working for," he declared; "to prevent the city from ever having enough money to build a new line and to force it, if it needed one, to go to J. P. Morgan & Co. and borrow the money at less even than 93½. There is no reason why the city should not engage Mr. McAdoo to run a subway for it, at least as well as Mr. Hedley now runs the Subway against the city and for the Interborough."

Next Mr. Shearn attacked the recapture clause on the ground that it presupposed the possession by the city at a given time of $150,000,000 in a lump sum which it never could possess.

"Now," Mr. Shearn went on, "besides the Interborough with its $35,000,000, there is also a watery, indefinite corporation known as the Interborough-Metropolitan which owns all the Interborough stock and has issued $70,000,000 of 4½ per cent. debentures against it. The Interborough may get rid of its own bonds, but the mortgage the Interborough-Metropolitan has deposited with the Windsor Trust Co. provides that the Interborough shall do all things to preserve its rights to its property. How then can the Interborough ever alienate one of the legs without the consent of the Interborough-Metropolitan debenture holders?" An exceedingly doubtful legal point was Mr. Shearn believed involved in this.

As Mr. Shearn argued that the default clauses were no protection to the city, he brought in the question of the 3 per cent. banker's discount of the Wagner amendments to the Rapid Transit Act. Controller Prendergast maintained that that was the law.

"That's the law unless it's recalled," shot back Mr. Shearn, and Chairman McCall was convulsed with laughter.

"Do you want it recalled?" asked Mr. Prendergast.

"No, we want some officials recalled, though," retorted Mr. Shearn.

"Nothing would please some officials more than to have you and your associates try to recall them," shouted the Controller above the din.

"If you're luck enough to get enough signatures to your petition in November," said Mr. Shearn, "we'll try to recall you all right."

President Mitchel discussed a so-called excess in the sinking fund and found it curious that its present value should be equivalent almost exactly to the Interborough's banking discount, not only on its old, but on its new capital as well.

Views He Held in Private.

Mr. Prendergast broke in to ask whether Mr. Mitchel himself during the conferences with the company and its bankers had not been at one time willing to grant the company 6 per cent. on its new money, that is, 5 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund. Mr. Mitchel replied that he had been willing "to grant interest and sinking fund not to exceed 6 per cent.," and then on this slight difference of phraseology arose an issue of veracity between him and Mr. Prendergast in which Mr. McAneny sided with Mr. Prendergast.

"At one of those secret conferences at Mr. McAneny's house, when a banker was present," Mr. Prendergast said sarcastically, "Mr. Davison told us that the money would cost the company 5⅜ per cent. You then said the city would assume the deficit. I know you did, for you brought us to no end of trouble. It took us two months to argue the Interborough away from your position."

Mr. McAneny joined in the argument to ask Mr. Mitchel why he had not attacked the B. R. T.'s banking arrangement, since there was very little difference between the terms at which either company was getting its money. Mr. Mitchel replied that he thought both agreements open to criticism.

Mr. McAneny persisted in saying the city got the best of the financial bargain.

"In the first place," he said, "the existing bonds of the Subway will continue to the end of the new lease, [illegible]. In the second place, the city will get the same 3 per cent. sinking fund on the bonds."

"What does that amount to?" asked Mr. Mitchel. "If the company's 'preferential' consumes the entire earnings of the new Subway system?"

"That's an absurd idea," said Mr. Prendergast.

Mr. Mitchel said that from figures supplied by the Interborough it had been calculated by the commission's own statisticians that in 1927 the city would have a deficit of $40,000,000 and at the end of the contract of $85,000,000.

"Have these figures been published officially?" asked the Controller sharply.

"They came to me from Commissioner Maltbie," said Mr. Mitchel.

"He is responsible for many unofficial publications," said Mr. Prendergast.

"I have never seen him challenged successfully," said Mr. Mitchel.

"But then you read only one newspaper," retorted the Controller.

"I read many," said Mr. Mitchel, "but [illegible]."

"Several gentlemen at this board may not say the same thing," was the Controller's answer.

The Chairman asked anxiously where the figures came from.

"I gave them to Mr. Mitchel," said Commissioner Maltbie.

"Then they are not in the files of the commission?" Mr. McCall asked.

"No, sir."

"Then as Chairman of this commission, I declare that they are not official. They may be true, none the less."

The hearing was then adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning. President McAneny intends to make a general defense of the contracts. Mr. Mitchel will also continue his attack on them, but not till the afternoon.

Paris Modiste Sues Edna Goodrich.

Gustave Beer, Limited, a Paris dressmaking firm, started suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against Edna Goodrich, the actress, to recover $3,490, which the plaintiff alleges is due for gowns delivered on three orders from July 10, 1911, to Aug. 10, last. According to the complaint, the gowns were delivered to Miss Goodrich while she was in Paris.

PAVEY WOULD CURB TRUST COMPANIES

Ex-Senator Drafts Bill to Bar Them from Acting as Depositaries in Reorganizations.

AIMED AT THE GUARANTY

Contends That Under Present System Companies Favor Some Beneficiaries at the Expense of Others.

Ex-State Senator Frank D. Pavey sent to the Legislature yesterday the draft of a bill affecting trust companies, and along with it he sent a letter attacking the Guaranty Trust Company for its acts in regard to the Laramie, Hahn's Peak & Pacific Railway Company.

The bill is based on these transactions and provides that "no trust company shall be or become depositary for any committee organized for the purpose of the reorganization, readjustment, or rearrangement of the finances of any corporation from which or in relation to the property of which the same trust company has accepted any trust, nor shall the officers, employes, or agents of any such trust company be or become officers, members, agents, or employes of any such committee."

Senator Pavey contends that in becoming trustee for the railroad's collateral notes, as well as the bonds, the Guaranty Trust Company undertook to act for antagonistic interests, for if the bondholders should find it necessary to take all the property the noteholders would be cut off and if the noteholders could scale down the bonds they might create a surplus out of which the notes could be paid. The trust company and its officers, he says, have taken a position which necessarily leads them to favor certain beneficiaries of their trusteeship at the expense of others.

It is almost the universal practice when a corporation is reorganized for the committee to be made up in part of officers of the trust company which is trustee under the mortgage, and for it to be the depositary under the reorganization plan. Trust company officers say this is the best means for protecting the interests of bondholders and that the results bear out this contention.

Senator Pavey argues that such a committee acts in the interest of only the depositing bondholders, which is inconsistent with its function as trustee for all the bondholders, depositing and non-depositing. In the Laramie road case he had formed an independent bondholders' committee, but at the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday it was said that more than a majority of the bonds had been deposited with the regular committee.

Alexander J. Hemphill, President, and Lewis B. Franklin, Vice President, of the Guaranty are respectively Chairman and Secretary of the Bondholders' Committee. The participation of the company and its officers, Senator Pavey says, "is a grave dereliction of its duties as Trustee under the mortgage and a violation of fundamental principles of law applicable to Trustees." Their compensation must be raised by assesment on the bonds deposited, and this, he says, makes it to their interest to persuade or coerce bondholders to deposit with the committtee, and thereby increase their compensation. Furthermore, under the agreement, he says, the trust company, although Trustee for all the bondholders, assumes certain obligations to those bondholders who deposit with the committee, but owes no duty to those who do not.

Senator Pavey says the committee was organized by Lawrence Barnum & Co., who are large holders of the notes and have also loaned the railroad $40,750. This sum, he says, they tried to obtain from the proceeds of the receiver's certificates, although not entitled to any priority, at the expense of the bondholders. He also says there is a plan to sell the road to the Union Pacific, and scaling down the bonds would be to its interest.

"Leaders in Wall Street," Senator Pavey concludes, "wonder why the vast body of honest American citizens who have savings to invest show such hostility to and distrust of the financial institutions of New York. It is exactly becaue reorganizations of this character receive the support of institutions—so-called trustees—like the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and its officers, that the great body of the American people believe in the existence and evils of the 'Money Trust.'"

SHE SOUGHT DEATH IN HOTEL

Mrs. J. J. Magner, Who Drank Poison, Told of Quarrel with Husband.

A woman who attempted suicide yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Empire, Broadway and Sixty-third Street, by drinking a solution of corrosive sublimate, told the police when she was taken to Bellevue Hospital that she was the wife of Dr. John J. Magner, Medical Examiner for a dry goods company. She had been at the Hotel Empire since Monday night. The hotel register has this entry as of that date:

"J. B. Magner and Wife, Newark, N. J."

Mrs. Magner told the police that her reason for attempting suicide was that she had quarreled with her husband. At Bellevue Hospital it was reported last night that she was resting easily and would recover. Dr. and Mrs. Magner formerly lived at 216 West 102d Street, and about two months ago moved to 537 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

NEWS CONTROL BILL SIGNED.

Measure Aimed at Associated Press Now a Law in Arkansas.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 13.—With the acquiescence, it is said, of Gov. Robinson, who is in Washington, Acting Gov. Oldham signed the Senate bill this afternoon to regulate the transmission and distribution of news over telegraph and telephone lines.

The measure is aimed at the Associated Press, and seeks to prevent all news-gathering associations from giving exclusive franchises to any one newspaper in cities of Arkansas. It provides penalties of $1,000 against any telegraph company which furnishes leased wires to newspapers receiving exclusive franchises for any press association. Each day's violation constitutes a separate offense.

The same bill passed the Senate two years ago, but was defeated in the House. It will be made effective at once in connection with the Associated Press for its service to a new Little Rock paper about to be launched. The Associated Press's Manager, Melville E. Stone, is credited with the intention of testing the constitutionality of the law in the courts.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
$1.50 Walking Gloves, 98c
Made of Imported Skins.
Capeskin, Gray Suede and Chamois.
Lined Gloves 98c, worth $1.50 & $2.00
Silk Sox 29c pair
Regularly 50c
Surplus lot bought at half price.
Accordion weave, high spliced heels, double soles; six plain colors.
Feb'y Clearance
75c Underwear at 39c
$1.25 " " 65c
$1.50 " " 85c
$2.00 (Coopers)... $1.25
Balbriggan, Merino and Australian Wool.
Dr. Deimels Linen Mesh, $2.25
$1.50 Stiff Bosom Shirts at 79c
75c Silk Knitted 4-in-Hands, 35c

HAMMERSTEIN'S Ev. 50, 75, $1. Daily Matinee 25 & 50c. Clifton Crawford, "Lead Kindly Light," "Le Rouge et Noir," and 10 others.
COLUMBIA B'way 47th. BEN WELCH (Himself) and His Burlesque Burlesquers Mat. To-day.

Wallack's B'way & 30th St. To-night, 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
The Original IRISH PLAYERS
To-night, "Patriots" and "Spreading the News." Sat. Mat., "The Gaol Gate," "The Playboy of the Western World." Sat. Eve., "Kathleen-ni-Houlihan," "Maurice Harte," "The Rising of the Moon."
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN at the CENTURY THEATRE 8th Av. & 62d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2
THE GREAT LENTEN PLAY.
SUNDAY MAT. FEB. 23 Seats 25c. to $1.50.
CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN WITH HIS Wonderful South Polar Motion Pictures.
To-day at 4 To-mor. 10:45 A. M. & 3:30 P. M. RACKETTY-PACKETTY HOUSE at the Children's THEA., Century Theatre Building, 62d and 8th Av. Phone 8800 Cols. Prices $1, $1.50, $2.
LITTLE THEATRE, 240 West 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Last Mat. To-mor. 2:30. LAST 3 TIMES Rutherford & Son
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46. Eves. 8:20. Special Mat. To-day 2:30. Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart.'
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW
B·F·KEITH'S NEW YORK THEATRES
UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. 12 STAR FEATURES CURTAIN, 2 and 8.
COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. Mr. Edward Davis in "The Kingdom of Destiny," Grace Van Studdiford, & 10 big acts.
ALHAMBRA 7 Av. & 126 St. Edwards' Kid Kabaret, Nina Morris, Bert Levy, Willard Simms & Co., & 8 big acts.
BRONX 149 St. 3 Ave. Daily Mats. 25c. Harry Woodruff, Wright & Dietrich, Williams & Ayer, Davis & Macauley, others.
HARLEM Opera Ho. Stock Co. in "THE LOTTERY MAN." Mat. Daily.
CARNEGIE HALL, WED. EV., FEB. 19.
First American Appearance of
ANGUS HAMILTON, F. R. G. S.
Central News Correspondent on
THE BALKANS WAR
Illustrated by Wonderful Moving Pictures.
HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS Will Preside.
Tickets, $1.50 to 50c., at Box Office.
Management J. B. POND Lyceum Bureau.
F. F. Proctor's N. Y. THEATRES 12 STAR ACTS
5th AVE. B'way 28th St. Mat. 25c, Ev. 25c-$1. EDNA GOODRICH, ETTA BRYAN & CO., Nonette, Kate Elinore & Sam Williams, Madge Maitland, oths.
23D ST., nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST & 3d Av. 125TH ST., Lex. Av. Three Hours of Real High-Class Vaudeville and Very Latest Photo Plays. 4 Times Daily. Prices, 5c to 25c. Bill Changed Mondays and Thursdays.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE
Every Eve. DAS LAUSCHIGE NEST.
Sat. Mat., Hedwig Reicher—Lilly Dorn. Deutsche Dichter und Lieder.
BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Eves. 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 2:30
PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT
Murray Hill. Evs. 8:15 Mat. To-day. Burlesque THE STAR AND GARTER SHOW.

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings.)
Broadway at 29th St. (Southwest Corner.)
246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings.)
Clearance Sale
Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats
"That's the seventeenth man today that came back," said the clothing manager as he stopped by the advertising office yesterday afternoon.
"They come in—see what we are showing—go out and compare values at other good stores—
"Hello—there's another one back to buy."
This happens in our three clothing stores daily. Which tells the quality part of the story.
Here is the price part:
$20, $22.50 and $25 Suits and Overcoats $15
$25, $30, $35 and $40 Suits and Overcoats $18
$35, $40 and $45 Suits and Overcoats $25
Many garments, regularly as high as $30, are also reduced to $15—as well as some $45 goods to $18 and some $50 goods to $25, but as they are in the minority we advertise only the lower prices.

Clothes From Maker to Wearer
"$13.50 Buys Overcoat Worth $27.50"—Moe Levy
Without doubt the buyers of this clothing are going to purchase a greater value per dollar spent than at any sale in any retail store in this city. A number of these garments sold during this season as high as $27.50 and none of them went for less than $20. But bear in mind my prices are always ⅓ lower than those of the regular retailers—that this is brought about by the fact of my being a manufacturer selling direct to my customers and saving them the retailers' profit. You can figure for yourself the enormity of the values I am offering.
$20, $22.50, $25 and $27.50 Suits and Overcoats
$13.50
While the object of this sale is to make room for my Spring Garments—still I could not afford to offer this clothing at $13.50 were it not for the fact that I count on getting many new customers and receiving their appreciation of my values at a future time. Come and take this opportunity to complete your wardrobe at less than ½ its value.
Evenings Until 7 Moe Levy Saturdays Until 10
(MY ONLY STORE) 119-125 Walker Street, N. Y. (MY ONLY STORE)
Three blocks East of Broadway—One block from Canal St. Subway Station.

Save on an Overcoat Enough to Pay for a Suit
This is double header week. $40 to $50 overcoat materials, made to measure, at $25. Enough for 200 coats. All satin lined. Remnant sale continues. Suits formerly sold at $25 to $50, now $18—Trousers $5—many attractive patterns.
Arnheim Broadway and 9th Street
Spring materials are now ready.

HIPPODROME
6 Av., 43d-44th. D'ly Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. GYPSY LIFE Plunging Horses MAMMOTH NEW CIRCUS
In addition to the Great Spectacle,
UNDER MANY FLAGS
WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th. Evs. 8. Phone 9260 Col. $1.50 MAT. TO-MOR. THE HONEYMOON EXPRESS with GABY DESLYS, Al Jolson. Sunday Night Concert—15 New Star Acts.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow 2:15. "Another Camille." Alan Dale. ROMANCE
TO-DAY AT 3:30—SAT. AT 11 A. M. Last 2 Times Snow White with MARGUERITE CLARK. 50c., 75c., $1.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Every Evg. at 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. TRENTINI in THE FIREFLY Pop Wed. Mat. Nina Morgana in title role.
39th ST. THEA., 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last 2 Nights. Last Mat. To-mor. LAST WEEK Mrs. Leslie Carter "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." Beginning TUES., FEB. 18 (Seats Now.) A New Comedy, THE BRIDAL PATH with Ann Murdock, Robert Warwick, 40 others.
Weber & Fields' 44th St. THEA., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. THE MAN WITH 3 WIVES
LYRIC 42d, W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. SAM BERNARD ALL FOR THE LADIES.
William Collier's COMEDY 41st E. of B'wy. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. FANNY'S FIRST PLAY
48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-mor. 2:15. There's No End To The Laughs WILLIAM COLLIER in Never Say Die. 4th Month.
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tmr., Wed., Thur. & Fri. Little Women 176th Time
Beg. Mon. Mat., Feb. 17. BROADWAY THEATRE HARRY LAUDER Seats on Sale Now. Two Weeks. Mats. Every Day.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8, 25c to $1.50. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Fri., 25c to $1. Mat. To-mor. 25c to $1.50. The Whip
WEST END 125th, W. of 8 Av. ANNIE RUSSELL'S Old English Comedy Co. "She Stoops to Conquer." Next Week—Evenings: Norman McKinnel in RUTHERFORD & SON; with special afternoon performances of the fairy-tale play, "SNOW WHITE," with Marguerite Clark.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-night at 8:15—La Traviata. Hempel, Mattfeld; Macnez, Amato, Bada. Cond. Sturani.
Sat. at 2—Manon Lescaut. Bori; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:30—Popular Prices. Walkuere. Matzenauer, Fremstad, Homer; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond. Hertz.
Sun. Evg. Concert, 50c to $1.50. Schumann-Heink; Macnez, Witherspoon. Entire Orch.
Next Mon. at 8, double bill—Cav. Rusticana. Gadski; Caruso, Gilly. Cond., Polacco. Preceded by Haensel und Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld, Homer; Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Tues. Aft. at 2, Special Matinee. Act I. Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel; Macnez, Didur, Reiss, Segurola. Act III. Boheme. Alda, Sparkes; Martin, Amato. Act II. Tannhaeuser. Gadski; Jorn, Griswold, Buers, Reiss. Act I. Pagliacci. Bori; Caruso, Amato.
Tues. at 8, Phila.-Chgo. Op. Co., Thais. Garden, Berat, Dalmores, Dufranne, Huberdeau. Gen'l Musical Director, Campanini.
Wed. at 8, Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Jorn, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond. Hertz.
Thurs. at 1:30—Goetterdaemmerung. Fremstad, Matzenauer, Fornia; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Hinshaw. Cond. Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15—Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Scotti, Bada. Cond. Toscanini.
Fri. at 8:15—Girl of the Golden West. Destinn; Caruso, Amato, Gilly. Cond. Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. THE ABSOLUTE HIT OF THE YEAR. Popular Matinee To-day GEO. M. COHAN in his latest play, "BROADWAY" JONES.
ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:15 sharp. Matinee Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Biggest American Play Ever Written. Fine Feathers ROBERT EDESON MAX FIGMAN WILTON LACKAYE ROSE COGHLAN
GRAND Mat. Sat. Chauncey OLCOTT in "The Isle o' Dreams."
Ad. Phillipps 57 St. Th., n'r 3 Av. Tel. Plaza 815 Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 'AUCTION PINOCLE'
BELASCO West 44th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-mor. & Thurs. 2:15. YEARS OF DISCRETION "SUPERB CAST" ACTON DAVIES.—EVE. SUN. Lyn Harding, Bruce McRae, Herbert Kelcey, E. M. Holland, Effie Shannon, Robert McWade, Jr., Grant Mitchell, Alice Putnam, Mabel Bunyea.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Eve. 8:10. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat., 2:10. NEXT MATINEE TO-MORROW, 2:10. DAVID BELASCO presents A GOOD LITTLE DEVIL A FAIRY PLAY FOR GROWN-UPS.
Next Sunday Aft., Feb'y 16, at 3 AT CARNEGIE HALL. Recital by YSAYE Celebrated Belgian Violinist. MANFRED MALKIN, Pianist. Seats now on sale at Box Office. Mgment. R. E. Johnston. Chickering Piano.
SYMPHONY Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. New Aeolian Hall, 34 W. 43d St. Next Sunday Afternoon, Feb'y 16, at 3. PIANO MAX PAUER Symphony No. 2, Brahms; Concert for Piano in A, Liszt; A Fairy Tale (first time,) Kolar.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR This Afternoon at 3. CARNEGIE HALL. All Wagner Programme Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Evg., Feb'y 15, at 8:15. ONLY SONG RECITAL BONCI THE GREAT ITALIAN TENOR. Assisted by MARTINA ZATELLA, Soprano. WANDA SEGRE, Violinist. Mgment. Haensel & Jones. Knabe Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Feb'y 15, at 3. PIANO RECITAL Xaver Scharwenka The Celebrated Composer-Pianist. Seats at Box Office. Baldwin Piano used.
Aeolian Hall, THIS AFTERNOON at 2:30. MAGGIE Teyte EDMOND Clement 18th Century Costume Recital, including "The Milkmaid of Trianon"
Carnegie Hall. To-morrow Aft. at 2:30. 3rd PIANO RECITAL—ERNEST SCHELLING Tickets 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. STEINWAY Piano.
MUSIC OUTDOOR Ice Skating NOTLEK RINK, 119th St. & Riverside Drive. Admission 25 cents. Telephone 1468 Morning.
OPERA TICKETS Burden's Ticket Office Choice Seats for all Performances of the Opera and all Theatre Tickets. 1140 B'way. Bet. 40th & 41st. Tel. 5938 Bryant.
PARK THEATRE, 59th St. Col. Circle CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE OUR SHOW IS A MIRACLE FOR THE MONEY 10-15-25 6 STAR ACTS 8 PHOTO PLAYS Another Great Show Next Week Prices Never Change
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av. 25c. to $1 MATINEE TO-DAY 2:30 P. M. No evening show this week. Twice daily next week, with entirely new war program. PANAMA CANAL—BALKAN WAR IN KINEMACOLOR.
OPERA TICKETS Choice Seats for All Operas. Kaiserhof Ticket Office, opposite Met. Opera House. Office in Kaiserhof Dining Room. B'way & 39th. Tel. 3668-3850 Bryant
WILLIAM MORRIS' WONDERLAND THIS WEEK—THE BEAUTY CONTEST!!
OPERA TICKETS CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AND OPERAS. NORMANDIE HOTEL, BROADWAY & 38TH ST.
OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuy. Mat. To-day, Seats 25c. TO-NIGHT, COUNTRY STORE. AL REEVES' BEAUTY SHOW.
Garden, 27th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Kellerd-Oedipus

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-mor. and Wed. 2:30. THE SPY "A GRIPPING PLAY WELL ACTED"—Herald KISTEMAECKER'S FAMOUS "LA FLAMBEE."
IF YOU DON'T LAUGH AT "STOP THIEF" THERE'S SOMETHING THE MATTER WITH YOU.
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. To-mor. and Wed. at 2. "THE YEAR'S BEST MUSICAL COMEDY."—Press. Julia Sanderson in The Sunshine Girl with JOSEPH CAWTHORN. Eva Davenport, Tom Lewis, Alan Mudie, Vernon Castle, Flossie Hope, Irene Castle, etc.
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Ev. at 8:30. Mats. To-mor. & Thur. 2:20. CHARLES CHERRY MARIE DORO In a Smart Comedy for Smart People. The New Secretary
LYCEUM THEATRE SPECIAL. To-day at 4 P. M. CHRISTIAN BRAITON will describe Spanish Views Spanish Pictures. Two Lectures Profusely Illustrated by the New Color Process. Prices 50c-$1.50. To-morrow at 11 A. M. CARROLL BECKWITH will describe VERSAILLES Its Pictures, Parks, Palaces
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-mor. and Wed. 2:15. 3d CAPACITY MONTH. "THE CONSPIRACY" "MORE VIVID THAN 'WITHIN THE LAW.'"—ALAN DALE.
IF LAUGHING HURTS YOU KEEP AWAY FROM THE GAIETY.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2:15. Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."
FULTON 46th St., just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2:15. THE UNWRITTEN LAW by the Author of "THE SQUAW MAN."
HUDSON W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2:20. "DON'T MISS IT."—Eve. World. The Poor Little Rich Girl A play of fact & fancy by Eleanor Gates
IF YOU WANT AN EVENING'S FUN CALL UP 210 BRYANT.
HARRIS West 42d St. Eves. at 8:15. Last Matinee To-morrow 2:15. LAST 3 TIMES MR. WM. HAWTREY THE OLD FIRM
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT (Seats Now.) "The Master Mind" with Edmund Breese.
Park THEATRE, 59th St., Col. Circle BEGINNING Next Monday NIGHT AT 8:15 & Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. POP. PRICES, 25c to $1.50. A. H. WOODS presents The Miracle Chorus of 150 and Modest Altschuler & his Russian Symphony Orch. of 60.
NOW at the NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-mor. and Wed. 2:15. OH! OH! DELPHINE The Last Word in Musical Comedy.
LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-mor. & Wed. 2:15. Wed. Mats. 50c to $1.50. APPROACHING ITS 200TH PERFORMANCE. MILESTONES by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch.
GAIETY B'way & 46 St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. To-mor. and Wed. 2:30. FOR LAUGHING PURPOSES ONLY "STOP THIEF" A Farce by CARLYLE MOORE.
GLOBE MATINEE TO-MORROW MONTGOMERY & STONE. ELSIE JANIS. THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.
MOTOR BOAT SHOW Madison Square Garden Feb. 15-22 inclusive ADMISSION 50c
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT. CONCERTS
BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC MATS. WED. & SATURDAY. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS NEXT WEEK—Bought and Paid For.
B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM Daily Mat. 25c. BELLE STORY, "The Diamond Dinner," Murphy & Nichols, others.
LECTURES.
DR. DANIEL A. HEUBSCH offers six illustrated lectures on "The Master Artists," Thursday mornings, beginning March 6, at Delmonico's. Course ticket, $10, at 791 Lexington Av.
HOTELS.
HOTEL Bretton Hall BROADWAY, 85th to 86th St. Between Riverside Drive and Central Park. Large Rooms, Large Closets and all Comforts of the best New York Hotels at one-third less price. Within ten minutes of shopping and theatre centers. Subway station at the door. Also HOTEL SEYMOUR, 50 West 45th St.
Hotel St. Andrew, Broadway and 72d Street, between Riverside Drive and Central Park. An excellent family and transient hotel. Redecorated and modernized throughout. Thoroughly fireproof. New Restaurant and Rose Garden. Cabaret in New Cafe and Grill Room Thursday Evenings. Business Men's Luncheon. Rooms single and en suite. Moderate Prices.
Cathedral Plaza, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th & Columbus Av. Know refined people's wants; wants refined people. Elegantly furnished, also unfurnished. 1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS private bath, kitchenette, 'phone; $25, $30, $40 up monthly; elevator, hotel service if desired; near "L" and subway; reference essential; special arrangements for transients; can inspect evenings. 'Phone 3970 Riverside.
Forest Hills Inn 13 MINUTES from Penna. Station. NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL. By Long Island R. R. to Forest Hills, L. I. $12 to $18 per week, including meals. Tea garden, golf, tennis, squash & billiards Sage Foundation Homes Co. 47 West 34 St. Booklet upon request.
RESTAURANTS.
DANCE in the SUPPER ROOM Each Evening. CAFE BOULEVARD 2D AVE. & 10TH ST. Tel. 4040 Orchard.